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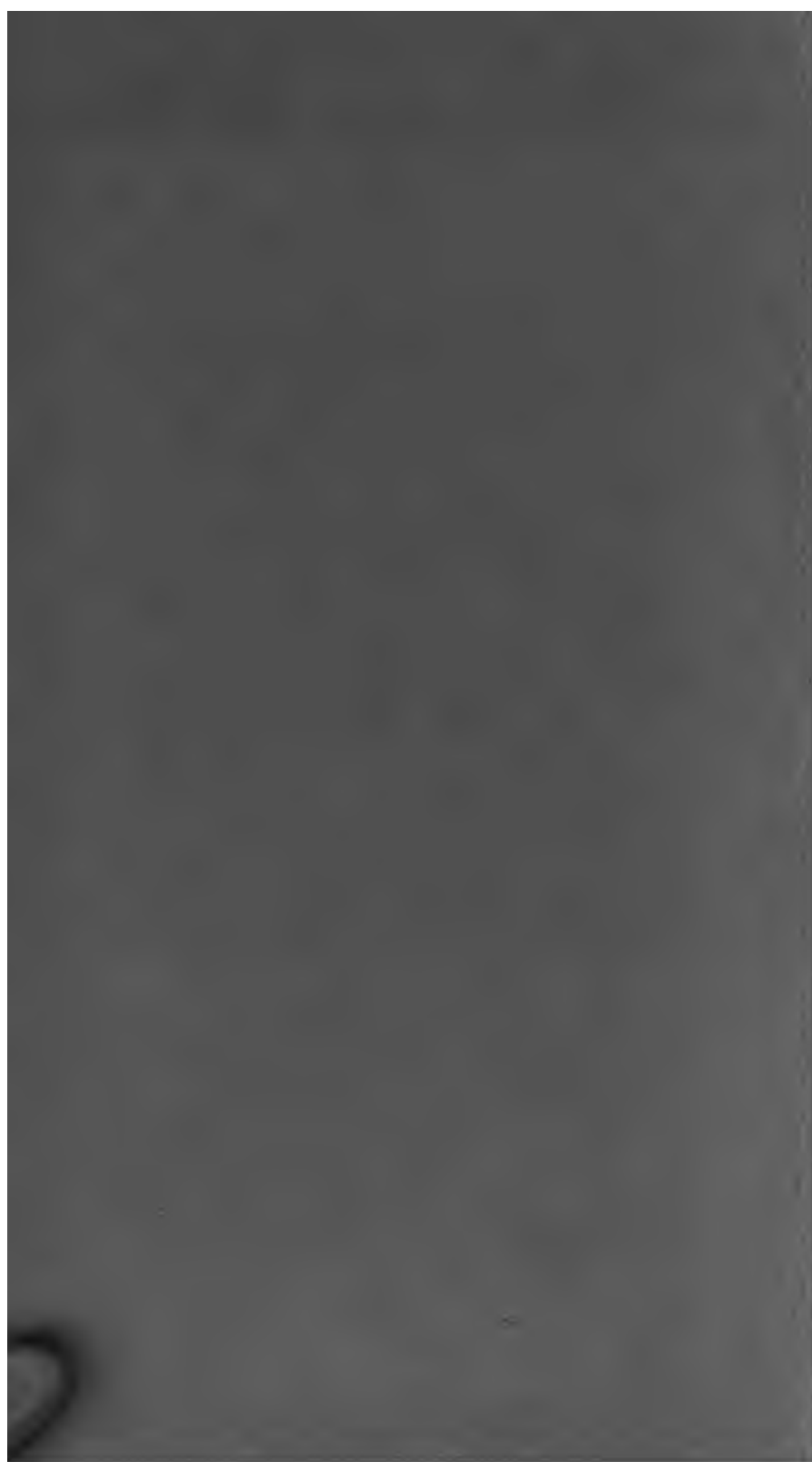
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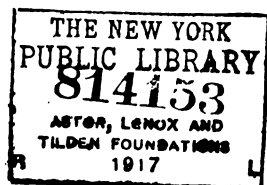
THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON:

1839.



NOTICE.

To complete the volume to which this Index belongs, has been much desired, and has been in contemplation since the death of Mr. DUNN, the proprietor of the work at that time. But the unsettled state of the affairs of the deceased, and the slow process since in collecting the money due his estate, rendered it impossible to do so before this. It is hoped, however, that the volume being now complete, no further obstacles will be in the way of speedy collections, and that the orphan children of Mr. DUNN will thus be opportunely relieved.

To those persons especially who have been in the habit of preserving and having the Repository bound, for future reference, this title and index will be very acceptable, and of the greatest utility.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4, 1841.

NEW YORK
DUNN
1841

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XV.]

JANUARY, 1839.

[No. 1.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

SINCE the re-organization of the American Colonization Society, at the last annual meeting, new arrangements have been made in relation to the African Repository. It will hereafter be published twice a month, in Nos. of 16 pages each, without a cover, at the price of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year, if paid in advance, and two dollars a year, if payment be delayed longer than six months.

While the pecuniary cost of the work is thus lessened, its pages will after this No. be enlarged and contain an increased amount of matter. The new arrangement is further recommended by the considerations that intelligence will reach subscribers more frequently than heretofore, and that the numbers will be subject to only newspaper postage.

The contents of the African Repository will be, as heretofore, information concerning the condition and prospects of the several Colonies, such proceedings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee at Washington as it may, from time to time, be deemed advisable to publish; proceedings at Colonization meetings in the United States; occasional essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence which may be received relative to the geography, civil and natural history, manners, and customs of Africa, and to missionary operations on that continent and facts and documents relating to the slave trade, and to efforts for its suppression.

The extent of the information thus promised will make this work, what its title indicates, a *Repository* of information on its numerous subjects, which can at any time be referred to. Its proved utility in this respect is understood to be the reason which chiefly operated with the Board of Directors in retaining its octavo form, as being more suitable for preservation than a larger sheet. The new organization of the American Colonization Society must render it as interesting to all the local Societies which have concurred or may hereafter concur in that arrangement, as to the Parent Institution. It may be hoped, therefore, that they will furnish it with exact and regular intelligence of their proceedings, and further aid it by increasing its subscription list. The intelligent friends of the cause are respectfully invited to contribute to its pages.

The editorial department is under the control and supervision of the Executive Committee. Every effort will be made to render the work acceptable as the official organ of the Colonization cause; and to ensure its punctual publication and transmission. On the other hand, full reliance is placed on the punctuality of subscribers in paying for it, and on the zeal of Colonizationists in adding to the number of such subscribers.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

The friends of African Colonization will learn from the proceedings of the Parent Society at its last annual meeting, that a radical change has been effected in the oldest and the principal organ of the cause.—The separate efforts of auxiliary and independent Societies had for several years past produced a state of things which called loudly for measures for combining them into some general plan of operation, which should give full scope to the peculiar advantages of state action, and at the same time secure concert and harmony between themselves and other agents of the Colonizing principle. To devise such a plan was as difficult as it was necessary. That selected was, like the Constitution of the United States, the result of compromise and concession; and like that celebrated instrument, cannot be expected to be at once universally acceptable. But the parallel is, we trust, destined to be continued farther; and that the new Constitution of the Society will demonstrate by its practical benefits the wisdom of its adoption. A most encouraging augury of its future success is found in the unanimous determination of all who participated in it, to give it a cordial and zealous support.

The Board of Directors have taken prompt measures for rendering the plan productive in practice of all the advantages of which it was believed to be capable in theory. They have secured efficient operation at home, by placing the whole subject of domestic agencies under the direction of a gentleman believed to be every way qualified for the trust; they have appointed as Governor of the United Colonies a gentleman of high reputation, and experience, and who acquired, during a former official residence in Liberia, the confidence, respect and affection of those of whom he is now the chief magistrate; and the Board have farther taken measures for providing immediate supplies for the Colonies, for terminating the pernicious practice of drawing colonial drafts, by keeping the storehouse well provided; and for affording to the citizens the benefits of a local currency.

The movements of the Board, both in the United States and in Africa, have been guided by a principle of comprehensive and energetic economy; and require only a moderate measure of support from the American people to lead to results proportioned to the grandeur and benevolence of the scheme. Such support, we are not permitted to doubt, will be afforded. If every individual friendly to the object, will only exert in its favor a tithe of the zeal which a cherished personal interest would elicit from him, the time must soon arrive when Liberia will be a prosperous and a powerful nation, and public sentiment will radicate the principle of African Colonization into the permanent policy of the United States.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

TO THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT ITS TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

In meeting their constituents on this, the twenty-second anniversary of the American Colonization Society, the Managers regret that they are unable to announce an improvement in its financial condition. Finances. The general derangement in the pecuniary concerns of the country, which was noticed in their last Report, has continued to affect unfavorably the resources of all the benevolent Institutions; the increased virulence of Abolition hostility to Colonization has obstructed its progress at the North; and in the South, as indeed in every other portion of the Union, adequate exertion has been prevented by the want of Agents, though no proper means have been omitted to obtain them. These, and other causes, have reduced the receipts into the treasury, since the last annual meeting, much below those of several former years; and the effect has been proportionably embarrassing. The very existence of the Colony has from time to time made extraordinary efforts necessary on the part of the Managers. It is with peculiar pleasure that they are enabled to state, after a careful examination of the subject, that the colonial drafts which have been presented to them since the last annual meeting, appear to have been resorted to only through necessity, and are moderate in amount. In a few instances, the Treasurer has been obliged to suffer protests of drafts for non-payment, but in general, payments have been punctually made. The amount remaining, at the last annual meeting, of the old debt, could not be reduced during the past year; nor could the annual instalments on the loan stock be, in every case, promptly met. But though great financial difficulty has existed, the Colony has been kept up; and this during a period of general pecuniary distress in the country, and of consequent diminution of the resources of the Society.

Legacies. In their 20th annual Report the Managers communicated the general provisions of the will of the late Capt. James Ross, of the state of Mississippi, by which the privilege was given to his slaves, about 170 in number, of emigrating, after the death of his daughter, Mrs. Reed, to Liberia, with means out of his estate sufficient for their comfortable settlement. That excellent lady, after manifesting the strongest desire to anticipate during her life the fulfilment of her father's wishes, died in September last. By her will she has liberated her slaves, 120 in number, on the condition of removal to Liberia; and has bequeathed a valuable estate, real and personal, to the Mississippi Colonization Society. The death of Mrs. Reed devolved on the Managers of the Parent Society the duty of securing the benefits designed for it by Capt. Ross's will; a duty, in performing which the initiatory steps were promptly taken.

The legacy from the Rev. Jonathan Pomeroy, deceased, of West

Springfield, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, the receipt of which was mentioned in the last Report, amounted to \$1000. The testator, after bequeathing several other specific legacies, directs that the residuum of his estate should, in a given contingency, which has since occurred, be divided equally between the American Colonization Society, and three other specified Institutions. The residuary share of each will, it is expected, amount to \$5,000. The legacy of \$500 bequeathed by the Rev. John Brich of Illinois, who died in the spring of 1837, will, there is reason to expect, be paid within two years. A legacy of \$250, from the late Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge of Connecticut, and one of \$1000 from the late Walter Herron of Norfolk, in Virginia, will probably be both paid at an early period.

Expeditions. On the subject of emigration to the Colony, the policy of the Managers for the last four years has, they are gratified in believing, been approved by their constituents generally, and by the considerate friends of Colonization, whatever regret may have been caused by the circumstances in which that policy originated. While the financial embarrassments of the institution should continue, it was the obvious dictate of prudence as well as justice to avoid augmenting them by expeditions to the Colony at the expense of the Treasury; and to apply the current income, except in cases of donations for specified objects, to the reduction of the debt, the procurement of such supplies as the occasional necessities of the Colony might require, and to the great work of improving its condition. In conformity with these principles, but few emigrants have been sent out since the year 1834, besides those for whose transfer and settlement special provision had been made. In all such instances no avoidable delay was permitted in the accomplishment of their wishes.

The principles just referred to were enforced during the last year by circumstances which scarcely left the Managers an option on the subject. Accordingly no emigrants have been sent to Liberia during the past year by the Parent Society. In their last Report the Managers stated that the Ship Emperor, Capt. Keeler, had been employed to convey to the Colony, fifty-nine manumitted slaves of Mr. John Smith, of Sussex County in Virginia, and thirty-one of the Rev. John Stockdell, of Madison County, in the same State. On the 12th of January last, those and a few other emigrants, being in the whole 96, were landed in good health at Monrovia. Eighty-three were located at Millsburg and thirteen at Caldwell, and their lands were promptly assigned to them. Mr. Smith's will directed that, after his wife's death, his slaves and their increase should be emancipated and sent to Liberia, with a supply of clothing and one year's provision, exclusive of the cost of their maintenance during the voyage, and that the expenses of their transfer and settlement should be defrayed out of his estate. The directions of Mr. Stockdell's will, as to the expenses of transfer and settlement, were similar; except that the provision for supporting his people after their arrival at the Colony, was limited to six months. These generous arrangements enabled the

Managers to make a large and interesting accession to the Colony, without violating the principles already referred to.

Early in the present year the Managers consulted Meetings in Washington. with many enlightened friends of Colonization who were members of Congress, then in session, on the exigencies of the cause, and on the adoption of measures

for its advancement. Several public meetings in the national Metropolis were, in consequence, held, and an Address to the People of the United States, signed by many distinguished Senators and Representatives from different sections of the Union, inviting aid to the Society, and assigning in brief, but emphatic terms the reasons of the invitation, was extensively circulated. An appeal emanating from sources so high in public confidence, could not fail to produce salutary results. But these were perceptible chiefly in an awakened interest throughout the United States in the objects of the Institution, and a disposition in quarters hitherto unfriendly, to listen to arguments in its behalf. The immediate pecuniary result was confined to the District of Columbia; and though highly honorable to the patriotism and generosity of the contributors, was, of course, inadequate as a measure of relief from existing difficulties. That extensive benefit, in this respect, would have speedily ensued, had competent agents been despatched to the several States, is not doubted. Vigorous and persevering efforts were accordingly made, as there had before been, to obtain such agents: in every instance the compensation offered

Agents. was as liberal as the nature of the service and the condition of the Society justified; and in a few cases it was deemed judicious to propose extraordinary inducements, in order to attract to the service of the cause, talents and influence, of which the value had been tested in other situations. These overtures were met generally by hesitation; sometimes by rejection; and yet oftener, after a partial acceptance, they were ultimately declined; an indecision which accumulated embarrassments on the action of the Board. Shortly after the last annual meeting, the Rev. Charles W. Andrews, whose agency in the State of Virginia had been signally advantageous to the cause, felt himself to be constrained by domestic reasons to retire from it. His success and the importance of the field, occasioned peculiar solicitude and proportional difficulty in filling the vacancy. In August last, the Managers were fortunate enough to obtain the services of the Rev. Thomas B. Balch, a gentleman who, to conspicuous personal merit, added a hereditary claim to their confidence, as the son of one of the founders of the Society, and who participated in its direction from its origin to the close of his valuable life. The success of Mr. Balch during the brief interval since his appointment has equalled the sanguine expectations of the Board, and authorizes the hope of important results from his further progress. Among the objects to which it is desirable that he should invite public attention in Virginia, is such a modification of the law of March 4, 1833, appropriating \$16,000 a year, for the colonization of free

people of color, as will extend its advantages to slaves becoming free subsequently to that time. The failure of the application made to the General Assembly at its last session, to make such a change in the law, has been ascribed, on probable grounds, to causes not affecting the principle of the application. There is yet stronger reason for supposing that the rejection of it was not coincident with the will of the people of Virginia. When the Colonization Society of that State held its annual meeting in January last, its correspondence had extended over about 50 of the several counties of the State, and disclosed but a single case of repugnance to the desired modification. From the respect uniformly shown by the enlightened Legislature of Virginia to the will of their constituents and the indications of their favor to the Colonizing plan, it may be inferred that the time is not far distant when that plan will receive efficient aid at their hands. On no portion of the Union can its operation be more auspicious than on that renowned member of the Confederacy to which it owes its birth, and whose most illustrious worthies have been its warm advocates and liberal benefactors. Should the law of 1833 be relieved from its present restriction, the arrears of the fund which it provides would place in immediate activity for colonizing purposes about \$100,000.

It has long been the opinion of the Parent Board, as well as the Managers of the State Society, that Virginia presents a field of agency too extensive and laborious for a single individual. When an additional agent, competent and willing, can be found, the State Society will doubtless concur with the Parent Institution in appointing him, as it has done in the case of Mr. Balch, and in every other measure promotive of the cause. The faithful support which the Virginia Society has afforded to the American Colonization Society uniformly, and often in trying times, deserves the most cordial and respectful acknowledgments.

The strong interest in favor of Colonization, which is manifested in the great and growing State of Ohio, demands an agent in that State, additional to the Rev. Wm. Wallace, to whom the South-western portion of it was assigned in May last. This gentleman accepted his appointment at a subsequent period, and has displayed commendable activity and diligence in the discharge of his duties. The agency of the Rev. Wm. Matchett in Virginia and Delaware, though only occasional, has been attended with agreeable results.

The difficulty already adverted to, which had been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of suitable agents, was among the considerations which induced the Board in August last to appoint Judge Samuel Wilkeson, of Buffalo, in New York, General Agent of the Society for the whole Union, with authority, under instructions from the Board, to commission, instruct, or remove such agents as he might deem necessary; to fix the amount and mode of their compensation; to receive and apply to the payment of the debts of the Society, the sums which might be collected by himself, or the agents of his appointment; and to adopt and execute such other measures in aid of the great object of the Society, as he might deem expedient; it being understood

that he should keep the Board regularly and fully informed of his proceedings. Doubts existed as to the competency of the Board to delegate such essential portions of the trust which had been confided to them; but a crisis was believed to have arrived which necessitated and therefore justified measures of unusual strength. Representations of Judge Wilkeson's high character for integrity; of his energy and ability as a man of business, of his extensive acquaintedness throughout the Union, and of his disposition to make extraordinary personal sacrifices in behalf of the cause, determined the Board that if so liberal a confidence could properly be reposed in any individual, a fitter depository of it could no where be found. Judge Wilkeson accepted the appointment, declining any compensation for his services, and promptly proceeded to the execution of his duties. He has obtained several agents. Among these is Mr. Elliott Cresson, heretofore distinguished by his zeal and labors in the cause. This gentleman accepted an appointment to visit Vermont and other Eastern States, and has every where been received with pleasure and respect. The Rev. Moses Chase, of Oneida County, in New York, has also accepted an agency in that State, with the consent of the New York City Colonization Society, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the packet enterprise. His success has been commensurate with his high character and qualifications. The success of Mr. Cresson's tour demonstrates the practicability of reviving the Colonization spirit even where apathy has long prevailed. Judge Wilkeson has deemed it advisable to postpone the positive engagement of any other agents until after the close of the present meeting of the Society.

Prior to Judge Wilkeson's appointment as General Agent, he had, at one of the Colonization Meetings in Washington City which have been already mentioned, submitted for consideration a collateral plan for aiding the cause. The principal features of it were that a vessel should be purchased to be sold to such free persons of color as would agree to man her with colored seamen, and navigate her as a regular packet between the United States and Liberia; and that payment should be made by the conveyance in her of emigrants from this country to the colonial settlements in Africa. At the meeting referred to, this plan was fully developed by the projector. It was received with general and warm approbation, both as tending to save a considerable portion of the funds heretofore absorbed in passage money at high rates, and as a judicious expedient for elevating the views of the colored man in connexion with a return to the land of his ancestors. This plan has since received signal marks of favor at the north, and has been formally recommended to the public, in an address signed by distinguished christians, philanthropists and business men. Proofs of general approbation, more practically significant, have been afforded in the subscriptions by the New York City Colonization Society, of \$3000 towards purchasing a vessel; by the New Jersey State Colonization Society, \$1000 to the same object; and by individuals of \$400

amounting altogether to \$4,400. On his own private responsibility, generously pledged, Judge Wilkeson has purchased for six thousand dollars, the ship *Saluda*, of 384 tons burden, a fast sailer, in good order, with accommodations for 150 passengers, and well adapted to run as a packet ship to Liberia. He has engaged Capt. William C. Waters, of Salem, Massachusetts, a skilful navigator, as master of the vessel, and a crew consisting of colored men, to convey in her to Liberia such colored emigrants as may desire to go thither ; provided that applications for the purchase of the ship shall not be made by the middle of the present month. In conformity with his original design, Judge Wilkeson has publicly offered the vessel for sale, on a credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, if required, to free colored men of respectable character, capable of navigating her, who will remove to, and hail from Liberia ; payment to be made in conveying emigrants from this country to Liberia, to be furnished by the American Colonization Society, or the affiliated Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. If the purchase be not made in the United States, Capt. Waters will be empowered to sell the vessel to such respectable Colonists in Liberia, as may agree to the terms.

In addition to Mr. Cresson's visit before noticed, Public sentiment in the U. States. to New England, the Secretary of the Society has been recently engaged in promoting the cause in that portion of the Union. The long abandonment of the field, through the want of agents to occupy it, the consequent indifference in the public mind, and the activity of hostile influences were obstacles in his path so formidable, that it was not hoped that he could immediately surmount them. But the Board are gratified to believe that the course which he has adopted will, in due time, lead to results of lasting importance to the cause.

In New York and Pennsylvania the contributions appear by the last report of the affiliated Colonization Societies of those States, to have very far exceeded those of former years. Those Societies have not during the present year, sent any new emigrants to their Colony, but they have accomplished much in this country by enlightening public sentiment, and establishing numerous auxiliary institutions.

In New Jersey, a new impetus has been given to Colonization, by a convention of delegates from different parts of the State, which met at Trenton in July last ; established a State Colonization Society ; and adopted various measures for promoting the cause, which have already been attended with signal success. The recent success of the cause in New Jersey, may be attributed, in part, to the able and indefatigable labors of Mr. William Halsey, who at considerable personal sacrifice, withdrew from the practice of a lucrative profession, and devoted himself to the service of Colonization.

In Maryland, the only State of the Union which has hitherto made the Colonizing principle part of its permanent policy, legislative aid has enabled the State Society to act with conspicuous vigor and effect during the past year. An expedition was sent in

May, and another in November, consisting of about ninety emigrants, to its Colony at Cape Palmas. The rule which that Institution has prescribed to itself of sending out its emigrants well provided, and not more than could be conveniently received, has proved highly beneficial in its operation, and especially in avoiding the evil of a growth in the Colony too rapid for its strength.

To the favorable condition of public opinion in Virginia and Ohio in regard to Colonization, allusion has been made in a former part of this Report. Similar sentiments, differing in degree, are believed to exist in nearly every State of the Union, and need only intelligent and discreet agents to ripen into active aid and co-operation.

In Alabama, Colonization has been the subject of appeals in its behalf through the press, which have been well received; and even in South Carolina, many zealous friends to it are to be found, some of whom are among her most influential citizens.

In their last Report the Managers noticed the progress made by the Mississippi State Society in establishing a Colony in Africa under the general control of the Parent Society. This Colony is at the mouth of the river Sinoe, about midway between Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas. An annual sum of fourteen thousand dollars has already been subscribed for its benefit; and from the spirit in favor of Colonization which exists in Mississippi, there is no ground for apprehension that the settlement will be permitted to languish. The Louisiana State Society has adopted measures preliminary to the establishment of another settlement.

Though it has been possible to afford but little aid since the last Annual Meeting, to the Colony, the Managers are happy to learn, as well from official communications transmitted by the Colonial authorities, as from what may be regarded as more impartial testimony, that its general condition is satisfactory. The Colonial settlements planted by the American Colonization Society, and still under its jurisdiction, are five in number and contain about four-fifths of the Colonial population on the Western coast of Africa. Of these, Monrovia, at Cape Montserrado, is the principal and the oldest.—It has about 1200 inhabitants, of whom commerce still continues to be the chief occupation; a preference suggested in part by its peculiar inducements, as an eligibly situated seaport, to mercantile pursuits. It has its own shipwrights, and other artisans, two forts, four churches, and two school-houses. A court-house, and a jail are now in the course of being built.

New Georgia is located on Stockton creek, about four miles from Monrovia, with about 300 inhabitants, chiefly recaptured Africans, of the Ebo and Congo tribes. These people, but lately captives in slave vessels, are remarkable for good order, industry, and a desire of improvement. There are two schools in this settlement.

Caldwell, eight miles from Monrovia, is situated on St. Pau river, which is here about a mile in width. It has two churches and two schools. The number of inhabitants is estimated to be 600, chiefly farmers.

Millsburg is twelve miles higher up the St. Paul's river, and 20 miles distant from Monrovia. It has two churches. The population is about 500, chiefly agricultural.

Marshall, the last settlement planted by the American Colonization Society, and yet an infant establishment, is situated at the Junk river, near its entrance into the sea. It contains about 150 inhabitants, chiefly recaptured Africans.

Edina, at present under the immediate jurisdiction of the affiliated Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, under a conditional cession made in December, 1836, was founded by the Parent Society, about six years ago. It is situated on the St. John's river; and has about 300 inhabitants, two churches and two schools.

The fondness for mercantile adventure which long predominated at the Colony, injuriously, in the judgment of the Board, to its permanent interests, has of late years yielded to the influences which they have sought to move against it, and to the monitions of experience among the settlers. They are now, there is every reason to believe, convinced that the cultivation of the soil is the great source from which they are to expect substantial prosperity. A progressive attention to agriculture has been observable among them for several years past; the native productions are raised in increased abundance; and industry and skill have been successfully exerted in acclimating foreign seeds, plants, vegetables and trees. The wisdom of this course is remarkably illustrated by the fact that as farming pursuits have become popular, the number of paupers has proportionally decreased. In a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor, under date of the 31st of July last, and the latest from him which has been received, he says: "On the subject of agriculture in the Colony, I am happy to be able to repeat what I have said in former communications. The interest manifested on the subject, is daily increasing, and the prospect brightening. All here feel the necessity of raising first such articles of food as are required for our own wants, and in such quantities as to supply those wants. The greatest and only difficulty is to believe that with the most abundant supply of Africa's produce, the articles to which we were accustomed in America, are not indispensable to our condition." The temporary existence of the difficulty here indicated is natural. But the influence of habit must finally succumb to the influence of circumstances; and in no country is it likely that the change could be effected more rapidly than in Western Africa; for in no country does the soil more promptly reward the toil of the husbandman. "Think," says the Editor of the Liberia Herald, "of the unreasonableness of men complaining of being too poor to *farm it*, or of being unable to make a living by agriculture, when at the same time they possess an unlimited extent of soil, to which all articles necessary to comfort are indigenous, and of many of which it will produce two crops a year." The advance of agriculture at the Colony has been hitherto retarded by the want of working animals. Circumstances heretofore explained have counteracted the efforts of the Board to supply them. These efforts will doubtless be renewed

by their successors. Capt. Waters, of the packet ship *Saluda*, has it in charge to touch at the Cape de Verd Islands, and there procure mules for the Colony.

In order that the Code of Laws which it has long been the purpose of the Managers to furnish the Colony, may possess the indispensable practical advantage of being accommodated, so far as may be possible, to the wants and wishes of the community which it is to govern, the Board heretofore invited an expression in detail, of Colonial opinion on that subject. The Lieutenant Governor in his last despatch, states that with a view to obtain it, he had convened the citizens; and that they appointed a committee of ten persons, with instructions to make the necessary inquiries and examinations, and transmit to the Board such alterations and amendments in the existing laws as the Committee might deem adapted to the present state of Liberia. This communication will of course be received with every disposition on the part of the Managers in office to adopt its suggestions, when consistent, in their judgment, with the true interests of the Colony, and with the great objects of jurisprudence.

Though numerous Colonial enactments have from time to time been made, the prudence of the Council has seldom imposed on the Managers the unpleasant duty of rejecting them. The most important exception of recent occurrence, was that of a law enacted by the Colonial authorities in January last, but not communi-

cated to the Board till August following, concerning
Law concerning the binding of native Africans as apprentices to Co-
Apprentices. lonists. Though persuaded that judicious regulations on this subject might become an instrument of introducing christianity and education among the native tribes, the Managers could not foresee this benefit from the particular law, and were not satisfied, in other respects, with its details. Some evils might, they apprehended, result, and more, they felt certain, would be imagined, as well from what it omitted as from what it contained. Their sanction to it was therefore refused; and the communication of the refusal to the Lieutenant Governor, was accompanied by a draft, carefully prepared, of a general law concerning apprentices, with a special provision in reference to children of natives, which seemed appropriate to the peculiar helplessness of their condition.

Despatches received from the Colony in June
Acquisition of last, informed the Board that in April preceding,
Little Bassa. the Colonial Government had sent Commissioners,
 under a military escort to Little Bassa, to renew a demand unsuccessfully made eighteen months before, for payment of debts from natives to Colonists, and compensation for public property, alleged to have been forcibly seized. To those objects the country, according to the Colonial statement, had been pledged on the occasion of the former demand, by the chiefs and head men in solemn palaver, and became forfeited by the non-execution of the agreement then made. The renewed demand proving equally fruitless, the commissioners, in pursuance of their instructions,

took possession of the pledged territory in right of the agreement, and in the name of the Society.

The official communication of these transactions and events being too imperfect to enable the Board to decide on the propriety of the proceedings of the Colonial Government, they immediately directed that an ample report should be transmitted to them. The opportunity was used to recall the attention of the Colonists to the principles which must regulate their intercourse with the natives, so long as the Society retains its African jurisdiction. From the justice, liberality and forbearance, which have heretofore characterized that intercourse on the part of the Liberians, the Managers indulge the hope that no deviation from those principles will be perceived in the present case when fully explained and correctly understood.

In regard to the general condition and prospects of the settlements of Liberia, the Managers might adduce the testimony of several gentlemen, who have recently visited the United States after a residence of several months, and in some cases of several years, within their limits, to show that they are such as to demonstrate the wisdom and benevolence of the Society, and leave little for its friends to regret but the deficiency of its means, and the tardiness of its movements. In their general statements of the prosperity and promise of the Colony, Messrs. Skinner, Seys, Matthias, Buchanan, McDowell, Savage, with Messrs. Shaw and Brown (intelligent men of color, and the former a resident of more than fourteen years in Liberia,) concur. A letter of Dr. Goheen, a very respectable and well educated physician attached to the Methodist Mission at Monrovia, dated the 8th of August, 1838, exhibits the most satisfactory evidence of the good character, contentment and improvement of the settlers, as wonderful as it is gratifying to every humane and christian heart. He remarks:—

“It is a source of great pleasure to me to be able to inform you that all the colonies are in a prosperous condition. The vigorous exertions and anxious devotedness which characterize the efforts of the citizens to elevate and establish themselves permanently in the possession of privileges moral and political, almost amount to enthusiasm.

“The people are industrious and persevering in their attempts to gain a comfortable livelihood, temperate and economical in their habits, and appear to be really enjoying life.

“It is a mistaken idea that among the colonists there are contentious and dissatisfied spirits who long “for the flesh-pots of Egypt,” and desire to turn back and enjoy “the proud man’s contumely” in America. No, no; there are here no restless persons, nor any who would give up their possessions in Africa for any station, no matter however elevated, in the country where they cannot have equal rights, but must ever be looked upon as the dark and degraded sons of Ham. Many to whom I have put the question—would you prefer to return to America, and live bondmen as you have been? have replied in substance, No, sir, we would rather remain here, possessed of half the privileges and happiness that we now have, than go back and be reported free men in any of the States.

"I have inquired diligently, and I have yet the first man to find who would leave Liberia for a residence in America on any terms.

"This account you will find fully corroborated by the numerous letters written by the Colonists, and sent to their afflicted brethren throughout the Union. I am aware that it is not credited by some; but if men are not themselves the best judges of their own enjoyments and feelings, and are not to be believed when they thus publicly testify of the blessings and comforts which they possess, I ask, what portion of this community is it that is better qualified to decide?"

Again, observes Dr. Goheen:

"It is utterly impossible for you to form a correct estimate of the amount of good that has resulted from the means thus far expended, unless you were here to observe with your own eyes the changes wrought. The man who was a slave in America is here a free citizen; the plebeian and servant there, the Lord of the soil here; there the degraded child of affliction, here the claimant and occupant of the highest office in the gift of a free people. Here there are Colonists of all professions and trades; governors, divines, lawyers, physicians, and mechanics.— Here are those who possess wealth and live at ease; here the inhabitants enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of a soil the most fertile, well watered, and best timbered, that I have ever seen. And here permit me to ask, why do you Colonization folks, in every address that you make, speak of the burning sands and barren shores of Africa? Because in the vast continent of Africa, the Zahara desert is found. Where is the continent that has no desert? Is there not a great desert within the territory of the United States? England and other European nations get all their shipbuilding and other timber from Africa. The coast from Senegambia, southward, presents an almost impregnable forest, which contains a much greater variety of trees than you have in the States, and also a sufficiency to supply the world for centuries. But to return. There is here every possible inducement to prompt and stimulate the emigrant to action; a rich soil, a great variety of vegetables, and a ready market. The authorities of this town have recently established a market, which overflows with the products of the country. The comforts possessed by the farmers, mechanics, and merchants, far surpass the opinion that you would form of them, unless you could be present, to be received into houses as splendidly furnished and well provided with all the luxuries that are usually found in the possession of citizens of refined and populous towns.

The moral and religious state of society is very good; this is emphatically a church-going community. In this town we have a "Moral Friendship Society," a "Union Sisters of Charity Society," a "Female Benevolent Society," a "Missionary Society," a flourishing "Temperance Society;" and to the above list we have recently added a "Liberia Lyceum." The Lyceum is well attended, and promises to bestow much lasting good upon the citizens.

"From the above facts it is evident that your cause is a good one, and has been blessed and prospered by Heaven's hand; it has found favor in the sight of God and man; it is fraught with considerations the most ennobling; it demands from every well-wisher of the human family his suffrage, and appeals directly for assistance to all Christian believers in the coming millenium."

It is true that two or three individuals who have visited Liberia have made representations of its character and condition of a different and discouraging nature, but neither the sources from which they proceed, nor the circumstances under which they were made, can give them the credit to which the testimony just cited, and that by which it is confirmed, is entitled in the judgment of sober and candid minds. The Managers are convinced that the history of Colonization affords no instance in which the establishment of Colonies in an uncivilized country has been more successful than on the shores of Liberia.

In the month of April last, David Logan, a Colonist, Logan's Case. was killed by a Mandingo, and his property destroyed, under circumstances of singular cruelty. Territory was pledged by the natives for the performance of their agreement to deliver up the murderers, and pay the value of the destroyed property. The Board have instructed the Lieutenant Governor to forward a detailed report of all the facts and circumstances, in any manner, or at any time, connected with this outrage, and to refrain, till further directions, from any attempt to take possession of the mortgaged land. They have also distinctly prohibited the undertaking of any military enterprise, without their express authority, against the natives, except under circumstances which would render the delay of obtaining it incompatible with the public safety.

In their last Annual Report, it was the painful duty of the Managers to notice the continued existence, and in some respects augmented atrocities of the slave trade. Little in relation to it has since been done, which is consolatory Slave Trade. to the friends of humanity. Evidence is stated to exist that slave dealers have resorted to new devices, as ingenious as they are detestable, for evading the international arrangements for suppressing the traffic, which had been adopted by our own Government, and several of the European powers. Of these powers, only one has of late, shown any practical disposition to enforce its professions and to redeem its pledges of hostility to the object of their common denunciation. But it is animating to the hopes of philanthropy that the excepted instance is that of a nation possessing both the moral and physical strength to give significance to her interposition. A trade which the Congress of Vienna had described as having "degraded Europe, desolated Africa, and afflicted humanity," became during the past summer, the theme of solemn council and action in the Parliament of England. The youthful Queen responding to the wishes of that Assembly, has announced her intention of proposing new treaties for annihilating the slave trade, and the still more important purpose of urging the fulfilment of former treaties on that subject, hitherto neglected or evaded. The promised co-action of one of the Continental States is said to have been purchased at the cost of half a million sterling from the British treasury; and that of another, besides its pecuniary consideration, may have been prompted by deference to a constant and powerful protector. By

these two Governments at least, the late movements of the English Sovereign and Parliament will not, it may be supposed, be unheeded. A faithful and vigorous execution of their treaty engagements would so impair the foundations of the slave trade as materially to diminish the importance of any course which might be adopted by the other powers of Continental Europe. Our own country has borne emphatic testimony to her detestation of the nefarious traffic, by denouncing it under all the forms of law as **PIRACY**. The critic has smiled at this imputed solecism in language. The philanthropist may weep that the operation of the law has been too often as gentle as its tones are severe. Every friend to humanity, and to the true glory of the American name, must fervently desire that the wisdom of Congress may devise means for giving efficacy to its malediction of the most demoniac pursuit which the spirit of avarice ever prompted fallen man to engage in.

One of the most interesting aspects in which the plan of African Colonization can be regarded, is its repressive influence on the slave trade. Without insinuating any extravagant claim for the Society, the Managers may be permitted to notice the historical fact, that as its operations extended, the trade declined in the vicinity of its settlements, and that the trade has revived as the resources of the Society have diminished. Three years ago, it was the subject of common remark, that wherever the Society acquired territory, the neighboring slave dealer broke up his factory; that, in the language of a pious and intelligent missionary, wherever the Society advanced its foot, the slaver fled before it. Unhappily, from causes for which it is not responsible, this benign influence has of late been less signal. But these causes are temporary, and inspire no distrust of the future. Nor can they affect the degree of credit due to the Society through the fact, that on the very ruins of slave factories, a Christian republic has been erected and now flourishes.

Information has reached the Managers that vessels from the United States habitually supply the slave vessels on the African coast, and even the proprietors of slave depots, with provisions and merchandize. This evil will, it is feared, continue, till the several colonizing associations shall have obtained possession of the whole coast, and have lined it with colonists. The extent of the trade would, it is believed, be diminished, and its horrors be mitigated, if vessels of war belonging to nations united for the avowed purpose of suppressing it, were to cruise regularly on the coast, with authority to seize not only vessels with slaves on board, but all vessels fitted out for the trade, on or near the coast, and ready to receive the unhappy prisoners. A practised eye can, it is said, easily distinguish such vessels. By the establishment of Colonial settlements on the African coast, at a moderate distance from each other, not only would the present slave marts be destroyed, but such settlements would furnish the means of mutual defence against attacks, either from the slave vessels, or from the savage natives, instigated by the more savage slave dealers. Only a few years have passed since such alleged instigation produced an

onslaught on the defenceless colonists at Bassa Cove, and their extermination and flight, before relief from remote settlements could reach them.

Before dismissing this topic, the Managers deem it proper to add that rumors having reached them that one or two of the Colonists had occasionally performed mechanical work and stored goods for merchants alleged to have been concerned, directly or indirectly, in the slave trade, a strict and prompt investigation has been ordered. Should the result, contrary to the confident expectation of the Board, disclose any such proceeding, the path of duty, however painful to them, will be plain.

The Managers having failed, since Captain Colonial Governor. Hitchcock declined the office of Colonial Governor, to secure the services of a competent incumbent, the Colony is still under the care of Mr. Anthony D. Williams, the Lieutenant Governor. The Board now renew the expression, heretofore made, of their general satisfaction with the ability, prudence, and economy of his administration.— But being of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when the interests of the Colony would permit them to be permanently under the Government of a Colonist, and that the present arrangement has already continued too long for one of a temporary character, the Managers regard the speedy appointment of a Governor of Liberia to be an object of primary importance. The present meeting of the Society affords an eligible opportunity for the interchange of opinions and suggestions as to filling the vacancy.

The agency notes which were sent out in 1834, in Agency notes. order to aid in providing a currency for the Colony, a part of which it was suspected had been abducted, have since been recovered. The Managers have directed that they should, from time to time, be put into circulation.

In June last, Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, Colonial Colonial Physicians. Physician, returned to the United States in a feeble state of health. The vacancy has not been supplied, as the Society has since sent no emigrants to the Colony, and the three assistant colored physicians, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Chase, and Dr. Prout, stationed in the several towns, were supposed to be adequate to meet the medical wants of the citizens.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Society, certain unsettled and disputed African accounts between it and the Auxiliary Societies. affiliated Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, were referred, with the consent of the Delegates from the two Auxiliaries, to three arbitrators for adjustment and decision. The public duties of the arbitrators, as Members of Congress, having prevented them from closing their investigation before the adjournment of that body, the parties agreed to refer the subject to Judge Wilkeson, as sole arbitrator. This gentleman has, it is understood, examined it, and made a decision. This will, it is presumed, remove any obstacle to the execution by the two Auxiliaries, of the compact.

Since the last anniversary, three of the early and faithful friends of the Society have been removed from the world, we trust to enjoy the rewards of fidelity to the great author of all benevolent designs. ISAAC M'KIM, of Maryland, a Vice President of the Society, contributed to sustain its earliest operations, and retained, we doubt not, to the last, a heartfelt interest in its success. To other benevolent institutions he was a benefactor, and his memory will be cherished by all who were acquainted with his worth.

The late DAVID I. BURR of Richmond had been for many years, among the most generous and active friends of the Society, and his death is a great loss to the church and community in which he lived, as well as to Liberia, of which he was an early, active, and generous friend. Benevolence and piety mingle their tears upon his grave, and while he is permitted no longer to labor on earth, he has left to us the power of a bright and winning example.

Of Mrs. ANN R. PAGE, of Frederick County, Va., we can say nothing which will represent to those who remember her, that holy and sublime goodness which sought usefulness as it shunned admiration, and was rather seen in the self-sacrificing and watchful discharge of duty and kindness to the poor and unfortunate, than in scenes of public observation. She early regarded the Colonization scheme as designed by Providence for the redemption of the African race, and her confidence in its success was unshaken to the last. Her time, her prayers, her property, and her exertions were unitedly contributed to its support, and nearly thirty human beings who received freedom at her hands, were assisted by her bounty to find a home and an inheritance in Liberia. Two of the sisters of this devout and benevolent lady bequeathed their entire property to this Society; her spirit was the same as theirs, and we doubt not she now shares with them in the everlasting rewards of the Saviour's perfect and immortal kingdom.

In conclusion, the Managers would urge every friend of this Society to feel the importance of this cause of Colonization in all its varied and most interesting relations to our country and to Africa. Great efforts, large resources, are demanded for its complete execution. Let the former be made, the latter contributed without delay. It is a work for the whole nation, worthy of its power and treasure. It is fraught with blessings of unspeakable worth to two races of men and two quarters of the world. Let all patriots, all christians hear the appeal of suffering millions, and come forward with warm hearts and generous hands for their relief.

On motion of the Rev. GEORGE G. COOKMAN, of the District of Columbia,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Clergy who have taken up collections on or about the 4th of July; and that they be respectfully invited, with their congregations, to continue to patronize the cause of African Colonization.

On motion of Col. STONE, of New York,

Resolved, That since a union of the Northern, Southern, and Middle States in the colonization of our free colored population is most important to success, and especially so in its influence upon the destiny of the colored race, both in the United States and in Africa, such a union should be cherished by every friend of this Society.

On motion of JAMES GARLAND, M. C., seconded by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY,

Resolved, That while this Society is an object of violent attack from opposite portions of the Union, and by men of the most opposite and hostile sentiments, it is the duty of those who regard it as safe for the Union, benevolent towards our whole colored population, and fraught with blessings inestimable to Africa, to unite their counsels, their devotions, and their prayers, to give to its operations tenfold energy and success.

After continuing in session till half past ten o'clock, the Society, on motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at the first Presbyterian church.

WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1838.

The Society met, in pursuance of adjournment, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the first Presbyterian church.

The President being absent, CHARLES FENTON MERCER, M. C. of Virginia, a Vice President, took the chair.

On motion of the Rev. G. SPRING, D.D. of New York, the Society proceeded to consider a paper entitled "Outline of a New Constitution for the American Colonization Society," which had, previously to the present meeting, been transmitted to the several Colonization Societies auxiliary to the Parent Institution.

Mr. MERCER left the chair, which was taken by Gen. WALTER JONES, of the District of Columbia, another Vice President, and addressed the Society in opposition to the plan. The discussion was continued by D. M. REESE, M. D. of New York, in support of the plan; Mr. MERCER, against it; the Rev. G. SPRING, D.D. of New York, on the general subject of remodelling the Parent Society; Rev. R. R. GURLEY, of the District of Columbia, in explanation of the origin and history of the plan; by the Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D.D. of New York, the Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D.D. of Philadelphia, and by H. A. FOSTER, M. C. in support of the plan.

On motion of Col. W. L. STONE, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the whole subject of amendments to the Constitution of the Society be, together with the proposed "Outline," &c. referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to report thereon at an adjourned meeting, to be held at 7 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. CLARKE, the vote was reconsidered, and it was resolved that the committee consist of seven.

On motion of Mr. FENDALL,

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be one of the committee, and that the others be elected *viva voce*.

Mr. JONES, Mr. MERCER, Mr. GURLEY, Dr. SPRING, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WILKESON, and Mr. COLWELL, were elected committee.

On motion of Dr. REESE,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine into the Treasurer's accounts for the past year.

On motion of Mr. SEATON,

Resolved, That the committee on the Treasurer's accounts be further instructed to examine into the proceedings of the Board of Managers.

Dr. REESE, Mr. PHELPS, and Dr. BETHUNE, were appointed the committee.

On motion, the Society adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

WEDNESDAY, 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Society met in pursuance of adjournment.

FRANCIS S. KEY, a Vice President, took the chair.

Mr. MERCER, from the committee on the subject of amendments to the Constitution, to which committee was also referred the plan entitled "*An outline of a new Constitution for the American Colonization Society*," reported sundry propositions, based on the "OUTLINE," for remodelling the Society, the time allowed to the committee having been too short for the preparation of a regular report, formally arranging these propositions in connexion with the existing constitution of the Society.

The question was taken on these propositions *seriatim*, and they were respectively carried.

The CHAIR then announced the question on the adoption of the whole constitution as amended.

Mr. FENDALL moved that, in order to afford a fuller opportunity for deliberation on so important a subject, and particularly for an exact comparison of the constitution as amended with the old constitution, the amendments adopted be referred back to the committee who reported them, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, a new constitution, in proper form, on the principles of said amendments.

Dr. REESE opposed the motion; and, not being seconded, it was withdrawn.

The question was then put on the adoption of the whole constitution as amended, and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Dr. REESE,

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the subject of amending the constitution submit, at an adjourned meeting to be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, a fair copy of the new constitution.

On motion of Mr. MERCER,

Resolved, That the new Board of Directors be instructed to transmit to each of the several colonies in Africa a copy of the constitution as amended, with a letter explanatory of the causes which led to its adoption, and of its intended operation on them.

Dr. REESE, from the committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, and the proceedings of the Board of Managers, made the following Report:

Your Committee beg leave to report that they have examined the Treasurer's Account, and have carefully compared all the receipts with the expenditures, and find the receipts to have been \$12,748 37, including the balance of \$1,150 42 in the Treasury at the commencement of the year; and that the expenditures during the year have been \$12,537 78, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$164 59.

Your Committee would also call the attention of the Board to the rapid decline in the receipts of the Society since 1835, which were

Do.	do.	since 1836,	do.	\$51,662
Do.	do.	since 1837,	do.	33,157
				29,117
				12,748

And the present year, only

The debt due from the Society, your Committee find to be about \$30,000, and with the limited receipts during the last year, it has not been in their power to reduce the amount of the debt.

Your Committee deem it but an act of justice to the Board of Managers and the Treasurer, to give their testimony to the accuracy of the records and accounts as well as the faithful performance of their arduous executive duties. But they deem it their duty to suggest the importance of an inquiry into the practicability and expediency of diminishing the expenses at home, in view of the drying up of so many sources of revenue.

D. M. REESE,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
A. G. PHELPS,		
G. W. BETHUNE,		

Mr. WILKESON stated that the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, with the consent of the delegates from the affiliated Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, to examine into and report on certain unsettled and disputed African accounts existing between the American Colonization Society and the said two affiliated Auxiliary Societies, having been compelled by their public duties, as members of Congress, to separate without concluding their examination, the parties had referred the matters in controversy to his arbitration: that he had carefully examined the same, and had made the award announced in the following Report:—

The subject in controversy between the American Colonization Society and the New York and Pennsylvania Societies having been referred to me for settlement by Resolutions of the Executive Committees of each Society, has been under consideration.

The claims of the American Colonization Society, which I shall denominate the first Party, against the Pennsylvania and New York Colonization Societies, which I shall denominate the second Party, are for moneys claimed to be due on account of an agreement entered into with the parties of the second part, for the payment of thirty per cent. on all moneys collected by them for Colonization purposes in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, after the first of January, 1835, up to the first of January, 1837, and ten per cent. from and after that time until the present.

And the parties of the second part claim from the parties of the first part pay for certain goods sent out to Africa in the Brig Indiana, intended for the Colony of Bassa Cove, but which Colony, previous to the arrival of said Brig, having been dispersed by hostile natives, the Brig proceeded to Monrovia, the goods were landed and delivered to Hankinson, Governor of the dispersed Colonists, from whose custody the said goods were taken by Dr. Skinner, Governor of Monrovia. And the said Party further claims compensation for certain emigrants landed from the Brig Indiana at Monrovia, and who remained in that Colony.

The testimony to sustain and resist these several claims is wholly documentary, consisting of affidavits and letters, much of it vague and contradictory, establishing nothing so clearly as the loose manner in which the business there was transacted.

The first and most important inquiry presented in this case, relates to the goods taken possession of by Governor Skinner.

The Brig Indiana reached her destined port, but on communicating with the shore, ascertained that the Colony was broken up, and that the citizens had fled for shelter to Monrovia. The vessel was directed to that port, the cargo discharged, and received by Governor Hankinson, who stored the goods with Daily & Russwurm. Governor Hankinson disposed of part of the goods, under circumstances that created doubts of his sanity. Mr. M'Elroy, temporary agent of the second Party, disapproved of his conduct, and proposed that Hankinson should deliver the goods to Doctor M'Dowall. To this proposition Hankinson consented, but subsequently declined. Mr. M'Elroy still persisting in his efforts to take the goods out of the hands of Hankinson, addressed a letter to Governor Skinner, urging him to take the goods from Hankinson. Skinner consented, and with the aid of the Sheriff, the goods were taken and removed to the public store. A part of these goods were used in giving relief to the Colonists of the second Party, and some for the Monrovia Colony, a part were subsequently returned to Governor Buchanan, and a small part is still in store at Monrovia.

The first question to be settled is, did Governor Skinner, by taking possession of the goods in question, under all the circumstances, render himself, or the Socie-

ty, who commissioned him, liable for the whole cargo as per invoice? The testimony of Teage and Johnson warrants the belief that a part of the goods, charged in the invoice, was not delivered, and therefore did not come into the possession of Skinner. It is admitted, by both parties, that Hankinson disposed of a part of the goods, and Teage and Johnson's testimony proves, that after Skinner had dispossessed Hankinson of the goods, he got access to that part not removed, and broke open about twenty boxes, taking goods from each, which never were returned. It is also in testimony, that a part of the cargo consisted of hams, which arrived in a damaged state, and that a quantity of lumber lay exposed to waste, while Hankinson had charge of the cargo. Skinner did not voluntarily take possession of the goods, but was urged to take them by an agent of the second Party. Dr. McDowall united his testimony with that of said agent, M'Elroy, pronouncing Hankinson mentally disqualified for the transaction of business. Under all these circumstances, and however unfortunately Dr. Skinner performed his trust, it is my opinion, that he did not subject the American Colonization Society to the liability of accounting for the goods as claimed by the second Party, but for that part of them only which were applied to the use of the Monrovia Colony, and those at retail prices.

Dr. Skinner testifies that the whole transaction relating to these goods was settled in Monrovia with Governor Buchanan, and the balance due the second Party, to wit, \$297 53 paid by draft. Governor Buchanan positively denies this statement. I deem it unnecessary to attempt to reconcile this contradictory testimony, as, in my opinion, Skinner was the agent of the second Party in relation to the goods in question, and could not render the first Party liable, further than he applied goods, or the avails of them, to their benefit, and his account must be deemed correct, unless it is shown that goods have been applied to the benefit of the first Party, other than set forth in his account rendered. This, I believe, is done by the testimony of Hanson as to one hundred pounds of tobacco, and by Weaver as to one hogshhead of tobacco. And the account rendered by Mr. Buchanan, except the one thousand two hundred and fifty-four pounds of tobacco, ought to be allowed, as there is no presumption raised against its correctness.

As to the claims set up by the second Party, for pay for certain emigrants intended for the Bassa Cove Colony, but who were landed at Monrovia, and refused to emigrate to Bassa Cove, although these emigrants might have been advantageous to Monrovia, their stay there was voluntary, and not in consequence of any desire expressed by the first Party. The object of both parties in sending emigrants to Africa being purely benevolent, it is proper to consult the feelings of the emigrants, as far as it can be done with sound policy. This course appears to have been pursued with regard to the Colony of Edina, which had been planted by the first Party, and transferred to the second Party free of charge. I therefore do not believe that the first Party is chargeable on account of the emigrants referred to.

On the most careful examination of all the matters at issue, submitted to me, I am of opinion, that in addition to the sum of \$297 53, for which a draft was given by the first to the second Party, there ought to be charged one hundred pounds of tobacco, taken by the Storekeeper by permission of Dr. Skinner,

One Hhd. Tobacco sold to Weaver, 1640lbs. at 14 cents,	\$16
Account rendered by Mr. Buchanan for sundries,	27 89

\$272 99

The claims of the American Colonization Society for per centage on moneys collected by the New York and Pennsylvania Societies rest on an Agreement in writing, which I presume both parties regard as binding, and sufficiently explicit to guide them in an amicable adjustment of this matter.

All which is respectfully submitted.

November 28, 1838.

S. WILKESON.

Ordered, That the report be entered on the journal of the Society.

On motion of Mr. STONE,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to recommend suitable persons to constitute the Board of Directors and Executive officers under the new organization.

Mr. MERCER, Dr. REESE, Dr. BETHUNE, Mr. GURLEY, and Mr. SEATON, were appointed the committee.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Society met in pursuance of adjournment.

Mr. MERCER took the chair.

Mr. GURLEY, from the committee on the subject of the Constitution. read the Constitution as amended, which is as follows :

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

2d. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

3d. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of this Society.

4th. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of delegates from the several State Societies, and Societies for the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually into the common treasury shall be entitled to two delegates; each Society having under its care a colony shall be entitled to three delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a colony, composing at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any individual contributing one thousand dollars to the Society shall be a Director for life.

5th. The Society and the Board of Directors shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. The Board shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several colonies in Liberia; to provide a uniform code of laws for such colonies, and manage the general affairs of Colonization throughout the U. States, except within the States which planted colonies. They shall also appoint annually the Executive Committee of five, with such officers as they may deem necessary, who shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, but in the latter case shall have a right to speak but not to vote. The said Board of Directors shall designate the salaries of the officers, to adopt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the Colonization cause. It shall be their duty to provide for the fulfilment of all existing obligations of the American Colonization Society, and nothing in the following article of these amendments shall limit or restrain their power to make such provision by an equitable assessment upon the several Societies.

6th. The expenses of the General Government in Africa shall be borne by the several associated Societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

7th. Every such Society which has under its care a colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the colonization and care of its emigrants.

8th. The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of the Colonies.

9th. The President and Vice Presidents of the Society, shall be elected annually by the Society.

10th. It shall be the duty of the President (or in his absence the Vice Presidents, according to seniority,) to preside at meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

11th. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring in their respective numbers during the year, and to make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary: *Provided*, The same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

12th. This Constitution may be modified or altered, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the said Societies, transmitted to each of the Societies three months before the annual meetings of the Board of Directors: *Provided*, Such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

13th. The Representatives of the Societies present at the annual meeting adopting this Constitution shall have the power to elect Delegates to serve in the Board of Directors until others are appointed by their Societies. The Delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board.

14th. All sums paid into the Treasury of the American Colonization Society shall be applied after defraying the expenses of collection of the same, and a ratable portion of the subsisting debts of the Society, to the advancement, use and benefit of the colony of Monrovia; and the agent of the Society, or Governor shall reside therein.

Dr. REESE, from the Recommendatory Committee on the subject of nominations, made a report, which was discussed.

Mr. MERCER left the chair, which was taken by Mr. McKENNAN, of Pennsylvania, and moved to recommit the report; which motion was lost.

Mr. MERCER then moved to amend the report; which motion was also lost.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and re-elected the present President and Vice Presidents, except Mr. McKIM, of Md., a deceased Vice President.

The following gentlemen were elected additional Vice Presidents, viz.

The Rev. Dr. Laurie the Rev. Dr. Hawley, of the District of Columbia, and the Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi; on motion of Dr. Reese.

The Rev. James Boorman, of New York; on motion of Dr. Proudfit.

Henry A. Foster, M. C. of New York; on motion of Mr. Stone.

Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi, and Robert Campbell, of Georgia; on motion of Mr. Gurley.

Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey; on motion of Dr. Bethune.

Alexander Reed of Washington County, Penn.; on motion of Mr. McKennan.

James Garland, of Virginia; on motion of Mr. Clarke.

Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ohio; on motion of Mr. Gilder.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, under the new organization, then met. Present,

Charles F. Mercer, M. C. from the Virginia Colonization Society.

Dr. Spring, Mr. Phelps, Dr. Proudfit, Mr. Stone, and Dr. Reese, from the New York City Colonization Society.

Dr. Bethune, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Colwell, from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Rev. Wm. H. Gilder, from the Young Men's Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Thos. L. McKennan, M. C. from the Colonization Society of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

M. St. Clair Clarke and P. R. Fendall, from the Washington City Colonization Society.

Mr. MERCER of Virginia, was called to the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Charles F. Mercer and James Garland, from the Virginia State Society.

Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D., and Anson G. Phelps, from the New York City Colonization Society.

George W. Bethune, D. D., Thomas Buchanan, and Stephen Colwell, from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Walter Jones and Francis S. Key, from the Washington City Colonization Society.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on the third Tuesday of January next.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1838.

The Board of Directors met, and elected SAMUEL WILKESON, WM. W. SEATON, M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, WM. L. STONE, and THOMAS BUCHANAN, as members of the Executive Committee; RALPH R. GURLEY, to be Corresponding Secretary; PHILIP R. FENDALL, to be Recording Secretary; and JOS. GALES, Sen. to be Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the following day, Samuel Wilkeson, was appointed General Agent of the Board.

At a meeting of the Board on the 14th inst., Thomas Buchanan was appointed Governor of the Colonies or settlements in Liberia, which are under the control of the Board of Directors.

A true copy from the minutes :

P. R. FENDALL, *Recording Secretary.*

**List of Officers and Directors, of the American Colonization Society
for the year 1838—9.**

PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.


1. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
2. Gen. JOHN MASON, of Virginia.
3. SAMUEL BAYARD, of New Jersey.
4. Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
5. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.
6. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia.
7. Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Connecticut.
8. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
9. PHILIP E. THOMAS, of Maryland.
10. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
11. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
12. LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware.
13. J. H. McCLURE, of Kentucky.
14. Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of the District of Columbia.
15. MOSES ALLEN, of New York.
16. Gen. WALTER JONES, of the District of Columbia.
17. FRANCIS S. KEY, of the District of Columbia.
18. SAMUEL H. SMITH, of the District of Columbia.
19. JOSEPH GALES, Jr. of the District of Columbia.
20. Rt. Rev. WM. MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Va.
21. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.
22. JOHN McDONOGH, of Louisiana.
23. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey.
24. GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, of France.
25. Rev. JAMES O. ANDREW, Bishop of the Methodist Epis. Church.
26. Gen. STEPHEN VAN RANSELAER, of New York.
27. WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Virginia.
28. Rev. WILBUR FISK, D. D. of Connecticut.
29. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, of Ohio.
30. WALTER LOWRIE, of Pennsylvania.
31. JACOB BURNET, of Ohio.
32. JOSHUA DARLING, of New Hampshire.
33. SAMUEL PRENTISS, of Vermont.
34. Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, of Mississippi.
35. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia.
36. WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York.
37. NICHOLAS BROWN, of Providence, Rhode Island.
38. Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D., of D. C.
39. Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY, of D. C.
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48. Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, Ohio.

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 Communications in relation to Agencies and Emigrants should be directed to S. WILKESON, General Agent of the American Colonization Society, Washington City, D. C.

VOICE FROM AFRICA.

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not be at present, with any certainty conjectured, at least by us, at this distance from them. Perhaps they are themselves at a loss in what direction to proceed. Nothing can be done without means, and these means must be money. But where it will come from, and how it is to be raised, may be questions that puzzle the most sagacious. We once felt a delicacy in enunciating certain truths, in respect to the Colony, lest our enemies should wrest them to our injury and discredit. We had been declared by the wise and philosophic, incurably lethargic, and incapable of self-government. It had been most confidently asserted, that those incentives to high and noble doing, that urge the philosopher on in his inquiries—the hero, in his career of victory—the ambitious, in the acquisition of empire—and the literary aspirant to the temple of fame—exert their influence on us in vain; in a word, that we are insusceptible of those finer touches that give a finish to the human character. Lest any reference to the arduous nature of the work before us, or solicitations of assistance, should be regarded as confirmatory of an opinion so humiliating and degrading, we have voluntarily turned our eyes from the difficulties as they would occasionally present themselves to contemplation, and resolutely imposed an un murmuring silence on our lips, and indulged a vague and indefinite hope, that some auspicious breeze would disperse the scowling cloud that hangs so portentously upon our path. Serious reflection upon the matter, has sometimes since convinced us, that the delicacy is morbid, and abandoning it as foolish, we have now the moral courage thus publicly to confess, that our unaided energies are unequal to the task before us. An arm nerved with more power and guided by more wisdom than we possess, is required to strike a path, and to direct a course, through the physical and political forests, that darken and hedge our way. But we feel it due to ourselves, to observe here, that to redeem our character from the odium thrown upon it; to falsify the self-complacent assertions of those sage theorists upon the African character, who, were it not for the opportunities they have enjoyed, would be as ignorant as those they abuse, we only ask the same measure of aid that would be indispensable to any other race surrounded by similar circumstances. Among the causes which have combined to close the hand of charity against the Colony, are those florid and glowing descriptions that have been given of the pecuniary ability of the people, the docility and tractability of the natives, the fertility of the soil, and the general resources of the country. Visitors feeling a feverish interest in the Colony, and prurient to disseminate news, have visited only the best houses in the Colony, where every nerve has been strained to make a decent exhibition—and feeling no disposition to “dive into the infection of hospitals, and take the gauge of disease,” they have assumed what they there saw as the general measure of circumstances, and gone off and reported accordingly.

When individuals who feel but a general and indefinite interest in the Colony, have heard that the natives are throwing away their idols to the moles and bats of the earth, and *en masse* becoming Christians; that the slave trade is withering under the moral breath of the Colony; that the country produces every thing, and *that* every thing grows without labor, and that the colonists have only to pluck the fruits, eat and be happy; they have rejoiced in the success of a scheme, to which they cannot rid themselves of a feeling of indebtedness, but to which the bounties of nature have precluded the necessity of any pecuniary

offering from them. This tampering with a disease, may lull the patient for a while, but its effect will be to suffer the complaint to acquire strength insuperable to all attempts at cure. Where is there a country on earth, more fruitful in resources than America? But where would the colonies, planted on those shores, now be, had they not been sustained by the powerful hand of European patronage? On all the principles of human calculation, they would exist now, only as a historic fact, that an attempt had been made to colonize that country.

The first requisite to the prosperity and advancement of the Colony, is the suppression of the slave trade in our vicinity. This trade has been gradually acquiring strength for the last four years. Its ravages have been more fearful, and the vessels engaged in it more numerous, than at any former period of the Colony's history.* An exterminating war has raged over an extent of fifty miles around us; nearly all communication with the interior has been cut off; lands have remained untilled; every article of food has advanced 200 per cent. in price; and horror and confusion have raged on every side.†

If the Colony had the actual possession, by purchase, from the natives, of all the coast between Tradetown on the southeast, and Cape Mount on the northwest, and Sinoe and Maryland in Liberia, similar territorial extent, which for a small consideration might be easily acquired, they would then possess the right of excluding from their limits all species of trade and communication inimical to their interests. But a bare possession of the country, and promulgation of inhibitory laws, would not keep out the slave trade. The immense lucrativeness of the trade would impel the avaricious on, in quest of the detestable gains. All then that would be wanted, would be a sufficient force, which the Colony possesses, to break up any factories that might be established for the purpose, and a naval protecting armament from abroad, when such exterminating operations should be carried on. This would be making sure work of the business. The natives then would from necessity turn to the cultivation of the soil, and to the pursuits of an honorable commerce. The cost of such a protecting armament would be comparatively small. No large and formidable force would be required. A small armed vessel with the support and countenance it would receive from the regular cruisers stationed on the coast, would effectually protect the commerce of the Colony, and prevent all pernicious intercourse in its territory. For such assistance ample returns might be made in the aggregate trade of the Colony (which would increase with every succeeding year), if poured into the quarter whence the aid shall come.

* Owing, no doubt, to the want of vessels of war on the coast, as cruisers.

† Alluding to a war amongst the natives in the vicinity, which is now at an end.

COLONIZATION.—We learn from the Eastern papers, that Mr. Elliot Cresson, the indefatigable friend and advocate of Colonization, has been lecturing with great acceptance in many of the prominent towns in New England, and has received substantial proofs of the favour with which the people regard the cause he is so zealous in advancing. Colonization has, from the first, been a favorite scheme of benevolence with us; the alleged evils of it we believe to be imaginary—the substantial advantages of it, we know to be real.—*The Presbyterian.*

REV. R. R. GURLEY'S VISIT TO THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, the talented Secretary of the American Colonization Society, lately left Washington on a visit to the Western and Southwestern States, in order to advocate and raise funds for the Colonization cause. He reached Wheeling some days ago, and held a meeting there, the following proceedings of which are copied from the *Wheeling Times*:

A meeting of the Wheeling Colonization Society and of the citizens of this place generally, was held on Monday evening the 14th inst., at the Methodist Church.

John McLure, Esq. was called to the Chair, and William Peterson appointed Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Deurell, a most able and interesting address was delivered by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, explaining the objects proposed to be accomplished by that Society, the rise, progress, and present condition of the Colonies established on the coast of Africa, and vindicating the principles and motives of the friends of Colonization.

On motion of Z. Jacobs, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the cause of African Colonization, whether viewed in its relations to our country or to Africa, is entitled to the immediate, generous, and persevering support of every patriot and Christian.

2. *Resolved*, That this cause especially commends itself to our regard, as adapted to unite the wise and benevolent, from every State and section in this Union, in a safe and practicable scheme of good, for the improvement and elevation of the colored race.

3. *Resolved*, That the recent public manifestation of interest in this cause, and especially the remarkable progress and prosperity of the settlements in Liberia, should animate the hearts of its friends, and prompt them to vigorous efforts and more generous contributions.

4. *Resolved*, That the project first suggested by Judge Wilkeson, of securing funds to purchase a ship and sell the same to such colonists of Liberia as will engage to run her, manned by colored men, as a regular packet between this country and the Colony, and to pay for her, by conveying emigrants from time to time to Liberia, is highly approved by this meeting, and recommended to the patronage of our fellow citizens.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the act of the General Assembly, passed 4th March, 1833, called "An act making appropriations for the removal of persons of color," ought to be so amended as to extend the benefit of said act to the removal of free persons of color, without regard to the time of their emancipation; and also so as to permit the direct application of the money to the purpose in the act mentioned, without regard to counties or the residence of the persons to be removed; and that we fully concur in the views and wishes of the Parent Society at Richmond on that subject.

JOHN McLURE, *President*

WM. PETERSON, *Secretary*.

To promote the object of the last of the above resolutions the following memorial was circulated in Wheeling for signers. The friends of the cause throughout the State, it is hoped, will also unite in memorializing the Legislature on the subject.

To the General Assembly of Virginia:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Ohio County, respectfully represents, that they have observed with deep interest the efforts of the Colonization Societies throughout this country, to assist such free persons of color in the United States as might desire to emigrate, in establishing themselves in freedom and prosperity in Africa. Your memorialists believe that this plan of African Colonization is adapted not only to confer the most important benefits upon the emigrants, but

upon Africa herself, and upon our own State; and that should it be but partially executed, great good will be accomplished.

The remarkable success which has already attended the very limited means at the disposal of these Societies, has, in the opinion of your memorialists, demonstrated the entire practicality of their plans. But your memorialists would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that an object of such magnitude and of such important results, should not be left to depend entirely for support on the resources of private charity.

Your memorialists perceive, by an act passed March 4th, 1833, entitled "An act making appropriations for the removal of free persons of color," that this subject has heretofore received the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. But they regret to learn that the restrictions thrown around the annual appropriations by certain provisions of that act, particularly that requiring that the fund should be distributed among the several counties of the State in proportion to the respective amounts of revenue contributed by them to the State treasury; and that confining the benefits of the act to persons of color, free at the time of its passage, have rendered it well nigh ineffectual for the humane and patriotic purpose for which it was intended.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray your honorable body so to amend or modify the above mentioned act, in accordance with the dictates of your wisdom and good judgment, as to render its provisions conducive and efficient to the noble, patriotic and philanthropic purpose for which it was designed.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.

The eighth anniversary of this Institution was held in the Capitol, at Richmond, on Tuesday evening, January 22, 1839.

The Hall of the House of Delegates was crowded to overflowing at an early hour, so that many persons could not make their way into the room.

The Hon. John Tyler, President of the Society, took the Chair, and on motion, J. C. Crane was appointed Secretary.

The Annual Report was then read by the Rev. T. B. Balch, Agent of the Society; and was, together with the Treasurer's Report, on motion of Sidney S. Baxter, Esq. accepted and ordered to be published under the direction of the managers.

Wm. Smith, Esq. of Culpeper offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the present encouraging and prosperous condition of Liberia, is a matter of just congratulation to all the friends of this great and philanthropic cause.

B. H. Smith, Esq. of Kanawha, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the experience of the past year has rendered more firm the conviction heretofore so often expressed, that the Colonization scheme is worthy of the regards and the efforts of the Patriot, the Philanthropist, and the Christian.

J. T. Anderson, Esq. of Bottetourt, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while much has been done, and much more will be accomplished by voluntary contributions, through the channels of private benevolence, the magnitude and importance of our object, entitle it to the liberal patronage of the Legislature of this State.

Thomas W. Gilmer, Esq. Speaker of the House of Delegates, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the wild and redeeming spirit of Colonization is opposed to, and presents a striking contrast with, the wild fanaticism of those who, by the desecration of the name of philanthropy, would subvert our laws, and sacrifice our happy institutions on the altar of delusion.

These resolutions were sustained by the gentlemen offering them, by eloquent and impressive addresses, worthy of the "Old Dominion." The auditory responded to the sentiments expressed, by frequent bursts of applause, indicating a deep interest in the object.

The Rev. Mr. Balch, Agent, made an appeal to the liberality of the meeting on behalf of the exhausted treasury. It is hoped the influence of this appeal will be exhibited in a generous contribution of funds.

On motion the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. JOHN TYLER, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.—His Excellency Gov. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER, WILLIAM MAXWELL, JAMES M. GARNET, A. P. UPSHUR, Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, JOHN H. COCKE, JAMES McDOWELL, EDWARD COLSTON, JOHN F. MAY, LEWIS SUMMERS, Dr. THOMAS MASSIE, SIDNEY S. BAXTER, and Hon. HENRY A. WISE.

JOSEPH MAYO, *Corresponding Secretary*. FLEMING JAMES, *Recording Secretary*. BENJAMIN BRAND, *Treasurer*.

Managers.—N. MILLS, H. W. MONCURE, Dr. F. H. DEANE, JAMES E. HEATH, GUSTAVUS A. MYERS, JAMES C. CRANE, JOHN H. EUSTACE, WM. H. MACFARLAND, HALL NEILSON, and P. R. GRATTAN.

The President then addressed the meeting in answer to a general call from all parts of the House, and then the meeting adjourned.

JAMES C. CRANE, *Secretary*.

JOHN TYLER, *President*.

The address of the President was characteristic for its fervid and flowing eloquence; and his allusions to the memory of two of Virginia's distinguished sons, as patrons and devoted friends of Colonization—Madison and Marshall—as well as his strongly felt and expressed interest in the cause, were most happy, and excited deep emotion.

[*Richmond Whig*.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held a meeting at the Masonic Temple, on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., which, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the night and the holding of an interesting railroad meeting at the same hour, was well attended. The venerable Bishop Griswold presided, and Mr. Geo. Homer officiated as Secretary. Mr. Cresson addressed the meeting, and commanded the undivided attention of the audience for an hour and a half. His defence of Colonization was eloquent and convincing, and his hits at the Anti-Slavery ultraists of the country were just and well applied.—*Boston Tran.*

Colonization Cause in New Jersey.—On the 29th ult. a Society was organized at Newton, Sussex county, auxiliary to the New Jersey Col. Society, and \$186 pledged for the purchase of a ship.

A Society has also just been formed in Elizabethtown, auxiliary to the State Society, and the following Officers appointed:

William Chetwood, *President*; S. P. Britten, *Vice-President*; Edward Sanderson, *Secretary*; Elias Winans, *Treasurer*; Dr. Charles Davis, John J. Bryant, Keen Pudden, F. B. Chetwood, and William Day, *Managers*.

The Ship Saluda, to be navigated by colored men, and employed by the Colonization Society in the transportation of emigrants to Africa, lately purchased, is expected to sail in a few days. This vessel will be commanded, during the first voyage, by Captain Waters, a white man of high respectability, an experienced mariner from Salem, Massachusetts. Thomas Buchanan, whose services on a former occasion, were so eminently successful in regulating the affairs of the Colony at Bassa Cove, has recently been appointed Governor General of the Colonies planted by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries; and will embark in this ship at New York, with a few emigrants, and call at Norfolk, Virginia, for others.

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LOUIS SHERIDAN'S LETTER.

THE following letter from L. Sheridan, of Liberia, to Lewis Tappan, of New York, has been widely circulated by the abolitionists with a view of injuring the Colonization cause. We therefore accompany its publication with two explanatory letters from the Rev. Mr. Matthias, late Governor of Bassa Cove, and the Rev. Mr. Seys, the talented Missionary Agent in Africa of the Methodist Church, whose opinions on the subjects touched upon, cannot fail to have their due weight with all candid readers.

Louis Sheridan, we will take this opportunity of stating, was a resident of Elizabeth, Bladen County, N. C., where he owned and resided in one of the best houses in the village, carried on a farm and a considerable mercantile concern, and was considered one of the most talented and respectable colored men in the Southern Country. Nor had he any idea of leaving his comfortable home, until that State, in its lately amended Constitution, deprived all colored men, whatever might be their talents, property or character, of a vote for members of the General Assembly. With this change Sheridan became dissatisfied, and after holding a correspondence with the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, determined to emigrate to Liberia, and to carry with him all his connexions, his remaining stock in trade, lumber for building, &c., &c. A vessel was accordingly chartered in New York; the Society giving its agent particular directions to engage one with sufficient room for Sheridan's goods. But, notwithstanding, when the vessel touched at Wilmington for Sheridan and his connexions and some others, it was found nothing like sufficient space was left for his goods, and that being the case, he deferred his embarkation to another opportunity, to the great disappointment, not only of himself, but of the Parent Society. The Pennsylvania and New York Colonization Society hearing of this circumstance, offered immediately to fit out a vessel and carry Sheridan and his friends to their new settlement at Bassa Cove, which he, rather unadvisably, we think, accepted; for it is probable, had he gone to the flourishing town of Monrovia, where he would not only have found comfortable residences,

but good society and other enjoyments, he might have been reconciled to his lot, though not surrounded with all the comforts which he had left behind him.

It is impossible to account for some of the extraordinary statements in L. Sheridan's letter, without supposing that he must have been under the influence of the fever which is so apt to attack emigrants on their first arrival on the African coast.

TO LEWIS TAPPAN, ESQ., NEW YORK,
U. S. America, via London.

VERY DEAR SIR: In looking over some memorandums of my correspondence with the Colonization Societies in America, I find a letter addressed by you to me, when in North Carolina, the subject matter whereof having been replied to at that time, the review at this date seems only to call up the remembrance of former kindness, an acknowledgment whereof I would on no proper occasion omit to make. This premise, I now set me to the task of making you acquainted, so far as my own knowledge, derived from observation and information, extends, with the particulars of our situation, and the prospects connected with these settlements of the Colony in Liberia. I was sent here under the patronage of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania and New York, for the purpose of making developments of the resources of the soil in Africa. I accordingly arrived on 7th of February, 1838, on board the barque *Marine*, but had no communication from the shore until the next day; a note was sent to Captain Buckmar, inquiring whether his was the vessel containing the expedition looked for from the United States. We were then on the eve of starting for the shore, and of course, did not wait to have any further correspondence on the subject, but pushed off, and on the 8th day of February, my feet first pressed the soil of wretched Africa. The situation of these two places, Edina and Bassa Cove, is picturesque enough, and were the people and the Government industrious and efficient, something of the delightful might be made out of them; this, however, is altogether gratuitous on my part, for panegyric from me is the last thing looked for by Colonizationists, and again, the climate, soil, and economy here forbid that any thing of importance shall be accomplished at least for some time to come.

I was, on landing, walked up to a tolerable looking house, and introduced to the Rev. Gov. J. J. Matthias. This Governor had heard of me, my purpose, design, intention, &c., &c., and every accommodation and assistance should be given me, as it had been particularly requested by Gov. Buchanan. But lo! the sad discrepancy there oftentimes is, betwixt our practice and our professions; our accommodations were proposed in some half-a-dozen pens made of poles, about the size of such as a Southern white man, in his fury, would snatch up to beat a negro with; and these pens, covered with thatch, —do you know what that is?—the foliage of a shrub called bamboo, tied on, so as when dry to admit the water by the most easy and convenient means, next to leaving the roof uncovered. These I utterly refused to go into; and had to hire houses from the people of Edina, at a great expense, for the whole of the expedition, 70 in number.

My next essay was to make provision for such of our people as could get on shore, during that day, as nothing could be landed from the vessel. I was very readily furnished by the Governor's store-keeper with a barrel of rotten corn meal, for which owing to my having none to return in place of it, I had to pay the pretty little trifle of \$8. My next application to his ex-

cellency, was on the subject of land. I found that I was destined to a settlement up the St. John's, 6 miles from the bar; and that on my taking the oath of allegiance, I could have what land I wished. But now comes the tug of war. After delay of four weeks, and so much valuable time lost, I was presented with the constitution of Bassa Cove, manufactured for the special use of Hankerson or some other person's slaves. Surprise, indignation, and every other temper such as an insult was calculated to inspire, aroused me almost to a transport of fury, and I vowed, so help me God! to die rather than take an oath to support such a constitution. I then told his governorship, that I had come from the United States to be freed from the tyranny of the white man, and that I should not be easily brought again to submit to it;—bnt, my dear sir, 'tis but a vain boast, for all the while that we are here we are subject to it. Fancy to yourself an establishment—call it a colony, or plantation, or what you will—with but a single white man at the head of its affairs; the laws that govern it framed by him, or by his predecessor, which is the same; himself the executive, and so down to the veriest lackey in the concern, all of his appointment; see this same white man in the possession of, and accountable to nobody that can bring him to account for all the funds contributed by the gullies of Colonization; see him without the smallest degree of mercantile knowledge, laying on and charging enormous advances, say one or two hundred per cent. on the very necessities procured by voluntary contributions, gotten together under pretence of benefiting the colored man in Africa, and of which he receives not one iota beyond what he buys, and must pay for at the enormous advances charged on their original cost in the United States. And for whose benefit are these charges made? Not the individual donors, not the Managers of the Society, not the Colonists; who then? why just nobody, that father of all mischiefs. But it is characteristic enough of any man, who would come here and satisfy himself with the blushing honors of being called Governor, over a few crazy freed negroes and mulattoes. You may be disposed to smile at the application I make of the term crazy freed negroes, &c.; but, sir, listen to facts, and then judge of its propriety. In the first place, they have aimed at producing certain effects by unapt causes. 2ndly, they have exerted reasoning, if such it can be called, without proper data to ground their opinions on; and 3dly, they have striven to deduce certain consequences from illy founded premises. Now to explain this—some of the colonists on their arrival in this country, were in possession of some amount of money; and instead of remembering themselves to be no more than exiles from their native home and husbanding their resources, they set up a kind of aristocracy, and in order to maintain their dignity, spent more than all they had. A second class, are those who went upon the plan of living by their wits; and of all the devil's inventions to keep people poor, this has most wonderfully succeeded; for how can men thrive by such means, when there is not in their community subjects for their wits to be exercised upon. And a third class, ashamed to beg and too proud to work, went upon the trading scheme, for finding the gullibility of the natives and the easy and cheap rate for which their stuffs could be had, they chose rather to compound with their backs and stomachs until they could no longer be trusted, and so their revenues ceased; and finally, every one, until now, seems to have forgotten that we are to obtain our bread in the sweat of our face. You may fancy this a distorted picture of affairs in Liberia, but, sir, I would rather my right hand should perish from my body, than it should pen a lie; for there is not an individual man who does not eat the beef and pork of some Society, or who has not ate of it until he has almost become choked therewith, but will tell you, if he had it to do again, he would prefer to die rather than come here. I have conversed with several.

not only of these settlements, but many belonging to the old Colony, and have asked them why they have suffered such lies favoring these Colonies to be circulated and published in the United States.

Why, sir, say the more intelligent, misery, you know, likes company ! and, sir, say another class, I did not like to become conspicuous in any way, either for or against the Society. And, say a third class, we were afraid as we were here, if we said anything, no more would come, and we should be too weak to stand against the natives. And, say a fourth, which forms the great majority, we know nothing about what has been said, only this we know that if we had the means of getting away we would not stay here. Now, sir, it is my being involved with such a wretched pack that gives acerbity to my temper. Would I not rather die, than do the devil's work in thus deceiving people to their ruin ; for it does seem to me, that with the one exception of Mr. Nobody making money out of the goods sent here, instead of giving them, as I always thought or understood was intended to be done, to the poor perished colonists for their help and support, the rest is only a well schemed project of destruction. It has been said that the colony at Monrovia was improving. No such thing, sir, it is DYING, but may not expire before its sisters Edina and Bassa Cove shall have taken its disease, (the slave trade,) and both go off together.

It has been said that the slave trade had disappeared from this part of the coast. If ever it was the case, there is now a fearful reaction ; for the first vessel I saw near the shore, a few miles above, and in sight of Monrovia, was shown to me as a slaver ; and at Crew Town, a place in sight of our Governor's seat, I have seen divers vessels, of whom it was said to me, they are slavers, sir. And so far from the slave trade being at all diminished, I am of opinion that it is now carried around, about, and amongst us, to a fearfully alarming degree. Again it has been said, that the establishment of Christian Colonies of free blacks on this coast, would tend to Christianize Africa. I always doubted the fact, and now I know it to be false.— So very far from this being the case, I will venture to affirm, that could a correct analysis be made of the progression of mind, and the weight of physical influence in the two castes, that the preponderance would be shown in favor of the colonists approximating nearest to the Heathen's barbarity.— True, there have been some very few converts of natives to Christianity ; but for every one so converted, five Americans have pulled off their clothes and gone naked : and there is not a child now growing up in the Colony who would not prefer speaking Hebo or Bassa to common English, and not only using their jargon but also adopting their manners and customs, and such, to me, are fearful signs as regards Colonization.

The land on the sea coast, you in all probability have been informed, is sandy, and in many places low and marshy, and hence it is very poor and good for nothing ; but as you go toward the interior it is gently undulating, with here and there a bluff making to the river, as the mounts or capes do on the sea. This land is of a mixed quality, and some very good spots may be selected for farm settlements. Such an one is, I think, selected by our masters for our occupancy ; my having refused to become a citizen of this realm by swearing to be a white man's slave, threw me out of the pale of regal favor, and I had to take a lease of 600 acres, to enable me to carry out my verbal promise, made to the Society who sent me here. I think it probable we shall succeed, though I have already made myself sick, and as there is no alternative but pump up or down, I will work so long as I can, and quit when I can do no more. I think it unnecessary to enter into detail of the peculiar barbarousness of this country, and its yet more barbarous natives ; *though if there were to be seen nothing more than its roads and waters, it*

would, in the "tout ensemble," be a tolerable prospect; but oh! the millions of millions of ants that every where cover the ground, and mounds of earth, y'clep'd bug-a-bug hills, thrown up here, there, and every where, you know not how or why; and the chattering of Monkeys, and the unearthly sound of the Whaw-whaw, enough in themselves to drive civilization back to its original darkness, and make chaos come again.

I believe I will weary you no longer with this detail, but if you desire it, you can have an abundance more of the same relation.

I know not that our experiment will make for or against the Colonization scheme, as I am not yet prepared to say, whether people ought to come here or not; this is one of the objects I have in view, and to arrive legitimately at these conclusions, will require further experiments than I have yet made.— When my conclusions are formed either way (all's alike to me,) you shall have it; and, in the meantime, I beg you send me some American papers, as I should like to know what is going on in the States, not that I feel much interest in these matters at the present, but that it would be agreeable to know the ascendancy of parties as they occur, forasmuch as we expect them to change.

Accept my high consideration, and am, yours, most respectfully.

LOUIS SHERIDAN.

EDINA, LIBERIA, 16th JULY, 1838.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

REMARKS ON LOUIS SHERIDAN'S LETTER.

A printed letter purporting to have been written by Louis Sheridan, a colored man, formerly of Wilmington, North Carolina, but now a resident of Bassa Cove, Liberia, addressed to Mr. L. Tappan of this city, is circulated with great industry, and, in some instances, with singular impertinence, by the enemies of African Colonization. It has elicited no small triumph on their part; they would have us believe that now we are "used up" and Colonization is demonstrably proved, to borrow their own phrase, to be a "humbug." Those of us who have been to Africa, and are acquainted with the state of things there, are no little amused with these "explosions," as they are called. It is really a pity to take from these poor gentlemen the extreme gratification they seem to manifest in the reports of the incapacity of the colored man to govern himself, or to live in the country of his ancestors.

I had intended not to notice this letter in this way, but my friends have urged me to reply to it; the impression is that amongst a certain class it may do harm if permitted to pass unnoticed. Mr. Sheridan, I am aware, will appear in not the most enviable light before the public; but if he is so regardless of himself as to send such abusive and false statements to this country, and into such hands, he must take the consequences.

Sheridan came to Africa deeply imbued with a spirit of hostility to the Colonization cause. As soon as he landed he was conducted, not to my house, as he says, but to my office; as soon as our introduction was over, he abruptly said, in the presence of a number of persons, "Sir, I wish to inform you that I am no Colonizationist." I replied that he certainly was one in practice, "or what do you here?" He said, "I dont know how I came here." Here the conversation on this subject ended, and soon after he accompanied me to my house to dinner. I told him after dinner, that he could look at the houses we had built for the emigrants; some of them were not yet finished, but would be soon; that if he did not like to live in Bassa Cove he could go to Edina, or any where else he chose; that nothing should be wanting on our part to make himself and the emigrants as comfortable as our means would admit of.

He says in his letter that the houses we had prepared for the emigrants were "pens made of poles, thatched with the foliage of a shrub called bamboo, tied on, so as when dry to admit the water by the most easy and convenient means, next to leaving the roof uncovered." How Sheridan could make this statement, so utterly wide of the truth, I am at a loss to conceive ; if he saw those houses at all, he knew that they were built of logs, with doors, window shutters, and floors of good thick plank, and thatched with the branches of the palm tree, as all the native houses are, and many houses of the Colonists. As Mr. Tappan has fathered this wondrously accurate production, and has really swallowed the horns to get the animal, I will inform him for his instruction, that the bamboo is not a shrub, nor has it a sufficient foliage, or is it ever used for roofing houses. And what is still more surprising, which Sheridan has not seen necessary to name to his credulous correspondent, he had built six houses before I left, at Bexley, for the same emigrants (if they choose to occupy them) and for himself, of the same description, with logs of about the same size, and thatched with the same material as the houses he rejected, which he represent as unfit to live in ; nay, I hazard nothing in saying they were better than his. I saw both with my own eyes.

His next essay, he says, was to procure provisions for his people, and our storekeeper sold him a barrel of rotten corn meal, for which he says he had to pay eight dollars. I have but an indistinct recollection of this transaction. I know, however, that if Mr. Benson, the storekeeper sold him a damaged barrel of meal it was by accident ; we never saw it. Sheridan did not return it ; it was his own story ; but, notwithstanding, under these circumstances he was permitted to pay what it was worth. Mr. Seyes, who was at Bassa Cove soon after, and heard of the affair, says that he paid four dollars only, and that was in brown sugar for my family, for which he charged me twenty-five cents per pound.

He says he suffered a delay of four weeks and so much valuable time was lost. He did not apply for land or to see the constitution, until he had been in the colony three weeks ; it was about two weeks before we could dismiss the barque; and during that time we were all too much engaged to think of any thing but the landing and storing of goods. It kept him a week to settle his people, and examine the country up the St. John's in which he proposed settling. As soon as he determined on what terms he would accept of land, he received it. It is not true that he was thrown into a paroxysm of surprise and rage when he first saw the constitution ; he objected to it, to be sure, and it was in vain I assured him that it was but a provisional and temporary one ; that the societies designed ultimately to withdraw their officers, and leave the colonies to govern themselves ; but his hatred to the Colonization Societies would not allow him to listen to arguments in their favor.

The authority of the governor about which Sheridan says so much in this letter, every one knows, who has reflected at all on the subject, depends for its exercise upon the support of the people. He will recollect the ludicrous circumstances which followed an attempt made by him and some two or three others to get up even a petition for a change of government, and that he said, under the excitement of the moment, they were a set of niggers who deserved no better government.

The libellous insinuation of my dishonestly appropriating the funds of the society to my own use, I will not, at this time, nor in this way notice. It cannot affect the cause of Colonization, whether I am a knave or an honest man ; but for a man professing to be a christian, for such I presume is Mr. Tappan, to circulate such a slander against one of whom he is entirely ignorant, is to me a melancholy proof how far some men may go in the propa-

gation of a favorite theory, at the expense of trampling upon those charities which constitute the bond and bliss of society, and of christianity.

During my absence from my native land, I necessarily was, in a great measure, ignorant of the controversy which has agitated the public mind in respect to our colored population, and never, indeed, took much part in it. But since my return, and of late, the gratuitous, rude, ungentlemanly, and unchristian-like attacks which have been made upon me by those who would be thought leaders in the cause of philanthropy and emancipation, have amazed me. I have asked myself, can these be my brothers? And are these their tender mercies? Heaven save me from them. I would rather throw myself upon the friendship of Bob Gray and King Soldier of Grand Bassa.

I need not say any thing in defence of the inhabitants of Edina and Bassa Cove—they are as respectable as any colored people in the United States.

Sheridan, doubtless, will be required to answer where he now is, for denouncing them as “crazy freed negroes and mulattoes.”

Sheridan's classification of the people is a false one. Equally false is his statement of the dissatisfaction of the colonists, unless he has made them so since I left.

He says that slavery is carried on among us, i. e. in our colonies. This, too, I pronounce a falsehood.

I approach now an important part of these singular statements. I give his words. He denies “that the establishment of Christian colonies of free blacks on this coast would tend to Christianize Africa; he says, I always doubted the fact, and now I know it to be false. So very far from this being the case, I will venture to affirm, that could a correct analysis be made of the progression of mind and the weight of physical influence in the two cases, the preponderance would be shown in favor of the colonist approximating nearest to the heathen's barbarity. True, there have been some very few converts of natives to christianity, but for every one so converted, five Americans have pulled off their clothes and gone naked.”

I call the attention of those who may read this paper to the above statement: if it be true, our missionary societies have expended their money in vain—the reports of missionaries cannot be relied on—infidelity will triumph, and poor Africa must be left to grope her way to death in the darkness of heathen ignorance and depravity.

I feel happy, however, that I have it in my power, for the honor of the gospel, as well as the cause of Colonization, to contradict this story. Waiving Sheridan's philosophy “of the progressive analysis of mind and weight of physical influence in the two cases,” as beyond my comprehension, I reply, that in Edina, where he resides, is a school of native youth, one of the teachers of which is a colonist—that the other schools in the colonies are taught by colonists—that most of the ministers of the gospel are colonists—that the building of churches and the introduction of the gospel with its institutions have been through the medium of the colonists; and are we to believe that all these efforts are productive of no good to Africa? Believe it who can.

Again: we are told that “where there is one native converted to christianity, five Americans have pulled off their clothes and gone naked.” I claim to know as much at least of Africa, as Mr. Sheridan; and I never heard or knew of more than one instance of the kind. A poor fellow from one of the Southern States, who had been taken from Africa and sold as a slave but seven years ago, and was hardly civilized, for fear of an arrest for debt in the colony, fled to King Soldier, and when his clothes were worn out, he had necessarily to adopt the costume of the natives. I saw and conversed with him frequently; he often begged of me clothes. I left him in

the employ of Sheridan, as his overseer of the natives, who were employed in the cultivation of his farm, and dressed like the other colonists.

There is no such tendency to barbarism as is here stated. Sheridan saw every thing through the perverted medium of deep-rooted prejudice, induced by misguided men of this country, as appears from the remarks appended to the letter by his correspondent, Mr. Tappan.

We are further told, that the soil on the sea coast is very poor and good for nothing. The reverse of this is the case. Sheridan knew the productiveness of the gardens of Edina—of the farms above Edina, on the coast, and around Bassa Cove. It is truly painful to reflect upon the spirit which dictates this libel upon Africa. Mr. S. could only look from his own house to Doctor Moore's farm, situated immediately on the coast, to be convicted of the untruths he has uttered. This farm is the most productive of any in the settlement; in a season of scarcity, it supplied nearly the whole colony with vegetables.

I fear that I have protracted this reply to an improper length; but I must ask the indulgence of the reader to lay before him some few other facts, and I have done. Sheridan was told that he was at liberty to settle any where he chose—to accept of land as a citizen, if he would become such, or as an alien on lease; he chose the latter, and accepted of a lease for 600 acres of land, as a gratuity from the society, for twenty years.

Mr. Sheridan, after representing "Africa to be a wretched place, the land good for nothing, the government inefficient, the people a wretched pack, the chattering of monkeys, and the unearthly sounds of whaw-whaw, enough to drive civilization back to its original darkness," gravely closes his letter by saying, "that he is not prepared to say whether people ought to come here or not." So consistent is this veracious correspondent of Mr. Tappan.

I never was more interested than with the picturesque beauties of these African rivers. The sounds which scared this colored man, and "made him apprehend the coming back of old chaos," were to me fraught with no ordinary delight.

JOHN J. MATTHIAS.

THE REV. JOHN SEYS TO THE REV. J. J. MATTHIAS.

Rev. and dear Sir—In compliance with your request that I should leave with you, previous to my departure for Africa, my views, in writing, of that notable letter from Liberia, written by Louis Sheridan, which it appears has been published with so much pains, to give it the most extensive circulation, I beg leave to assure you, that such is the unworthiness of the whole composition, that if it were not for the gross and unwarrantable attack which the writer has made on your character, and the fact of my being personally acquainted with all that occurred in your intercourse with him, and therefore having it in my power to refute the whole catalogue of misrepresentations, I should most certainly decline wasting either time or thought, especially at the very point of embarkation, on this said "important intelligence from Liberia." Having promised, however to notice the matter at all, permit me in the first place, to express the utter surprise which I felt, on perusing it, that any man professing to have even a moderate share of common sense, could bring into public notice such a mass of ignorance, contradiction, defamation and falsehood, as furnishing cogent reasons and well-founded arguments against the benevolent scheme of African Colonization.

But to particularize. One conspicuous compound in the ingredient is gross ignorance. The thatch with which your houses were covered, (for I saw and examined them,) was the palm-leaf thatch, not bamboo. It is used

universally by the native princes and head men, and will last for years. I have been in the house of a native king, on the banks of the St. Paul's river, for hours, during the heaviest showers in our rainy season, and no cypress shingles could have screened us more effectually from the rain. I have known estated gentlemen, their wives and families, in the island of Trinidad, to live in houses thus covered, and live dry and comfortably. The poles, so called, were small logs, (I wonder if the writer ever saw log houses in "big Merica;") and I remember that the expedition in the Marine arriving before you could get them boarded up, or plastered in the inside, caused the emigrants to find them unfinished on their arrival, and, of consequence, that other houses were procured for them.

Monkeys chatter in Liberia, and annoy the new settlers!!! What "important intelligence from that country!" Buggybugs, as the natives call the well-known termites—known to every school boy who has read the history of the torrid zone, for they are found in several of the finest West India islands, as well as in other countries in that division of the globe—buggybugs throw up their mounds of earth, and "oh! what millions of millions of ants there are." Dreadful! each of these little fellows is a fierce giant in the way, one-fourth of an inch long, and a most powerful hindrance to Colonization.

But the constitution and the oath of allegiance! Horrible tyranny, that a stranger should be required, before he be admitted to the rights of citizenship, to pledge himself to defend the laws and government of the country to which he immigrates, and in which he intends to reside! How cruel, not to make him wait three or five years before he can own a foot of land, but, immediately on complying with the above conditions, give him hundreds of acres, if required, and let him go and do as he pleases! Now, to sum up all this, it stands thus:

Sometimes colonists, going to Liberia, will find their log houses, covered with thatch, not quite ready to receive them, and have to live for a season in framed buildings covered with shingles.

To live in framed buildings, covered with shingles, for a while, because the other houses were not done in time to receive them, is a dreadful imposition. Therefore, colonizing free people of color in Africa is a bad thing, and those who go are fools.

It follows—European colonists' coming, a long while ago, to America, and having to live in log houses, covered with slabs, or any thing else, for the time—and that, too, with stern winter often just at hand—was a dreadful imposition, and they were fools; those who came first, and then advised others to follow, did so because "misery loves company;" or they were "afraid that as they were here, if they said any thing, no more people would come, and they would not be able to stand against the natives." Foolish people, ever to come here, as they did, and be the means of founding this great republic, this wonder among the nations of the earth.

But again. Colonizing free people of color in Africa, with their own consent, is exposing them to hearing monkeys chatter in the woods—seeing millions and millions of giant ants, of a quarter of an inch long, occupying mounds of earth raised by their own ingenuity—and hearing the unearthly sound of the whaw-whaw.*

But to hear monkeys chatter—though if you open your lips they scamper for life,—see millions of ants—though you may crush a million at a single

* This is beyond my ken. I lived four years in Liberia—was in all the settlements save one—but all the while lived on the earth, and heard nothing but earthly sounds, save thunder.

step,—hear whaw-whaws, are all dreadful impositions, and make a wretched life.

Therefore, colonizing free people of color in Africa is a “policy toward them cruel and wicked,” and doing the “d—l’s work in deceiving them to their ruin.”

It follows, European colonists, a long while ago, settling in America, were exposed to bears, wolves, panthers, catamounts, rattlesnakes, racoons, &c., some of which would destroy man, and some men’s sheep, poultry, &c. ; and all this was a dreadful hard case—so much so, that \$60 bounty would be offered to a man who would kill a bear or wolf. Add to all this the stings of musquitoes, the cawing of crows, the barking of foxes, the croaking of frogs—and they were the veriest of fools to remain here, and give birth to such a wealthy and great nation.

Once more, the writer swore he would not sign such a constitution, nor take the oath of allegiance. By the way, the latter was only pledging to aid in suppressing vice and crime, and supporting virtue, and setting an example of proper subordination to the powers that be; but the former oath was a wicked and abominable act, and more effectually doing ‘the devil’s work,’ than inducing colored men to go where monkeys chatter, and termites build their mounds.

But enough on this point. I repeat, that in this mass of “important information from Liberia,” as the publishers call it, there is contradiction in the statements. “Edina and Bassa Cove are picturesque enough. Were the government and the people industrious and efficient, something of the delightful might be made out of them.” Made out of what, and whom? Let us hear. “The land on the sea coast is sandy, in many places low and marshy, is very poor, and good for nothing.” “The peculiar barbarousness of this country, and its yet more barbarous natives, the monkeys, ants and whaw-whaws, are enough in themselves to drive civilization back to its original darkness, and make chaos come again.” Again—“Would I not rather die, than do the d—l’s work in thus deceiving people to their ruin?” “I know not whether our experiment will make for or against the Colonization scheme.” “I am not prepared to say whether people ought to come here or not.” “To arrive legitimately at these conclusions, will require farther experiments than I have yet made.”

If all this is “important information from Liberia, it derives its importance, not from its consistency, wisdom or truth, but from the important cause which it is blazoned about to traduce—the cause of Colonization. For nothing that can be consistently, wisely or truly said of that cause, can tarnish it—but tarnish it we must; therefore, let us have the most ridiculous stories about monkees, ants, &c., more fit for the nursery than for men of common sense. Let us have picturesque and delightful mixed up with barbarousness, sandy deserts and good for nothing land. Let us get up something new—never mind if it is something false—no matter—and so down with Colonization.

The letter contains defamation—and here I wonder the more at its publication. Is it so light a matter in your country, sir, for one man to make public an allegation against another, such as is contained in that letter against you? Is it so, that you have embezzled the funds of the Colonization Society, at whose urgent entreaty you risked your life in Africa—lost your beloved companion—(pardon my adverting to that severe bereavement)—and returned lonely and widowed? Are the managers of that society so easily gulled as to demand no settlement of accounts with their agents, their officers, or governors? We know better. Invoices of their goods are taken and sent out—a book keeper is employed—every expenditure is recorded—*every sale is accounted for*; and I beseech you, if your country’s laws pro-

ject a citizen's reputation and character, and punish those who libelously injure them, see to it, for the sake of the Christian community, of which you are a member and a minister—see to it, that the publishers of such things go not unpunished.

But the writer defames the good people of Liberia; he calls them "crazy free negroes and mulattoes." He divides those into four classes, each of whom gives reasons why they do not oppose Colonization. One because misery loves company; another because they do not like to become conspicuous; a third were afraid of the natives, (and I suppose the giant ants, too;) and a fourth knows nothing about what has been said in America; but this they know, that they would return to the United States, if they could. These, all lumped together, he calls a "wretched pack," and being in such a pack gives acerbity to his temper. Now this is defamation. The people of Liberia are not crazy free negroes and mulattoes. They are a decent, genteel, moral, and many of them religious people. They are not all learned—they are not all wealthy; but they have more common sense than to be afraid of ants and monkeys, and means enough to live comfortably, as many good fat dinners the writer knows have often testified. And they are not afraid of expressing their views on any subject, or on any person.

If I were to select a settlement where the least amount of dissatisfaction prevailed against the country, the Colonization plan, or its officers, Bassa Cove or Edina would be the place. The whole adult male population of Edina, you well know, sir, united cheerfully with Bassa Cove, took the oath of allegiance, &c., were satisfied and contented. Nay, when I expressed my fears to several of the most intelligent men of Edina that the writer of this "important intelligence" would, by his too free and fiery expression of his feelings, create dissatisfaction among the citizens, they laughed at the idea. "Do you think, sir," they replied, "that any man coming here, however well educated he may be, or whatever his wealth, can persuade us we are not happy, we are not free, we have not the means in our reach of becoming wealthy and independent?—never. Let him rage on; he will never persuade us out of our senses.

But I stop here. Let all who read the "important letter," read Dr. Goheen's—read the excellent editorials from Hilary Teage, who, by the way, is not an inch behind the letter writer in point of competency to judge whether African Colonization has succeeded, or ever will succeed, but rather has the advantage, in having been a greater number of years in Africa than the other has been months.

I have not yet done with the letter, though I fear I shall weary your patience.

There are falsehoods in that letter. When you charged \$8 a barrel for corn meal, it is not true that it was an exorbitant price. Every barrel I have had sent me from New York cost \$5 *here*; then add cartage, 25 cents, freight, \$2, landing and portorage, 25 cents; and where is the dreadful advance complained of? It is not true, you well remember, that the \$8 barrel was a sour one. For I think I state the circumstances correctly, when I say that first a sound barrel of meal was sold the letter writer for \$8. When this was used, another was obtained, which proving a little damaged, (a most common thing with flour, meal, meats, &c., in tropical climates,) and the defect made known to you, it was put down to \$4; and if I am not very much mistaken, and I am well assured I am not, all was paid for in brown sugar at 25 cents per pound,

It is not true that the slave trade is carried on in Liberia. No slaves are there—none are bought, sold, or allowed to be there. But what gave rise to this assertion? Why, the writer, in sailing along the coast, in sight of land, saw a vessel; asked *what she was*, and was told a slaver; and so, because

she was a slaver, and near the coast, and above or below Monrovia, why, Monrovia deals in slaves. As well may I say, because, when at Palmas, for a few weeks, in July, 1837, I counted, from Mr. Wilson's piazza, or Gov. Russworm's, seven or eight slavers pass almost within gun shot, if not quite so, of the Cape, therefore the Cape Palmas people trade in slaves.

It is not true that Monrovia, or the old colony, is dying. I believe, and so will you, sir, that its condition, when we saw it, in May last, was healthy. I believe the statements of letters received by me lately from Dr. Goheen, Rev. B. R. Wilson, N. M. Hicks, Esq., Mrs. Wilkins, and Miss Beers. I believe the editor of the Herald. He has no possible reason for lying; for his paper is published on the spot, and falsehood would be detected immediately, and he exposed.

I must close, having written more than I intended; but I cannot do so without saying, that if the friends of Colonization, if the people of Liberia, never meet with any more difficulties to contend with than such buggybug, monkey, whaw-whaw sort of stories, they need not give themselves any uneasiness.

For my own part, when I think or hear of the great feats of the enemies of Colonization, and their wondrous tales, I conclude that if things continue so, should even the enterprize be worthy of reprehension at any time, its enemies, so long accustomed to be outrageously deviating from the truth, will never be believed; and this reminds me of a witticism I read when a boy:

Jack was a notorious liar,
So one day said a wit,
'Honest Harry's alive!'
'How do you know it?' said Ned.
'Oh! I'm certainly sure,
For Jack said he was dead!!'

I have written till 2, A. M., and must conclude, with assurances of the continued regard and affection of your affectionate brother and obedient serv't.
New York, 7th December, 1838. JOHN SEYS.

MR. PAINE'S ADDRESS.

Our readers are already familiar with the able and zealous services in behalf of Colonization which have been rendered by the venerable ELLIAH PAINE, President of the Vermont Colonization Society. He has gained a new title to their esteem by the following address:

TO THE PEOPLE OF VERMONT:

It has been my duty for several years past, as President of the Vermont Colonization Society, annually, in the spring of the year, to address the clergy and people of Vermont on the subject of African Colonization. But I now address the people more particularly on that subject, as a private individual.

And first, I will briefly make a few remarks on the objects of the Colonization Society; secondly, on the effects of its efforts on the emancipation of slaves; thirdly, as to its effects in Africa; fourthly, some remarks on the present situation of the Colonies; fifthly, on the tendency of Colonization to break up the slave trade, and, eventually, utterly destroy it, if the Society should be properly sustained by funds; and sixthly, to show that Colonizationists and Abolitionists are totally opposed to one great principle—at least, so far as the great leaders of Abolitionism are to be understood.

The first great object of the Colonization Society was to provide a suitable asylum in Africa for the free people of color in the United States, and *such as might be thereafter manumitted, and transport them to that asylum.*

They thought, and every person who has been taught by the lessons of history and experience will think with them, that the people of color can never enjoy in this country the privileges and advantages possessed by the whites, but that in Africa, a country designed by Providence for them—being previously civilized—they might enjoy them. They likewise hoped and believed that civilized and Christian colonies of colored people would be a great blessing to Africa.

The effect which the efforts of the Society have produced in the emancipation of slaves, is greater than the founders of the Society anticipated in so short a time. This effect, they supposed, would be only incidental; but the different Societies have already transported to Liberia more than two thousand slaves, liberated by their humane masters, who would not have been liberated by the laws of the slave States, had it not been for the Colonization Society. And tens of thousands more would have been liberated, if the Society had had money to transport and comfortably settle them in Africa. But probably as many people of color have been colonized as would be proper and advantageous in so short a time.

The effects of Colonization upon Africa are greater than its warmest friends anticipated in so short a period. They are truly wonderful. *Ethiopia already stretches out her hands unto God.* The colonies are a stepping-stone, if I may use the expression, for Christian missionaries to penetrate into the interior of Africa; and many missions have availed themselves of the opening. Many natives come into the colonies for the purpose of obtaining a Christian education, and some of the native kings send their sons there for the same purpose.

All the colonies in Liberia contain a population of more than five thousand. All the accounts of captains of the U. S. Navy and captains of other vessels which call there, and the missionaries who go there, represent the colonists as prosperous, happy and contented. The same witnesses represent them as a temperate, moral and religious community. Some of these witnesses, the missionaries particularly, say there is not a district in the United States, which has fallen under their observation, of the same number of inhabitants, where there is so little of intemperance, of Sabbath-breaking, and of profanity, as in Liberia. There are many churches, which these witnesses say are well attended. Their schools are pretty good, and they are endeavoring to improve them. The youths generally attend them.

Some of the colonists, at first, made themselves rich by commerce; but their attention is now more particularly directed to agriculture, to which their soil is remarkably well adapted. It would be unnecessary and tedious to name all the products of Liberia; but I will mention four that may be raised to almost an unlimited extent—coffee, cotton, rice, and the sugar cane.

I will close the remarks I have to make respecting Liberia, for the present, by adding, that there is a newspaper, well edited by a colored man, of larger dimensions than any published in Connecticut seventy years since.

I believe it is more than twenty years since Great Britain and the United States have been engaged in destroying the slave trade, and Great Britain has made treaties with several nations for that purpose. During the whole time, the British navy has been very vigilant, and made many captures of slave ships and slavers. But notwithstanding the whole power of the British navy and our own, the slave trade is increasing.

But the little Colonies of Liberia have wholly destroyed the slave trade for three hundred miles on the coast. And on this three hundred miles of coast, there were a number of slave markets before the colonies were founded.—The natives, who, under the influence of the colonies, are opposed to the slave trade, find that they can live better by agriculture and a peaceful commerce than by taking and selling slaves.

If the Colonization Society had funds to establish fifty or a hundred more such colonies on the western and southern coasts of Africa, these, with the British Colonies, would effectually destroy the slave trade. There would be no outlet for slaves; and the influence of the colonies to be established, upon the natives, would be the same as that of the colonies already founded. The natives of Africa would find it for their interest to live by agriculture, rather than by taking slaves and selling them.

I come now to show that Colonizationists and Abolitionists are totally opposed on one great principle—at least, so far as the great leaders of Abolitionism are to be understood. And I will add, that on this account, they never can act in harmony.

I have before shewn that Colonizationists believe it would be much for the interest of the colored people to remove to Africa, where they may enjoy equal rights and privileges—the rights and privileges of freemen. All history, ancient and modern, both sacred and profane, proves that two distinct races of men cannot live in the same country upon terms of equality. The less intelligent race, even if the most numerous, will always think themselves trodden upon and oppressed by the more intelligent. We need not look far for a proof of this fact. If we cast our eyes only to Canada, we shall see the proof written in letters of blood.

And Colonizationists believe that by planting a sufficient number of colonies on the coast of Africa, that country would be civilized and Christianized, and the slave trade wholly abolished. But the Abolitionists (I mean the leaders of them) are wholly opposed to the removal of the people of color to Africa. In the early operations of the Colonization Society, the Abolitionists had their agents in all our large cities, where the people of color congregate, and indeed throughout the southern States, exhorting the free people of color not to go to Liberia. Then they endeavored, and still endeavor, to thwart the great objects of the Colonization Society. How then can the two societies harmonize together?

I know that some who profess to be abolitionists are friendly to the colonization of Africa. But whenever such persons are known to the abolition presses, those presses are out in full cry upon them, if they are thought worthy of notice. Such semi-abolitionists are more severely chastised by these presses than the most ardent and zealous Colonizationists. Indeed, the terms applied to them by abolition presses, are more opprobrious than those applied to the slave-holders; for while the latter are called knaves and rascals, or equivalent terms, the former are called both knaves and fools.—For some of this class of abolitionists I cherish a sincere and high regard, and hope they will soon be convinced of the error of abolitionism. After saying thus much, I will add, that I am myself an abolitionist, or an anti-slavery man, but not in the modern and ultra sense of the term; and such I believe every Colonizationist in New England to be.

There are some minor differences between the Colonizationists and Abolitionists—some of greater, and some of less importance.

The abolitionist thinks that an immediate emancipation of the slaves by their owners would be proper. The Colonizationist thinks that such a process would be injurious both to the slaves and the country. They think that a gradual emancipation would be much better. They approve of the plan adopted by the Legislature of New York, forty or fifty years since, to relieve that State from the evils of slavery.

Abolitionists think it best and most winning, in their publications, to call slave-holders by hard and opprobrious names. Colonizationists use more cautious language. Their language to slave-holders is: If you will release your slaves from bondage, we will send them to Liberia, if we can obtain *the necessary money*.

And now, my friends and fellow citizens, having very briefly discussed the various subjects suggested in the beginning of this letter, I have a further object in view. It is to ask your pecuniary aid, to enable the Colonization Society to consummate the great and glorious objects they contemplate.

If every individual in this State—man, woman and child—should contribute two cents each, it would raise six thousand dollars. This sum would transport and comfortably settle in Liberia, on small farms, one hundred and twenty persons; and if all the white people in the United States would give only twenty cents each, it would transport and settle, in like manner, fifty thousand persons, nearly the annual increase of the colored population.—And there is no fear but slaves may be liberated as fast as they can be sent to Liberia.

It may be objected that there are people in the State who are too poor to contribute any thing. I readily admit the fact; but I hope they have more wealthy neighbors who will be willing and happy to make up the deficiency.

I know, too, that there are some who will not give any thing, although they may have wealth; but I know of few towns in the State where there are not friends enough of the cause to make up even this deficiency, and live as well through life, and die as well, as if they had not been so liberal.—Such benefactions would be pleasant subjects of contemplation in this life, and they will be glorious to the benefactor when he shall appear before his God, to receive his final retribution.

To such Christians as delight in missionary enterprises, I will say, that here an almost boundless field is opened, in which they may indulge their Christian and ardent desire to do good.

What Christian has not rejoiced in the success of missionary labors in the Sandwich Islands? Africa opens a field nearly a million times larger for those labors, and the prospect of success is greater than it was at first in those Islands.

All the denominations of Christians in the United States who usually sent missionaries abroad, have sent missionaries to Liberia, who have penetrated some distance into the interior of Africa, among the natives. I believe the Methodists have sent the greatest number of missionaries. From all these missionaries we have the most cheering accounts of their prospects and actual success.

To merchants I would say, that a million or two of dollars spent by them in colonizing and civilizing Africa would, in thirty years, return to them, as a body, by means of commerce to that country, more than five-fold their advances. But I know that merchants look for more immediate returns, as quick returns are said to be the life of commerce. They do not like to cast their bread upon the waters, to be gathered up after many years. They are like a farmer forty years old, who will not plant an orchard of fruit trees, from the fear that he might not taste of the fruit, however delicious it might be to his children. And I would say to the present and future manufacturers of our country the same as I have said to the merchant. The civilization of Africa would open a market for all the products of their looms.

And if the Federal Government should colonize the whole western and southern coast of Africa, which is not already occupied by Great Britain, merely for the purpose of commerce with that country, I think they would discover statesman-like talents, which they have rarely heretofore discovered. I know it will be said that Congress has not this power under the Constitution. But why not? We keep ministers at foreign courts, at a great expense, for the purpose of commerce, as well as peace. At this moment, negotiations are progressing at many courts in Europe, at an expense probably of more than a hundred thousand dollars a year, to procure a more ready sale and a better price for tobacco. We support a large navy for the pro-

tection of commerce; and a large naval armament has been lately sent to the South seas. This, I know, is called a scientific expedition; but its great object is the extension of commerce—to explore the mines and riches of the extremity of the southern world, and to extend and protect the whale fishery. And if Congress can do all this, surely they can spend a drop in the bucket to open a rich commerce with Africa; and I will venture to say, that if Congress should expend a few millions of dollars in colonizing and civilizing Africa, more wealth would in fifty years be returned to the United States by means of a commerce with that country, than it would cost to transport and settle in Africa the whole colored population of the United States.

The great zeal of the British government for the suppression of the slave-trade may properly be attributed to a strong desire to find a new market for their manufactures, and to extend their commerce. They are wise statesmen. I do not deny that this zeal of the British is in some measure mixed with a laudable share of benevolence and humanity; but the great object is their manufactures and commerce.

Before I close this long letter, I hope the clergy of Vermont will permit me to address a few words to them. It is but a few years since a goodly number of ministers took up contributions in their societies. That number has been decreasing for five or six years, until this year. This year, since the first of January, the number is small indeed. Only seven congregations have contributed any thing since that time. The Congregational Society, in Williamstown, contributed \$26 48, and there was, besides, contributed at that meeting \$2 by a person of a different denomination, who came three miles for the purpose of contributing; and he did the same last year. Woodstock contributed \$15 70, Brookfield \$13 34, Bennington 1st Congregational Society \$11, Brattleboro' West Parish \$8, Danville \$5 52, Bridgeport \$4. And I know that one of these contributions was not asked for by the minister.

I do not permit myself to doubt but that there are yet many clergymen friendly to the cause of Colonization; and I have sought in my own mind for the reason why such ministers have not asked for contributions; and I have come to the conclusion, that where there are a very few abolitionists in their congregations, they are afraid of giving offence if they should ask for contributions. But abolition ministers do not discover such timidity.—Where they have many Colonizationists in their societies, they are not afraid to ask for money to pay their itinerant lecturers. Is it because the latter possess more moral courage than the former?

It is hoped, and earnestly requested, that those ministers who are friendly to the cause will give that share of attention to it which its importance demands, and that they will next year ask for contributions, so far as they can consistently.

In drawing to a conclusion, I will propose to the friends of Colonization, that they should, in every town, let their number be ever so small, appoint some one or more persons to obtain subscriptions. About \$26 from each town in the State would raise six thousand dollars. It might be supposed that the more wealthy and populous towns would give more, as those least populous and wealthy might not conveniently give so much. But any sum will be acceptable.

If the people of Vermont will, by the first day of next December, deposit with Daniel Baldwin, Esq., of Montpelier, Treasurer of the Vermont Colonization Society, six thousand dollars, I hereby pledge myself and bind myself to add one thousand dollars to it by the 10th day of next December, and place the money, by that time, where the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society can obtain it, without discount.

Williamstown, Dec. 11, 1838.

ELIJAH PAINE.

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after six months.

ELLIOTT CRESSON.

THIS talented and devoted friend of Colonization, who has spent the last few months gratuitously and most zealously in lecturing on this subject in the eastern cities, has been the subject of the most vile reproach in the ultra-abolition papers. But they have exhausted upon him their vocabulary of abusive epithets in vain; the character of such men as Mr. Cresson is beyond their power to injure. His whole life will bear the strictest scrutiny, and his services in the cause of humanity have received the highest testimonials from those who best knew their value. Such, among others, is the following resolution of a full Board of the Managers of the American Colonization Society:

"Resolved unanimously, That this Board entertain a profound sense of the valuable services of Elliott Cresson, Esq., as well by his liberal individual contributions of money, as by his active, judicious and gratuitous efforts in behalf of this Society; and that this Board hereby tender to him its cordial thanks for his noble exertions to promote its interests both in the United States, and in Great Britain and Ireland."

COLONIZATION.—We are highly gratified at the increased spirit and activity that is showing itself in all directions in support of this highly praiseworthy and laudable cause. The State Society at Columbus has been reorganized, and divers meetings and reorganizations of county Societies have taken place. Mr. GURLEY, Secretary and Agent of the American Colonization Society, by his lecturing, has infused new spirit into the friends and supporters of the cause, and a determination appears to do every thing to carry out and further the laudable undertaking. May success attend every effort in its behalf.

[*Ohio Republican.*]

§3—The Repository will be sent gratuitously to all Ministers who have the last year taken up collections in aid of the American Colonization Society, and to those who will signify their intention to do so hereafter. The names of all those who neglect to give this notice will be stricken from the list.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY, ON THE SUBJECT OF ABOLITION PETITIONS.

IN SENATE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose to present a petition, and said: I have received, Mr. President, a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, which I wish to present to the Senate. It is signed by several hundred inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and chiefly of the city of Washington. Among them I recognise the name of the highly esteemed Mayor of the city, and other respectable names, some of which are personally and well known to me. They express their regret that the subject of the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia continues to be pressed upon the consideration of Congress by inconsiderate and misguided individuals in other parts of the United States. They state that they do not desire the abolition of slavery within the District, even if Congress possess the very questionable power of abolishing it, without the consent of the people whose interests would be immediately and directly affected by the measure; that it is a question solely between the people of the District and their only constitutional Legislature, purely municipal, and one in which no exterior influence or interest can justly interfere; that, if at any future period the people of this District should desire the abolition of slavery within it, they will doubtless make their wishes known, when it will be time enough to take the matter into consideration; that they do not, on this occasion, present themselves to Congress because they are slave-holders—many of them are not—some of them are conscientiously opposed to slavery—but they appear because they justly respect the rights of those who own that description of property, and because they entertain a deep conviction that the continued agitation of the question by those who have no right to interfere with it, has an injurious influence on the peace and tranquillity of the community, and upon the well-being and happiness of those who are held in subjection; they finally protest as well against the unauthorized intervention of which they complain, as against any legislation on the part of Congress in compliance therewith. But, as I wish these respectable petitioners to be themselves heard, I request that their petition may be read. [It was read accordingly, and Mr. CLAY proceeded.] I am informed by the committee which requested me to offer this petition, and believe, that it expresses the almost unanimous sentiments of the people of the District of Columbia.

The performance of this service affords me, said Mr. C., a legitimate opportunity, of which, with the permission of the Senate, I mean now to avail myself, to say something, not only on the particular objects of the petition, but upon the great and interesting subject with which it is intimately associated.

It is well known to the Senate, said Mr. Clay, that I have thought that the most judicious course with abolition petitions has not been of late pursued by Congress. I have believed that it would have been wisest to have received and referred them, without opposition, and to have reported against their object in a calm and dispassionate and argumentative appeal to the good sense of the whole community. It has been supposed, however, by a majority of Congress, that it was most expedient either not to receive the petitions at all, or, if formally received, not to act definitively upon them.—There is no substantial difference between these opposite opinions, since both look to an absolute rejection of the prayer of the petitioners. But there is a great difference in the form of proceeding; and, Mr. President, some experience in the conduct of human affairs has taught me to believe that a neglect to observe established forms is often attended with more mis-

chievous consequences than the infliction of a positive injury. We all know that, even in private life, a violation of the existing usages and ceremonies of society cannot take place without serious prejudice. I fear, sir, that the abolitionists have acquired a considerable apparent force by blending with the object which they have in view a collateral and totally different question, arising out of an alleged violation of the right of petition. I know full well, and take great pleasure in testifying, that nothing was remoter from the intention of the majority of the Senate, from which I differed, than to violate the right of petition in any case in which, according to its judgment, that right could be constitutionally exercised, or where the object of the petition could be safely or properly granted. Still, it must be owned that the abolitionists have seized hold of the fact of the treatment which their petitions have received in Congress, and made injurious impressions upon the minds of a large portion of the community. This, I think, might have been avoided by the course which I should have been glad to have seen pursued.

And I desire now, Mr. President, to advert to some of those topics which I think might have been usefully embodied in a report by a committee of the Senate, and which, I am persuaded, would have checked the progress, if it had not altogether arrested the efforts, of abolition. I am sensible, sir, that this work would have been accomplished with much greater ability and with much happier effect, under the auspices of a committee, than it can be by me. But, anxious as I always am to contribute whatever is in my power to the harmony, concord and happiness of this great people, I feel myself irresistibly impelled to do whatever is in my power, incompetent as I feel myself to be, to dissuade the public from continuing to agitate a subject fraught with the most direful consequences.

There are three classes of persons opposed, or apparently opposed, to the continued existence of slavery in the United States. The first are those who, from sentiments of philanthropy and humanity, are conscientiously opposed to the existence of slavery, but who are no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of the peace and tranquillity of the Union; or the infringement of the powers of the States composing the Confederacy. In this class may be comprehended that peaceful and exemplary society of "Friends," one of whose established maxims is, an abhorrence of war in all its forms, and the cultivation of peace and good-will amongst mankind. The next class consists of apparent abolitionists—that is, those who, having been persuaded that the right of petition has been violated by Congress, co-operate with the abolitionists for the sole purpose of asserting and vindicating that right. And the third class are the real ultra-abolitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards, and without regard to any consequences, however calamitous they may be. With them, the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing; civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences. With this class, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territory of Florida, the prohibition of the removal of slaves from State to State, and the refusal to admit any new State, comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery, are but so many means conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at which they avowedly and boldly aim; are but so many short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive. Their purpose is abolition, universal abolition, peaceably if it can,

forcibly if it must. Their object is no longer concealed by the thinnest veil; it is avowed and proclaimed. Utterly destitute of constitutional or other rightful power, living in totally distinct communities, as alien to the communities in which the subject on which they would operate resides, so far as concerns political power over that subject, as if they lived in Africa or Asia, they nevertheless promulgate to the world their purpose to be to manumit forthwith, and without compensation, and without moral preparation, three millions of negro slaves, under jurisdictions altogether separated from those under which they live. I have said that immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territory of Florida, and the exclusion of new States, were only means towards the attainment of a much more important end. Unfortunately, they are not the only means. Another, and much more lamentable one, is that which this class is endeavoring to employ, of arraying one portion against another portion of the Union.—With that view, in all their leading prints and publications, the alleged horrors of slavery are depicted in the most glowing and exaggerated colors, to excite the imaginations and stimulate the rage of the people in the free States against the people in the slave States. The slaveholder is held up and represented as the most atrocious of human beings. Advertisements of fugitive slaves and of slaves to be sold are carefully collected and blazoned forth, to infuse a spirit of detestation and hatred against one entire and the largest section of the Union. And like a notorious agitator upon another theatre, they would hunt down and proscribe from the pale of civilized society the inhabitants of that entire section. Allow me, Mr. President, to say, that whilst I recognise in the justly wounded feelings of the Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James much to excuse the notice which he was provoked to take of that agitator, in my humble opinion, he would better have consulted the dignity of his station and of his country in treating him with contemptuous silence. He would exclude us from European society—he who himself can only obtain a contraband admission, and is received with scornful repugnance into it! If he be no more desirous of our society than we are of his, he may rest assured that a state of eternal non-intercourse will exist between us. Yes, sir, I think the American Minister would have best pursued the dictates of true dignity by regarding the language of the member of the British House of Commons as the malignant ravings of the plunderer of his own country, and the libeller of a foreign and kindred people.

But the means to which I have already adverted are not the only ones which this third class of ultra-abolitionists are employing to effect their ultimate end. They began their operations by professing to employ only persuasive means in appealing to the humanity, and enlightening the understandings, of the slaveholding portion of the Union. If there was some kindness in this avowed motive, it must be acknowledged that there was rather a presumptuous display also of an assumed superiority in intelligence and knowledge. For some time, they continued to make these appeals to our duty and our interest; but, impatient with the slow influence of their logic upon our stupid minds, they recently resolved to change their system of action. To the agency of their powers of persuasion, they now propose to substitute the powers of the ballot box; and he must be blind to what is passing before us, who does not perceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings is, if these should be found insufficient, to invoke, finally, the more potent powers of the bayonet.

Mr. President, it is at this alarming stage of the proceedings of the ultra-abolitionists that I would seriously invite every considerate man in the country *solemnly to pause*, and deliberately to reflect, not merely on our existing

posture, but upon that dreadful precipice down which they would hurry us. It is because these ultra-abolitionists have ceased to employ the instruments of reason and persuasion, have made their cause political, and have appealed to the ballot box, that I am induced, upon this occasion, to address you.

There have been three epochs in the history of our country at which the spirit of abolition displayed itself. The first was immediately after the formation of the present Federal Government. When the Constitution was about going into operation, its powers were not well understood by the community at large, and remained to be accurately interpreted and defined. At that period, numerous abolition societies were formed, comprising not merely the Society of Friends, but many other good men. Petitions were presented to Congress, praying for the abolition of slavery. They were received without serious opposition, referred, and reported upon by a committee.—The report stated that the General Government had no power to abolish slavery as it existed in the several States, and that these States themselves had exclusive jurisdiction over the subject. The report was generally acquiesced in, and satisfaction and tranquillity ensued; the abolition societies thereafter limiting their exertions, in respect to the black population, to offices of humanity within the scope of existing laws.

The next period when the subject of slavery, and abolition incidentally, was brought into notice and discussion, was that on the memorable occasion of the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. The struggle was long, strenuous and fearful. It is too recent to make it necessary to do more than merely advert to it, and to say, that it was finally composed by one of those compromises characteristic of our institutions, and of which the Constitution itself is the most signal instance.

The third is that in which we now find ourselves. Various causes, Mr. President, have contributed to produce the existing excitement on the subject of abolition. The principal one, perhaps, is the example of British emancipation of the slaves in the islands adjacent to our country. Such is the similarity in laws, in language, in institutions, and in common origin, between Great Britain and the United States, that no great measure of national policy can be adopted in the one country without producing a considerable degree of influence in the other. Confounding the totally different cases together, of the powers of the British Parliament and those of the Congress of the United States, and the totally different situations of the British West India Islands, and the slaves in the sovereign and independent States of this Confederacy, superficial men have inferred from the undecided British experiment the practicability of the abolition of slavery in these States. The powers of the British Parliament are unlimited, and are often described to be omnipotent. The powers of the American Congress, on the contrary, are few, cautiously limited, scrupulously excluding all that are not granted, and, above all, carefully and absolutely excluding all power over the existence or continuance of slavery in the several States. The slaves, too, upon which British legislation operated, were not in the bosom of the kingdom, but in remote and feeble colonies, having no voice in Parliament. The West India slaveholder was neither represented nor representative in that Parliament. And whilst I most fervently wish complete success to the British experiment of West India emancipation, I confess that I have fearful forebodings of a disastrous termination of it. Whatever it may be, I think it must be admitted that, if the British Parliament treated the West India slaves as freemen, it also treated the West India freemen as slaves. If, instead of these slaves being separated by a wide ocean from the parent country, three or four millions of African negro slaves had been dispersed over England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and their owners had been members of

the British Parliament, a case which would have presented some analogy to that of our own country—does any one believe that it would have been expedient or practicable to have emancipated them, leaving them to remain, with all their embittered feelings, in the United Kingdom, boundless as the powers of the British Parliament are?

Other causes have conspired with the British example to produce the existing excitement from abolition. I say it with profound regret, but with no intention to occasion irritation here or elsewhere, that there are persons in both parts of the Union who have sought to mingle abolition with politics, and to array one portion of the Union against the other. It is the misfortune in free countries that, in high party times, a disposition too often prevails to seize hold of every thing which can strengthen the one side or weaken the other. Charges of fostering abolition designs have been heedlessly and unjustly made by one party against the other. Prior to the late election of the present President of the United States, he was charged with being an abolitionist, and abolition designs were imputed to many of his supporters. Much as I was opposed to his election, and am to his Administration, I neither shared in making nor believing the truth of the charge. He was scarcely installed in office before the same charge was directed against those who opposed his election.

Mr. President, it is not true, and I rejoice that it is not true, that either of the two great parties in this country has any designs or aim at abolition. I should deeply lament if it were true. I should consider, if it were true, that the danger to the stability of our system would be infinitely greater than any which does, I hope, actually exist. Whilst neither party can be, I think, justly accused of any abolition tendency or purpose, both have profited, and both have been injured, in particular localities, by the accession or abstraction of abolition support. If the account were fairly stated, I believe the party to which I am opposed has profited much more, and been injured much less, than that to which I belong. But I am far, for that reason, from being disposed to accuse our adversaries of being abolitionists.

And now, Mr. President, allow me to consider the several cases in which the authority of Congress is invoked by these abolition petitioners upon the subject of domestic slavery. The first relates to it as it exists in the District of Columbia. The following is the provision of the Constitution of the United States in reference to that matter:

“To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of the United States.”

This provision preceded, in point of time, the actual cessions which were made by the States of Maryland and Virginia. The object of the cession was to establish a *seat of Government of the United States*; and the grant in the Constitution of exclusive legislation must be understood, and should be always interpreted, as having relation to the object of the cession. It was with a full knowledge of this clause in the Constitution that those two States ceded to the General Government the ten miles square, constituting the District of Columbia. In making the cession, they supposed that it was to be applied, and applied solely, to the purposes of a seat of Government, for which it was asked. When it was made, slavery existed in both those Commonwealths, and in the ceded territory, as it now continues to exist in all of them. Neither Maryland nor Virginia could have anticipated that, whilst the institution remained within their respective limits, its abolition would be attempted by Congress without their consent. Neither of them would probably have made an unconditional cession, if they could have anticipated such a result.

From the nature of the provision in the Constitution, and the avowed object of the acquisition of the territory, two duties arise on the part of Congress. The first is, to render the District available, comfortable, and convenient, as a seat of Government of the whole Union; the other is, to govern the people within the District so as best to promote their happiness and prosperity. These objects are totally distinct in their nature, and, in interpreting and exercising the grant of the power of exclusive legislation, that distinction should be constantly borne in mind. Is it necessary, in order to render this place a comfortable seat of the General Government, to abolish slavery within its limits? No one can or will advance such a proposition. The Government has remained here near forty years without the slightest inconvenience from the presence of domestic slavery. Is it necessary to the well-being of the people of the District that slavery should be abolished from amongst them? They not only neither ask nor desire, but are almost unanimously opposed to it. It exists here in the mildest and most mitigated form. In a population of 39,834, there were, at the last enumeration of the population of the United States, but 6,119 slaves. The number has not probably much increased since. They are dispersed over the ten miles square, engaged in the quiet pursuits of husbandry, or in menial offices in domestic life. If it were necessary to the efficiency of this place as a seat of the General Government to abolish slavery, which is utterly denied, the abolition should be confined to the necessity which prompts it, that is, to the limits of the city of Washington itself. Beyond those limits, persons concerned in the Government of the United States have no more to do with the inhabitants of the District than they have with the inhabitants of the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia which lie beyond the District.

To abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, whilst it remains in Virginia and Maryland, situated, as that District is, within the very heart of those States, would expose them to great practical inconvenience and annoyance. The District would become a place of refuge and escape for fugitive slaves from the two States, and a place from which a spirit of discontent, insubordination and insurrection might be fostered and encouraged in the two States. Suppose, as was at one time under consideration, Pennsylvania had granted ten miles square within its limits for the purpose of a seat of the General Government: could Congress, without a violation of good faith, have introduced and established slavery within the bosom of that Commonwealth, in the ceded territory, after she had abolished it so long ago as the year 1780? Yet the inconvenience to Pennsylvania in the case supposed would have been much less than that to Virginia and Maryland in the case we are arguing.

It was upon this view of the subject that the Senate, at its last session, solemnly declared that it would be a violation of implied faith, resulting from the transaction of the cession, to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia. And would it not be? By implied faith is meant that when a grant is made for one avowed and declared purpose, known to the parties, the grant should not be perverted to another purpose, unavowed and undeclared, and injurious to the grantor. The grant, in the case we are considering, of the territory of Columbia, was for a *seat of Government*. Whatever power is necessary to accomplish that object is carried along by the grant. But the abolition of slavery is not necessary to the enjoyment of this site as a seat of the General Government. The grant in the Constitution, of exclusive power of legislation over the District, was made to ensure the exercise of an exclusive authority of the General Government to render this place a safe and secure seat of Government, and to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the District. The power granted

ought to be interpreted and exercised solely to the end for which it was granted. The language of the grant was necessarily broad, comprehensive, and exclusive, because all the exigencies which might arise to render this a secure seat of the General Government could not have been foreseen and provided for. The language may possibly be sufficiently comprehensive to include a power of abolition, but it would not at all thence follow that the power could be rightfully exercised. The case may be resembled to that of a plenipotentiary invested with a plenary power, but who, at the same time has positive instructions from his Government as to the kind of treaty which he is to negotiate and conclude. If he violates those instructions, and concludes a different treaty, his Government is not bound by it. And if the foreign Government is aware of the violation, it acts in bad faith. Or it may be illustrated by an example drawn from private life. I am an endorser for my friend on a note discounted in bank. He applies to me to endorse another to renew it, which I do in blank. Now, this gives him power to make any other use of my note which he pleases. But if, instead of applying it to the intended purpose, he goes to a broker and sells it, thereby doubling my responsibility for him, he commits a breach of trust, and a violation of the good faith implied in the whole transaction.

But, Mr. President, if this reasoning were as erroneous as I believe it to be correct and conclusive, is the affair of the liberation of six thousand negro slaves in this District, disconnected with the three millions of slaves in the United States, of sufficient magnitude to agitate, distract and embitter this great Confederacy?

The next case in which the petitioners ask the exercise of the power of Congress, relates to slavery in the Territory of Florida.

Florida is the extreme southern portion of the United States. It is bounded on all its land sides by slave States, and is several hundred miles from the nearest free State. It almost extends within the tropics, and the nearest important island to it on the water side is Cuba, a slave island. This simple statement of its geographical position should of itself decide the question. When, by the treaty of 1819 with Spain, it was ceded to the United States, slavery existed within it. By the terms of that treaty, the effects and property of the inhabitants are secured to them, and they are allowed to remove and take them away, if they think proper to do so, without limitation as to time. If it were expedient, therefore, to abolish slavery in it, it could not be done consistently with the treaty, without granting to the ancient inhabitants a reasonable time to remove their slaves. But further. By the compromise which took place on the passage of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union. in the year 1820, it was agreed and understood that the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude should mark the boundary between the free States and the slave States to be created in the territories of the United States ceded by the treaty of Louisiana; those situated south of it being slave States, and those north of it free States. But Florida is south of that line, and, consequently, according to the spirit of the understanding which prevailed at the period alluded to, should be a slave State. It may be true that the compromise does not in terms embrace Florida, and that it is not absolutely binding and obligatory; but all candid and impartial men must agree that it ought not to be disregarded without the most weighty considerations, and that nothing could be more to be deprecated than to open anew the bleeding wounds which were happily bound up and healed by that compromise. Florida is the only remaining Territory to be admitted into the Union with the institution of domestic slavery, while Wisconsin and Iowa are now nearly ripe for admission without it.

The next instance in which the exercise of the power of Congress is solicited, is that of prohibiting what is denominated by the petitioners the

slave trade between the States, or, as it is described in abolition petitions, the traffic in human beings between the States. This exercise of the power of Congress is claimed under that clause of the Constitution which invests it with authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. The power to regulate commerce among the several States, like other powers in the Constitution, has hitherto remained dormant in respect to the interior trade by land between the States. It was a power granted, like all the other powers of the General Government, to secure peace and harmony among the States. Hitherto it has not been necessary to exercise it. All the cases in which, during the progress of time, it may become expedient to exert the general authority to regulate commerce between the States, cannot be conceived. We may easily imagine, however, contingencies which, if they were to happen, might require the interposition of the common authority. If, for example, the State of Ohio were, by law, to prohibit any vessel entering the port of Cincinnati, from the port of Louisville, in Kentucky, if that case be not already provided for by the laws which regulate our coasting trade, it would be competent to the General Government to annul the prohibition emanating from State authority. Or if the State of Kentucky were to prohibit the introduction, within its limits, of any articles of trade, the production of the industry of the inhabitants of the State of Ohio, the General Government might, by its authority, supersede the State enactment.— But I deny that the General Government has any authority whatever, from the Constitution, to abolish what is called the slave trade, or, in other words, to prohibit the removal of slaves from one slave State to another slave State.

The grant in the Constitution is of a power of *regulation*, and not prohibition. It is conservative, not destructive. Regulation *ex vi termini* implies the continued existence or prosecution of the thing regulated. Prohibition implies total discontinuance or annihilation. The regulation intended was designed to facilitate and accommodate, not to obstruct and incommode the commerce to be regulated. Can it be pretended that, under this power to regulate commerce among the States, Congress has the power to prohibit the transportation of live stock which, in countless numbers, are daily passing from the Western and interior States to the Southern, Southwestern and Atlantic States? The moment the incontestable fact is admitted, that negro slaves are property, the law of moveable property irresistibly attaches itself to them, and secures the right of carrying them from one to another State, where they are recognised as property, without any hindrance whatever from Congress.

But, Mr. President, I will not detain the Senate longer on the subjects of slavery within the District and in Florida, and of the right of Congress to prohibit the removal of slaves from one State to another. These, as I have already intimated, with ultra-abolitionists are but so many masked batteries concealing the real and ultimate point of attack. That point of attack is the institution of domestic slavery as it exists in these States. It is to liberate three millions of slaves held in bondage within them. And now allow me, sir, to glance at the insurmountable obstacles which lie in the way of the accomplishment of this end, and at some of the consequences which would ensue if it were possible to attain it.

The first impediment is the utter and absolute want of all power on the part of the General Government to effect the purpose. The Constitution of the United States creates a limited Government, comprising comparatively few powers, and leaving the residuary mass of political power in the possession of the several States. It is well known that the subject of slavery interposed one of the greatest difficulties in the formation of the Constitution. It was happily compromised and adjusted in a spirit of harmony and

patriotism. According to that compromise, no power whatever was granted to the General Government in respect to domestic slavery, but that which relates to taxation and representation, and the power to restore fugitive slaves to their lawful owners. All other power in regard to the institution of slavery was retained exclusively by the States, to be exercised by them severally, according to their respective views of their own peculiar interest. The Constitution of the United States never could have been formed upon the principle of investing the General Government with authority to abolish the institution at its pleasure. It never can be continued for a single day if the exercise of such a power be assumed or usurped.

But it may be contended by these ultra-abolitionists that their object is not to stimulate the action of the General Government, but to operate upon the States themselves in which the institution of domestic slavery exists. If that be their object, why are these abolition societies and movements all confined to the free States? Why are the slave States wantonly and cruelly assailed? Why do the abolition presses teem with publications tending to excite hatred and animosity on the part of the inhabitants of the free States against those of the slave States? Why is Congress petitioned? The free States have no more power or right to interfere with institutions in the slave States, confided to the exclusive jurisdiction of those States, than they would have to interfere with institutions existing in any foreign country. What would be thought of the formation of societies in Great Britain, the issue of numerous inflammatory publications, and the sending out of lecturers throughout the kingdom, denouncing and aiming at the destruction of any of the institutions of France? Would they be regarded as proceedings warranted by good neighborhood? Or what would be thought of the formation of societies in the slave States, the issue of violent and inflammatory tracts, and the deputation of missionaries, pouring out impassioned denunciations against institutions under the exclusive control of the free States? Is their purpose to appeal to our understandings, and to actuate our humanity? And do they expect to accomplish that purpose by holding us up to the scorn, and contempt, and detestation of the people of the free States and the whole civilized world? The slavery which exists amongst us is our affair, not theirs; and they have no more just concern with it than they have with slavery as it exists throughout the world. Why not leave it to us, as the common Constitution of our country has left it, to be dealt with, under the guidance of Providence, as best we may or can?

The next obstacle in the way of abolition arises out of the fact of the presence in the slave States of three millions of slaves. They are there, dispersed throughout the land, part and parcel of our population. They were brought into the country originally under the authority of the parent Government whilst we were colonies, and their importation was continued in spite of all the remonstrances of our ancestors. If the question were an original question, whether, there being no slaves within the country, we should introduce them, and incorporate them into our society, that would be a totally different question. Few, if any, of the citizens of the United States, would be found to favor their introduction. No man in it would oppose, upon that supposition, their admission with more determined resolution and conscientious repugnance than I should. But that is not the question. The slaves are here; no practical scheme for their removal or separation from us has been yet devised or proposed; and the true inquiry is, what is best to be done with them? In human affairs we are often constrained, by the force of circumstances and the actual state of things, to do what we would not do if that state of things did not exist. The slaves are here, and here must remain, in some condition; and, I repeat, *how are they to be best governed?* What is best to be done for their happiness and

our own? In the slave States the alternative is, that the white man must govern the black, or the black govern the white. In several of those States, the number of the slaves is greater than that of the white population. An immediate abolition of slavery in them, as these ultra-abolitionists propose, would be followed by a desperate struggle for immediate ascendancy of the black race over the white race, or rather it would be followed by instantaneous collisions between the two races, which would break out into a civil war that would end in the extermination or subjugation of the one race or the other. In such an alternative, who can hesitate? Is it not better for both parties that the existing state of things should be preserved, instead of exposing them to the horrible strifes and contests which would inevitably attend an immediate abolition? This is our true ground of defence for the continued existence of slavery in our country. It is that which our Revolutionary ancestors assumed. It is that which, in my opinion, forms our justification in the eyes of all Christendom.

A third impediment to immediate abolition is to be found in the immense amount of capital which is invested in slave property. The total number of slaves in the United States, according to the last enumeration of the population, was a little upwards of two millions. Assuming their increase at a ratio, which it probably is, of five per cent. per annum, their present number would be three millions. The average value of slaves at this time is stated by persons well informed, to be as high as five hundred dollars each. To be certainly within the mark, let us suppose that it is only four hundred dollars. The total value, then, by that estimate, of the slave property, in the United States, is twelve hundred millions of dollars. This property is diffused throughout all classes and conditions of society. It is owned by widows and orphans, by the aged and infirm, as well as the sound and vigorous. It is the subject of mortgages, deeds of trust, and family settlements. It has been made the basis of numerous debts contracted upon its faith, and is the sole reliance, in many instances, of creditors within and without the slave States, for the payment of the debts due to them. And now it is rashly proposed, by a single fiat of legislation, to annihilate this immense amount of property! To annihilate it without indemnity and without compensation to its owners! Does any considerate man believe it to be possible to effect such an object without convulsion, revolution, and bloodshed?

I know that there is a visionary dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subject of property. I shall not dwell long with this speculative abstraction. That *is* property which the law declares *to be* property. Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property. Under all the forms of government which have existed upon this continent during that long space of time—under the British Government—under the Colonial Government—under all the State Constitutions and Governments—and under the Federal Government itself—they have been deliberately and solemnly recognised as the legitimate subjects of property. To the wild speculations of theorists and innovators stands opposed the *fact*, that in an uninterrupted period of two hundred years' duration, under every form of human legislation, and by all the departments of human government, African negro slaves have been held and respected, have descended and been transferred, as lawful and indisputable property. They were treated as property in the very British example which is so triumphantly appealed to as worthy of our imitation. Although the West India planters had no voice in the united Parliament of the British Isles, an irresistible sense of justice extorted from that Legislature the grant of twenty millions of pounds sterling to compensate the colonists for their loss of property.

If, therefore, these ultra-abolitionists are seriously determined to pursue their scheme of immediate abolition, they should at once set about raising

a fund of twelve hundred millions of dollars, to indemnify the owners of slave property. And the taxes to raise that enormous amount can only be justly assessed upon themselves or upon the free States, if they can persuade them to assent to such an assessment; for it would be a mockery of all justice and an outrage against all equity to levy any portion of the tax upon the slave States to pay for their own unquestioned property.

If the considerations to which I have already adverted are not sufficient to dissuade the abolitionists from further perseverance in their designs, the interest of the very cause which they profess to espouse ought to check their career. Instead of advancing, by their efforts, that cause, they have thrown back for half a century the prospect of any species of emancipation of the African race, gradual or immediate, in any of the States. They have done more; they have increased the rigors of legislation against slaves in most, if not all, of the slave States. Forty years ago the question was agitated in the State of Kentucky of a gradual emancipation of the slaves within its limits. By gradual emancipation, I mean that slow but safe and cautious liberation of slaves which was first adopted in Pennsylvania at the instance of Dr. Franklin, in the year 1780, and, according to which, the generation in being were to remain in slavery, but all their offspring born after a specified day were to be free at the age of twenty-eight; and, in the mean time, were to receive preparatory instruction to qualify them for the enjoyment of freedom. That was the species of emancipation which, at the epoch to which I allude, was discussed in Kentucky. No one was rash enough to propose or think of immediate abolition. No one was rash enough to think of throwing loose upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, the untutored slaves of the State. Many thought, and I amongst them, that as each of the slave States had a right exclusively to judge for itself in respect to the institution of domestic slavery, the proportion of slaves compared with the white population in that State, at that time, was so inconsiderable that a system of gradual emancipation might have been safely adopted without any hazard to the security and interests of the Commonwealth. And I still think that the question of such emancipation in the farming States is one whose solution depends upon the relative numbers of the two races in any given State. If I had been a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, when Franklin's plan was adopted, I should have voted for it, because by no possibility could the black race ever acquire the ascendancy in that State. But if I had been then, or were now, a citizen of any of the planting States—the Southern or Southwestern States—I should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate, because of the danger of an ultimate ascendancy of the black race, or of a civil contest which might terminate in the extinction of one race or the other.

The proposition in Kentucky for a gradual emancipation did not prevail, but it was sustained by a large and respectable minority. That minority had increased, and was increasing, until the abolitionists commenced their operations. The effect has been to dissipate all prospects whatever, for the present, of any scheme of gradual or other emancipation. The People of that State have become shocked and alarmed by these abolition movements, and the number who would now favor a system even of gradual emancipation is probably less than it was in the years 1798-'9. At the session of the Legislature held in 1837-'8, the question of calling a convention was submitted to the consideration of the People by a law passed in conformity with the Constitution of the State. Many motives existed for the passage of the law, and among them that of emancipation had its influence. When the question was passed upon by the People at their last annual election, only about one-fourth of the whole voters of the State supported a call of a convention. The apprehension of the danger of abolition was the leading consid-

ration amongst the People for opposing the call. But for that, but for the agitation of the question of abolition in States whose population had no right, in the opinion of the People of Kentucky, to interfere in the matter, the vote for a convention would have been much larger, if it had not been carried. I felt myself constrained to take immediate, bold, and decided ground against it.

Prior to the agitation of this subject of abolition, there was a progressive melioration in the condition of slaves throughout all the slave States. In some of them, schools of instruction were opened by humane and religious persons. These are all now checked; and a spirit of insubordination having shown itself in some localities, traceable, it is believed, to abolition movements and exertions, the legislative authority has found it expedient to infuse fresh vigor into the police, and laws which regulate the conduct of the slaves.

And now, Mr. President, if it were possible to overcome the insurmountable obstacles which lie in the way of immediate abolition, let us briefly contemplate some of the consequences which would inevitably ensue. One of these has been occasionally alluded to in the progress of these remarks. It is the struggle which would instantaneously arise between the two races in most of the Southern and Southwestern States. And what a dreadful struggle would it not be! Embittered by all the recollections of the past, by the unconquerable prejudices which would prevail between the two races, and stimulated by all the hopes and fears of the future, it would be a contest in which the extermination of the blacks, or their ascendancy over the whites, would be the sole alternative. Prior to the conclusion, or during the progress of such a contest, vast numbers, probably, of the black race would migrate into the free States; and what effect would such a migration have upon the laboring classes in those States!

Now the distribution of labor in the United States is geographical; the free laborers occupying one side of the line, and the slave laborers the other; each class pursuing its own avocations almost altogether unmixed with the other. But, on the supposition of immediate abolition, the black class, migrating into the free States, would enter into competition with the white class, diminishing the wages of their labor, and augmenting the hardships of their condition.

This is not all. The abolitionists strenuously oppose all separation of the two races. I confess to you, sir, that I have seen with regret, grief, and astonishment, their resolute opposition to the project of colonization. No scheme was ever presented to the acceptance of man, which, whether it be entirely practicable or not, is characterized by more unmixed humanity and benevolence than that of transporting, with their own consent, the free people of color in the United States to the land of their ancestors. It has the powerful recommendation that whatever it does is good; and if it effects nothing, it inflicts no one evil or mischief upon any portion of our society. There is no necessary hostility between the objects of colonization and abolition. Colonization deals only with the free man of color, and that with his own free voluntary consent. It has nothing to do with slavery. It disturbs no man's property, seeks to impair no power in the slave States, nor to attribute any to the General Government. All its action and all its ways and means are voluntary, depending upon the blessing of Providence, which hitherto has graciously smiled upon it. And yet, beneficent and harmless as colonization is, no portion of the People of the United States denounces it with so much persevering zeal and such unmixed bitterness as do the abolitionists.

They put themselves in direct opposition to any separation whatever between the two races. They would keep them forever pent up together

within the same limits, perpetuating their animosities, and constantly endangering the peace of the community. They proclaim, indeed, that color is nothing; that the organic and characteristic differences between the two races ought to be entirely overlooked and disregarded. And, elevating themselves to a sublime but impracticable philosophy, they would teach us to eradicate all the repugnances of our nature, and to take to our bosoms and our boards the black man as we do the white, on the same footing of equal social condition. Do they not perceive that in thus confounding all the distinctions which God himself has made, they arraign the wisdom and goodness of Providence itself? It has been His divine pleasure to make the black man black, and the white man white; and to distinguish them by other repulsive constitutional differences. It is not necessary for me to maintain, nor shall I endeavor to prove, that it was any part of His divine intention that the one race should be held in perpetual bondage by the other; but this I will say, that those whom He has created different, and has declared, by their physical structure and color, ought to be kept asunder, should not be brought together by any process whatever of unnatural amalgamation.

But if the dangers of the civil contest which I have supposed could be avoided, separation or amalgamation is the only peaceful alternative, if it were possible to effectuate the project of abolition. The abolitionists oppose all colonization, and it irresistibly follows, whatever they may protest or declare, that they are in favor of amalgamation. And who are to bring about this amalgamation? I have heard of none of these ultra-abolitionists furnishing in their own families or persons examples of intermarriage. Who is to begin it? Is it their purpose not only to create a pinching competition between black labor and white labor, but do they intend also to contaminate the industrious and laborious classes of society at the North by a revolting admixture of the black element?

It is frequently asked, What is to become of the African race among us? Are they forever to remain in bondage? That question was asked more than half a century ago. It has been answered by fifty years of prosperity but little chequered from this cause. It will be repeated fifty or a hundred years hence. The true answer is, that the same Providence who has hitherto guided and governed us, and averted all serious evils from the existing relation between the two races, will guide and govern our posterity. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. We have hitherto, with that blessing, taken care of ourselves. Posterity will find the means of its own preservation and prosperity. It is only in the most direful event which can befall this People, that this great interest, and all other of our greatest interests, would be put in jeopardy. Although in particular districts the black population is gaining upon the white, it only constitutes one-fifth of the whole population of the United States. And, taking the aggregates of the two races, the European is constantly, though slowly, gaining upon the African portion. This fact is demonstrated by the periodical returns of our population. Let us cease, then, to indulge in gloomy forebodings about the impenetrable future. But, if we may attempt to lift the veil, and contemplate what lies beyond it, I, too, have ventured on a speculative theory, with which I will not now trouble you, but which has been published to the world. According to that, in the progress of time, some one hundred and fifty or two hundred years hence, but few vestiges of the black race will remain among our posterity.

Mr. President, at the period of the formation of our Constitution, and afterwards, our patriotic ancestors apprehended danger to the Union from two causes. One was, the Alleghany Mountains, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic Ocean from those which found their outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. They seemed to present a natural separation. That danger has vanished before the noble achievements of the spirit of internal

improvement, and the immortal genius of Fulton. And now, nowhere is found a more loyal attachment to the Union than among those very Western people, who, it was apprehended, would be the first to burst its ties.

The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmony, continues to exist. It was this which created the greatest obstacle and the most anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the general Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous of the permanency of our Union. The Father of his Country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow citizens, deprecated, as a most calamitous event, the geographical divisions which it might produce. The Convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of union which it devised, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested without planting the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be any thing in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British Crown, and established our national independence.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their

Northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. But, before they can be rightly judged, there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout all their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capitals, destroy the productive manufactories, and sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States. Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they excite no emotion? Occasion no manifestations of dissatisfaction, nor lead to any acts of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in a most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capitals, manufactories, and ships rise in rebellion and massacre inhabitants of the Northern States.

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The Searcher of all Hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other people; and the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception—an exception resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity—to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for, this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races.

But if one dark spot exists on our political horizon, is it not obscured by the bright and effulgent and cheering light that beams all around us? Was ever a People before so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? Did ever any other nation contain within its bosom so many elements of prosperity, of greatness, and of glory? Our only real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated, and visible. It was clearly discerned at the commencement, and distinctly seen throughout our whole career. Shall we wantonly run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticipations of the high destiny that awaits us? I beseech the abolitionists themselves solemnly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amidst the infinite variety of objects of humanity and benevolence which invite the employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small portion of the clergy, which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the holy nature of the Divine mission of the Founder of our Religion, and to profit by his peaceful examples. I entreat that portion of my countrywomen who have given their countenance to abolition, to remember that they are ever most loved and honored when moving in their own appropriate and delightful sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition petitions, may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and their example, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let us all, as countrymen, as friends, and as brothers, cherish in unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the Revolution, as, if adhered to, it will conduct their posterity *through all that may, in the dispensations of Providence, be reserved for them.*

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REPORT FROM MR. GURLEY.

XENIA, OHIO, FEB. 13, 1839.

TO JUDGE WILKESON,

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Am. Colonization Society.

My Dear Sir,—It was one month on the 10th instant, since I left Washington. Although I have written to the Committee several times, it has occurred to me that it might not be useless to comprise in a brief general report, what has occurred, of interest to the cause, in this period, under my observation, the amounts that may be expected in the course of a short time, from the places I have visited, and to make some suggestions as to the measures to be adopted to secure more decided favor and efficient aid to the Society from the citizens of the west.

At Wheeling, I addressed two public meetings, and found the community much interested in the scheme of Colonization. The meetings were held in the Methodist church, the clergy of all denominations gave their countenance to the cause, the Managers of the Auxiliary Society renewed their efforts, and by the generous exertions of a few friends a subscription of about \$700 was obtained, which I hope will be paid on or before the 4th of July.

At Zanesville, in this state, I was permitted to address a united meeting of the several religious denominations on Sabbath evening, in the Baptist church, from which many were obliged to retire for want of room. Another large congregation (including a few free colored persons) assembled in the same place on Tuesday evening to hear further statements, and replies to inquiries concerning the scheme proposed by some colored persons; and at these two meetings collections were obtained, amounting (including some small sums afterwards added) to \$98. The Rev. Mr. Culbertson, the able President and friend of the Zanesville Colonization Society, stated that these collections would not prevent the usual annual effort to raise funds on the Fourth of July, and I feel assured that some hundreds of dollars more may be expected from our friends in Zanesville at that time.

At Columbus, I addressed five meetings on the subject of African Colonization; the *first* a large meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives, many of the members of the Legislature being present, and when it was resolved to reorganize the State Society as Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society; the *second*, of free colored persons, who though much prejudiced against the Colony of Liberia, appear now to regard it with interest, and to think of it as a home inviting their consideration; the *third*.

meeting of the Ladies' Society, which I trust will hereafter contribute at least one hundred dollars a year to the Society; the *fourth*, a meeting of gentlemen, who revived and reorganized the State Society with bright hopes and fair prospects of success; and the *fifth*, a public meeting to awaken additional interest in the object, and which was favored with instructive and impressive remarks from the Rev. Dr. Hoge and from Dr. Drake of Cincinnati. The subscription commenced in Columbus exceeds \$200, and will doubtless be raised in a few weeks to more than \$500. I had the pleasure, on two occasions, of conferring with the Managers of the State Society, and to observe the zeal and energy with which they are engaging in their labours for the cause.

At Granville, an interesting New England village of the west, I addressed a crowded congregation, (on Sabbath evening a week) and left our friends of the Auxiliary Society there earnestly engaged in obtaining funds, which I think will not fall short of one hundred dollars.

On Monday evening I submitted the object and wants of the Society to an audience in the flourishing town of Newark, where a Society also exists, and where a subscription was commenced, which the President assured me would not fall short of one hundred dollars.

On Tuesday I returned to Columbus, and on Wednesday went to Chilli-cothe, and in the evening addressed the friends of the Society, who resolved to adopt immediate measures to increase its resources. The wealth and liberality of this town afford reasons for expecting from it generous contributions.

I spent the last Sabbath in Springfield, and attended a large meeting of different denominations in the Methodist church in the evening. On Monday I met several warm-hearted ladies, who have formerly contributed to the cause, and who seem now disposed to reorganize their Society and renew their efforts. On Monday evening the Colonization Society of Clark county was reorganized as Auxiliary to the State Society, a subscription opened, and measures adopted to obtain funds for the cause. One hundred dollars (I hope double that sum) may soon be expected from this beautiful and prosperous town.

The wealthy and generous town of Xenia, at which I arrived this morning, has been for several years distinguished for its contributions to the Colonization Society. A meeting is called for to-morrow evening.

Should an able and active Agent be appointed by the State Society of Ohio, and visit and organize Auxiliary Associations in every County of the State, I have not a doubt that an annual income will be secured for the great object of the Society, of not less than ten thousand dollars.

On leaving Xenia, I propose to visit Dayton, and to be in Cincinnati on Thursday of next week. I have experienced so much hospitality and kindness, that I should find it impossible to express my gratitude (for want of space) but in general terms.

With great respect, gentlemen, your ob't. serv't.

R. R. GURLEY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We have pleasure in inserting in the Repository, the following well-written letter of Mrs. MARY B. McGEHEE, Secretary of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Woodville, Mississippi, to the Rev. WILLIAM WINANS, of Centreville, Mississippi, communicating to him the contribution of said Society to constitute him a Life Member of the American Colonization Society, with his appropriate reply thereto:

Woodville, Oct. 15th, 1838.

REV. MR. WINANS:

Rev. and dear Sir—As the organ of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it has been made my duty, and it is equally my pleasure, to address you by letter at this time. We beg leave to tender assurances of our individual regard and of our sense of personal obligation to one who has long ministered to us in holy things; and to request your acceptance of the enclosed sum, to constitute you a life member of the American Colonization Society, as a small testimony of our united friendship for you.

In choosing *this* Society as the channel through which to give you some manifestation of our esteem, and to afford some evidence (however small in itself) of our interest in the cause of Philanthropy, we have been impelled by the promptings of our own hearts, and by your well-known and uniform advocacy of that cause. For ourselves, most earnestly do we bid "God speed!" to the American Colonization Society. Our hearts warm in this cause. As patriots, we wish well to it; as philanthropists, it is dear to us, for it is dear to the interests of humanity: but as *parents and Christians*, it is dearer still. God grant that the American Colonization Society may be the day-star of a brighter era to benighted Africa and her suffering sons! God grant that it may carry light to men who have so long sat in darkness and sorrow, and that wilderness Ethiopia may yet "blossom as the rose!" While, as Christians, we humbly and hopefully look for the day of millennial glory, "when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ," we must feel that it is ours to labor for the accession of this glorious period; it is ours to retard or to accelerate its coming. And while contributing, in any way, to the planting of the Gospel in Africa, we feel that we are enlarging the heritage of our Redeemer. We look for the redemption of Africa from bondage, from Paganism, and from the power of the false prophet. We hope for it—we pray for it. As mothers, we are ready to devote our sons to this missionary field; and we trust to be enabled *in fact*, as well as *in feeling*, to echo the words of Coxe, who, from his death-pillow, could say, "Let thousands fall, but let not Africa be given up!"

God grant to you, Sir, abundant success in your labors for this cause!—May you plead for Africa, and plead successfully, until she shall rise from the dust, and put on "the garment of praise, for the spirit of heaviness"—until she shall take her place among the nations of the earth, and her sons and daughters become polished stones in the temple of our God!

With sentiments of regard,

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves

Your friends and sisters,

MARY B. McGEHEE,

Secretary for the Ladies' Benevolent Soc. of M. E. Church.

REV. WILLIAM WINANS, Woodville, Mi.

[ANSWER.]

At Home, Oct. 18, 1838.

Mrs. MARY B. McGEHEE,

Sec. of the Ladies' Benevolent Soc. of M. E. Church:

Dear Sister—I have seldom been so highly gratified as I was by the receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., accompanying a contribution of the Soc.

ciety of which you are the organ, to make me a life member of the American Colonization Society. I should scarcely have known which to appreciate most highly, the contribution itself, or the very gratifying terms in which its being made was announced to me, were it not that I consider any, even the smallest, advancement of that cause, of incomparably more importance than any event that can concern myself personally.

To have acquired "the individual regard" of the members of your amiable Society, and to have obtained their approbation of my "ministry in holy things," are honors I value at a high rate; but when to these is added your kind recognition of my *consistent* advocacy of the *noblest* enterprise ever devised by man,—if, indeed, *this* owes its origin to human devising,—my gratification becomes too great for utterance.

Most heartily do I reciprocate the good wishes with which you greet my feeble efforts in advancing a cause which grounds its claims on the patriotism, humanity and religion of those to whom Heaven has granted the means of aiding in the redemption of the captive, the relief of the oppressed, the instruction of the ignorant, and the illumination, regeneration and salvation of Africa. May your example induce other ladies in this highly favored portion of our happy country to turn their benevolent regard to this important enterprise! It commends itself with peculiar emphasis to female benevolence. Here woman has the opportunity of winning her highest and holiest renown, as it is part of her highest glory to "open her mouth for the dumb."

Through you, dear sister, allow me to express to the Ladies' Benevolent Society my grateful sense of the honor they have done me, in making me, *for life*, a member of what I consider the noblest society, of human institution, on the face of the earth; and accept, for the members of the Society, and for yourself in particular, assurances of my sincere affection and high esteem.

WILLIAM WINANS.

MRS. MARY B. MCGEEHEE, *Sec'y, &c.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF LIBERIA.

Adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, January 5, 1839.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY hereby grants to the colonies or settlements in Liberia, on the Western coast of Africa, under its care, the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1. The colonies or settlements of Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, Millsburg, Marshall, Bexley, Bassa Cove, and Edina, and such other Colonies hereafter established by this Society, or by Colonization Societies adopting the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, on the Western coast of Africa, are hereby united into one Government, under the name and style of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

Legislative Power.

ART. 2. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Governor and Council of Liberia; but all laws by them enacted shall be subject to the revocation of the American Colonization Society.

ART. 3. The Council shall consist of representatives to be elected by *the people of the several colonies or settlements*, and shall be apportioned

among them according to a just ratio of representation. Until otherwise provided, Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, and Millsburg, shall be entitled to six representatives; and Marshall, Bexley, Bassa Cove, and Edina, to four representatives; to be apportioned among them by the Governor.

ART. 4. The representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Council, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate therein, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 5. Until otherwise provided by law, the Governor shall appoint and publish the times, places, and manner of holding elections, and making returns thereof, and the time for the meeting of the Council.

ART. 6. The Governor shall preside at the deliberations of the Council, and shall have a veto on all their acts.

ART. 7. A Colonial Secretary shall be appointed by the Governor; and it shall be the duty of such Colonial Secretary to record in a book or books, all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, of the Council, and of the Governor and Council; to secure and preserve the same carefully; and to transmit a copy of each of such acts or proceedings to the American Colonization Society, from time to time. Provided, however, that such acts and proceedings be so transmitted at least once a year.

ART. 8. A great seal shall be provided for the Commonwealth of Liberia, whereby the official and public acts of the Governor shall be authenticated; and the custody of the said seal shall be committed to the Colonial Secretary.

ART. 9. The Governor and Council shall have power to provide a uniform system of military tactics and discipline: to provide for organising, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Commonwealth:

To declare war in self-defence:

To make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To make treaties with the several African tribes, and to prescribe rules for regulating the commerce between the Commonwealth of Liberia and such tribes; except that all treaties for the acquisition of lands shall be subject to the approval of the American Colonization Society:

To prescribe uniform rules of naturalization for all persons of color. All persons now citizens of any part of the Commonwealth of Liberia shall continue to be so, and all colored persons emigrating from the United States of America, or any District or Territory thereof, with the approbation, or under the sanction of the American Colonization Society; or of any Society auxiliary to the same, or of any State Colonization Society of the United States, which shall have adopted the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, shall be entitled to all the privileges of citizens of Liberia; except the same shall have been lost or forfeited by conviction of some crime.

Executive Power.

ART. 10. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor of Liberia, to be appointed by, and to hold his office during the pleasure of, the American Colonization Society.

ART. 11. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army, of the Navy, and of the Militia of the Commonwealth; he shall have power to call the Militia or any portion thereof into actual service, whenever the public exigency shall require; and he shall have the appointment of all

military and naval officers, except the captains and subalterns of militia companies, who may be elected by their respective companies.

ART. 12. The lands owned by the Society, and all other property belonging to the Society, and in the Commonwealth, shall be under the exclusive control of the Governor and such agents as he may appoint under the direction of the Society.

ART. 13. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint all officers, whose appointment or election is not otherwise specially provided for in this Constitution.

ART. 14. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall be elected by the people in such manner as shall be provided by law. He shall exercise the office of Governor, in case of a vacancy in that office, occasioned by the Governor's death or resignation, or in case the Governor shall delegate to him the temporary authority of Governor during the Governor's absence or sickness.

Judicial Power.

ART. 15. The judicial power of the Commonwealth of Liberia shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Governor and Council may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The Governor shall be, *ex officio*, Chief Justice of Liberia, and as such shall preside in the Supreme Court, which shall have only appellate jurisdiction. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, except the Chief Justice, shall hold their offices during good behaviour.

ART. 16. A code or uniform system of civil and criminal law, shall be provided by the American Colonization Society for the Commonwealth of Liberia.

ART. 17. The present criminal laws in force in the several colonies or settlements now forming the Commonwealth of Liberia, and such others as may from time to time be enacted, shall constitute the criminal code of the Commonwealth. Such parts of the common law as set forth in Blackstone's Commentaries, as may be applicable to the situation of the people, except as changed by the laws now in force, and such as may hereafter be enacted, shall be the civil code of law for the Commonwealth.

Miscellaneous.

ART. 18. A great seal shall be provided for the Colonies, whereby the official and public acts of the Governor shall be authenticated; and the custody thereof shall be committed to the Colonial Secretary.

ART. 19. Until otherwise provided by law, the Commonwealth of Liberia shall be divided into two counties, as follows:—Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell and Millsburg, shall constitute one county, under the name of the county of *Montserado*; and Bassa Cove, Edina, Bexley and Marshall, shall constitute the other county, under the name of the county of *Grand Bassa*.

ART. 20. There shall be no slavery in the Commonwealth.

ART. 21. There shall be no dealing in slaves by any citizen of the Commonwealth, either within or beyond the limits of the same.

ART. 22. Emigration shall not be prohibited.

ART. 23. The right of trial by Jury, and the right of petition, shall be inviolate.

ART. 24. No person shall be debarred from prosecuting or defending any civil cause for or against himself or herself, before any tribunal in the Commonwealth, by himself or herself or counsel.

ART. 25. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years shall have the right of suffrage.

ART. 26. All elections shall be by ballot.

ART. 27. The military shall at all times and in all cases be in subjection to the civil power.

ART. 28. Agriculture, the mechanic arts, and manufactures, shall be encouraged within the Commonwealth; and commerce shall be promoted by such methods as shall tend to develop the agricultural resources of the Commonwealth, advance the moral, social and political interests of the people, increase their strength, and accelerate and firmly establish and secure their national independence.

ART. 29. The standards of weight, measure and money, used and approved by the Government of the United States of America, are hereby adopted as the standards of weight, measure and money within the Commonwealth of Liberia. But the Governor and Council shall have power to settle the value of the actual currency of the Commonwealth according to the metallic currency of the United States of America.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MISSISSIPPI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In presenting to the Mississippi Colonization Society their Ninth Annual Report, the Executive Committee feel themselves called upon, as heretofore, to acknowledge, with devout thankfulness, the continued favor with which it has pleased Almighty God to smile upon their efforts to promote the interests of this Society.

They would record it as a mark of the signal goodness of God, that they are not called upon to report the death of a single one of the agents or officers of this Society, either in this country or in Africa, nor has a single death as yet been reported to them amongst our colonists.

At the last annual meeting of this Society, intelligence had been received from our colony as late as the 4th of August, 1837, communicating the fact of the arrival of Mr. Josiah Finley and Dr. J. L. Blodgett, the Governor and Physician of the colony, and of the preparations that had been made to receive them by Mr. Johnston, a colonist of Liberia, of singular merit, who had acted as our agent in taking possession of the territory, and commencing a settlement upon it. The Committee are happy to report, that since that time, repeated communications have been received from our colonial officers, giving a full report of the progress made in our colony up to the 30th July, 1838; and that these communications fully justify the flattering expectations held out by them in their letters of the 4th of August, 1837.

Our colonial Physician, Dr. J. L. Blodgett, left the colony in April last for the United States, for the benefit of his health. The personal interviews which this gentleman has had with different members of the Committee, and other friends of the cause, have put them in possession of much valuable information, and greatly enlivened their hopes of success.*

The recent arrival at the port of New Orleans of the brig Mail, from Greenville, has furnished us with further intelligence, of as late a date as the 30th July, 1838. Particular mention was made of this vessel in the last

* The Committee beg leave to annex as an appendix to this report, a communication from Dr. Blodgett, giving an interesting account of the soil, climate, character of the natives, &c. (A.)

annual report. She sailed from New Orleans the latter end of March, and arrived in safety, with her cargo and 37 emigrants, (two having been added to the number on the passage,) at Greenville, on the 9th July, having been detained a month at the Cape de Verd Islands, procuring working animals for the colony. The Mail returned by the way of the Cape de Verd Islands, and brought from thence a cargo of salt. Her voyage, though long, was prosperous; so much so as to warrant the belief that she may be profitably employed as a regular packet between this country and our colony. This arrangement will ensure to the Society a regular and more frequent intercourse between this country and Liberia, for the want of which much inconvenience has heretofore been experienced.

The brig Mail carried out the first company of emigrants that ever went directly from this country to Mississippi, in Africa; and her arrival there constitutes a memorable epoch in the history of that settlement. Upon her arrival there, our colony consisted of a solitary white man, and about twenty hired laborers from the older settlements of Liberia, who were employed by our agent in making arrangements for the comfortable settlement of our emigrants—clearing and planting lands—the construction of buildings, and the building of a small schooner, which had been commenced by our former agent, Mr. Johnston. The supply of means in our agent's hands had never been sufficient to enable him to conduct the business of the Society to advantage, and is at present very much reduced. Many months had elapsed without his having heard from the United States, and that intelligence was not of a very encouraging nature. The period at which vessels usually arrive in Liberia from New Orleans, had nearly passed away, and our agent began to entertain serious fears whether another year must not elapse before the arrival of a reinforcement to the colony.

It must be borne in mind that our agents left this country in the spring of 1837, when the pecuniary pressure and panic was so great, that the Committee forbore either to press the collection of subscriptions then due the Society, or to obtain, on the credit of the Society, an outfit large enough to enable them to carry into full effect the enlarged plan of operations they had marked out for themselves.

But, notwithstanding these obstacles to the progress of our colonial affairs, our emigrants found, upon their arrival, that ample preparations had been made for their comfortable settlement in their new home; an abundant supply of rice, cassada, potatoes, and other African vegetables, had been provided for their support; their farms laid off, and a part of their lands cleared and under cultivation; and the preparation for the erection of their houses so far advanced, that our colonial agent expressed the opinion, that in less than three weeks from the departure of the Mail for the United States, each family would be settled upon his own land, and in his own house.—Consequently, the emigrants were all satisfied with their reception, and highly pleased with their prospects; and our agent was so well pleased with the arrival of the emigrants, the handsome manner in which they were provided for, and the liberal supply with which the Committee had furnished him for sustaining and enlarging the society's operations in the colony, as to cause him to say, emphatically, "I hope our most trying times are now over."

In order to ensure to our emigrants a supply of provisions upon their arrival, without the expense of sending them from the United States, our agent had commenced the cultivation of a public farm in the colony. In accomplishing this important object, he had many difficulties to contend with—his own feeble health; the unfaithfulness of the hired men who were employed to work on the farm, at the distance of several miles from Greenville, the principal scene of his labors; and lastly, the thievish character of the

Fishmen, (a native tribe on the beach, whose principal occupation is fishing,) who plundered the crops of cassada and potatoes as fast as they came to maturity.

On this subject, our agent writes, under date of April 12th, as follows, viz: "We have done a little at farming; but the pretended fear of the natives amongst the hired men, the many other things I have had to attend to, together with four or five weeks' sickness, have prevented me from doing as much as I might, under more favorable circumstances, have very easily done. The thievish Fishmen have stolen two or three acres of cassada and potatoes; and the only reason why they have not stolen more, is because it has not yet come to perfection. We have planted twelve or fifteen acres in cassada, which will probably yield from one to two hundred bushels to the acre, if an expedition comes out within two months to take care of it; otherwise, much of it will be lost. Besides this cassada, we have planted a considerable quantity of potatoes, plantains, bananas, limes, oka, papaya, and some yams, beans, and other vegetables peculiar to this country."

Our agent was directed to have an eye to the developement of the agricultural resources of the country, in locating the emigrants, and in distributing to them their farms. In accomplishing this object, he changed the location of the town from the barren sands on the sea shore to a place four miles up the river, and about two miles in a direct line from the ocean, where the lands are fertile and well watered, and sufficiently near the ocean to enjoy the sea breeze. Here he intends not only to settle the emigrants, but also to establish the agency house and public store. For where these are, there will the emigrants be most desirous of locating.

The agricultural operations of the colony have been heretofore much impeded by the want of working animals to assist them in their labors.—Horses abound far in the interior of the African continent, but cannot be procured on the coast. In order to supply this deficiency, the brig Mail was directed, on her outward passage, last spring, to stop at one of the Cape de Verd Islands, and procure thirty horses, jacks and mules, for the use of the colony. Thirty-two jacks and one horse were obtained, but thirteen of the jacks died on the passage from the Island to the coast.

The arrival of these animals occasioned great rejoicing in our settlement, and was hailed as the harbinger of a more advanced state of agriculture than has heretofore been witnessed in any of the Americo-African colonies. The Committee deem it of the highest importance to furnish our settlements with a full supply of working animals, and intend to persevere until the demand is satisfied, as well for the purpose of breeding as for that of labor.

It is a favorable omen of our future success, and the Committee would advert to the fact with humble and lively gratitude to the Giver of all good, that He has been pleased to preserve the health of our colonists, and to encourage their hearts to hope for success in the formation of a settlement in the land of their fathers. They were all in good health at the time of the departure of the Mail, (30th July,) except Robert Leiper, an aged and highly respected man, who had long been a resident of this city, but sailed in the last expedition for our colony. He had an attack of the fever shortly after his arrival at Greenville; but on the 28th July, our colonial agent writes, that "Leiper's fever had left him—he is perfectly satisfied, and in high spirits." Leiper took with him his daughter-in-law, a very respectable woman, and her two children. He has left a numerous offspring, and a very large circle of acquaintance amongst the free people of color of Natchez, who were looking with interest for the report he might send them concerning the country of his adoption. It is said that the letters received from him by the return of the vessel and other concurring favorable testimony,

have determined several of them to make arrangements to follow as soon as practicable.

Our agent says of the emigrants sent out by Mr. Anketel, "I have no doubt they will do well—that they are perfectly well satisfied, and had, some time before the vessel left for the United States, commenced building their houses, and making preparations for a permanent settlement upon their farms. He expresses himself as having great confidence in William Bonner, who had been employed in this country as a foreman upon Mr. Anketel's plantation. Our agent also speaks in high terms of Edward Morris, who was provided with a munificent outfit by his former master, Mr. Carson, of this county. Morris is extensively and favorably known by the planters of Adams county, from the fidelity and ability with which he managed his master's plantation for many years. James Railey, Esq., who employed Morris on one of his plantations the year previously to his departure from this country, and under whose superintendence he was sent to the colony, has favored us with a letter from him, which, as it contains some valuable items of intelligence, we beg leave to annex as an appendix to this report. (B.)

In conformity with the wishes expressed by the late James Green, Esq., the emigrants that were sent from his estate, and sailed for Liberia in the brig *Rover*, in the spring of 1835, were invited by your Committee to settle in the Mississippi Colony, and some facilities for their doing so were offered, in order to compensate them for the sacrifices they would necessarily make in leaving their present homes. The greater part, the Committee are happy to learn, have accepted their proposal. They are enterprising, industrious, intelligent, and moral, and doubtless will form an important accession to the strength and respectability of our colony, and will prove especially valuable as pioneers to such of their friends and acquaintances as may hereafter remove from this State to Liberia. The Rev. Gloster Simpson, formerly of Claiborne county, an eminently pious and excellent preacher, who emigrated in the same vessel with Mr. Green's people, has also, at the urgent request of his friends in this State, consented to remove to our colony, in the hope of being useful to future emigrants from Mississippi, many of whom will doubtless be of his acquaintance, and subject, more or less, to his influence, which they feel assured he will exert for useful ends.

But while the Committee have been thus induced, by peculiar circumstances, to encourage the emigrants, originally from our own State, to remove from the Mother Colony to the Mississippi settlement, yet they wish it to be distinctly understood that, as a general rule, they do not intend to encourage the emigration to our colony of persons from the sister colonies, nor even to permit it, except under strict limitations.

The principal want of our colony at present seems to be emigrants. To supply this want, the Committee are preparing to send an expedition, to sail from New Orleans on the 15th January, with upwards of an hundred emigrants. This will be nearly as large a number as it would be proper to introduce into our infant settlement at one time. It will afford a sufficient number, in addition to those who are already there, for the advantageous organization of a civil government, and for the carrying on successfully of most of those branches of useful industry which are necessary to the comfort, respectability and well-being of a civilized community. Should a kind Providence favor their plans in the transportation and settlement of these emigrants, and give success to their other efforts in promoting the prosperity of the colony for another year, they firmly believe that the colony will then be placed, with the ordinary blessing of Almighty God upon it, beyond the

reach of retrograde movement; that in fact it will possess within itself all the elements of successful growth, and of progressive improvement.

But while the Committee have taken measures for the advancement of the above-named important interests, they have by no means been unmindful of the still greater importance of fostering in our colony the interests of education and religion. Indeed they consider that the surest and cheapest way of securing permanent and extensive success to the cause of African Colonization, will be to establish and cherish a well regulated system for the improvement of the intellectual, moral and religious character of the colonists.

They have therefore instructed their colonial agent to take immediate measures for the establishment of a school to educate the children of the colonists. They have also invited the missionary societies of the different religious denominations in the United States to establish missions upon our territory, both for the benefit of the native and colonial population. They have also offered to their missionaries going to our colony to reside, a free passage in any vessel sent by them to the colony.

Our past success encourages us not only to persevere in the work so auspiciously commenced, but to renew our zeal and diligence in a cause so holy and so full of bright hopes to two continents, and to both races of people. Many serious difficulties have already been overcome, never, we hope, again to be encountered. Among these, we may mention the irregular and unfrequent intercourse between this country and our colony. This difficulty is for the present at an end, and the brig Mail is intended to run as a regular packet between New Orleans and Greenville. And should we be furnished with the means successfully to develop the commercial resources of our colony, it would not be many years before several vessels could be profitably employed in the direct trade from New Orleans to Liberia. Indeed at this time our colonial agent writes, that if he were furnished with a proper supply of goods for native trade, he could purchase from two to three thousand bushels of rice, and from one to three thousand gallons of palm oil, besides a considerable quantity of ivory, tortoise shell and camwood. It is said by the natives that there are forests of this valuable dye wood (worth, in New York, \$70 per ton) within thirty miles of Greenville. If we had the means of cutting a wagon road into the region of this wood, and furnishing teams to transport it to the coast, it would not only furnish a return cargo for our emigrant vessels, but also furnish to our Society, and to our colonists, a valuable article of exchange for the commodities required for our colony from the United States and from England. The Committee expect to increase the commercial exports of the colony, by encouraging the production of several other valuable articles, which are known to flourish well—such as arrow root, sugar and coffee. There are said to be seven varieties of this last named article, growing wild in the woods of Western Africa, one species of which, much resembling the Java in appearance and flavor, has been known to produce, in the neighborhood of Cape Messurado, 30 pounds to the tree—about six times as much as it produces in any other part of the world.—They are beginning to cultivate this article with success in some of the older settlements of Liberia; and the Committee have instructed our colonial agent to cultivate a plantation of it on account of the Society, which, it is supposed, in three or four years, will yield to the Society a considerable revenue.

We may also mention, among the difficulties overcome, and the corresponding opposite advantages gained, during the past year, the unfrequent and irregular communication between our colony and other colonies on the coast. This difficulty has been removed by the completion of the schooner Natchez, built at the port of Greenville. She made her first trip to Montrovia in July last, where her appearance was hailed with great satisfaction; and

from which place she returned to Greenville, with a large number of passengers. The overcoming of these two great difficulties alone, together with the corresponding advantages that may grow out of them, will greatly promote the interest of our colony, and the comfort of its population.

The Committee are happy to believe that their enterprise is viewed with increasing interest by the people of our own beloved State, and that their liberality in sustaining it will increase in the same proportion.

Past experience confirms the Committee in the propriety of the course which they have adopted, of expending their resources *principally* in developing the resources of the country, in promoting the comfort and prosperity of the few colonists they may send out, rather than exhaust their resources upon the transportation of a large number of emigrants inadequately provided for.

The Committee believe that if they can make their colony a comfortable asylum for our people of color, and secure a brisk commercial intercourse between this country and our colony, our free people of color will find their way thither in the ordinary channels of commercial intercourse, without any expense to us, and with but little inconvenience to themselves.

In view of all these facts, the Committee would conclude their report as they commenced it, with a devout acknowledgment to Almighty God for the signal favor which He has vouchsafed to their labors, and with fervent prayers for the continuance of His blessing.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Natchez, Dec. 12, 1838.

(A.)

DR. BLODGETT'S REPORT.

The settlement commenced by the Mississippi State Colonization Society in Africa is situated on the northern bank of the Sinoe river, at its junction with the ocean, about five degrees North of the equator. It is about 150 miles lower down the coast than Monrovia, and about midway between Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas. This spot was selected by Mr. Johnson, former governor of the colony, and has since been laid off in lots, and received the name of Greenville.

The territory purchased for the use of the emigrants, and which has received the name of Mississippi in Africa, has the Sinoe river bounding it on the southeast. It is narrow on the ocean, but becomes wider as you advance into the interior, and is estimated to contain a little more than three thousand square miles. It includes all the territory of the Sinoe tribe of natives.

Having resided nearly one year in the country, I am enabled to testify to the great fertility of its soil, and the healthfulness of its climate. As an evidence of the latter, it may be mentioned, that the native towns situated within it are universally healthy. I have never seen any prevailing epidemic among them, and they appear to have but little sickness; fevers are hardly known among them. The people are strong and muscular, capable of enduring the greatest exertions and privations without fatigue. The small pox is the greatest scourge known on the coast. It probably destroys more of the natives than all other diseases united. The country in the neighborhood of Sinoe was nearly depopulated by it a few years since. The laborers employed in the colony, although subjected to much exposure, have been universally healthy. There have been two or three cases of fever in an intermittent form, which yielded in a short time to very mild treatment.

The soil, after leaving the beach one or two miles, becomes very fertile, and will not suffer by comparison with the best lands in the State of Mississippi. Its intervals are not different in appearance or fertility from those on the banks of the Mississippi. The uplands also are very fertile; they are gently undulating, and in some places hilly, producing abundant crops even in the unskilful hands of the natives.

The country is every where densely timbered, except where the forest has been removed by the natives for the purposes of cultivation. It produces a great variety of trees, among which are several species of teak, or African oak, much esteemed in Europe for ship building; large quantities of this timber are exported from the coast for this purpose. The palm tree is also abundant; it is a very useful tree, producing, beside other things, the palm oil of commerce, much used in this country. A tree yielding the gum elastic is also abundant. Plantains, bananas and pine apples are produced with little cultivation; the latter production is indigenous to the soil—also the coffee tree; rice and Indian corn are cultivated with great success by the natives. Camwood is also exported from the coast; it comes from a short distance in the interior.

The climate, most of the year, is very agreeable, the mercury seldom, if ever, rising above 90, or falling below 70 of Fahrenheit: this remark is intended to apply only to the country bordering on the coast; it is undoubtedly much warmer in the interior. When the sun is to the southward of the equator, we have the dry season; but at this season we have sufficient rain for all the purposes of agriculture, three days rarely passing in succession without showers of rain. This is also the season for thunder, the tornado of Africa being nothing more than a shower, attended with thunder, in which the wind is never very violent. I have never discovered any wind-falls, or timber prostrated by wind, in the country.

As the sun travels north of the equator, and becomes vertical, we have the rainy season. At this season, the sky is overcast with clouds, and a strong and steady breeze blows constantly from the ocean, and rather up the coast, both night and day. The principal part of the rain falls in the month of May, as the sun becomes vertical in going north, and in the month of September, when it becomes so in going south; the intermediate season, or season between the months of May and September, is usually termed the half-dry season, and, although cloudy, very little rain falls at this time. The months of July and August are among the pleasantest of the year.

The navigation of the coast is dangerous at no season of the year. Trading vessels usually linger on the coast several months each voyage; and during the whole time, they never enter a port, and yet are never out of sight of land. There is scarce a day in the year that you cannot land in perfect safety with a jolly boat on the beach, wherever the coast is free from rocks. The ocean is always so smooth, that the Fishmen venture out upon it, and do not fail a single day in the year to obtain their supply of fish.

This country has sometimes been represented as being infested with all sorts of reptiles and dangerous animals; but so far from this being the case, no person, so far as I can learn, has been harmed by either, since the settlement of the colonies. Centipedes and scorpions are common—the people are sometimes stung by them—I have been stung myself several times—but there is no more fear or danger in it than there is in the sting of a bee.

In short, the country wants nothing but industry to make it a place of delightful residence. Instead of being deluged by rain, parched by heat and drought, infested with wild beasts and serpents, covered with deserts, desolated with pestilence, and overwhelmed with tornadoes and whirlwinds, it is a country which nature has labored to make as delightful as any other.

The Sinoe river is navigable, and has never less than three fathoms of water from the distance of 15 miles from the ocean, after which the current becomes rapid, and the channel is obstructed by rocks. In the rainy season, there are 18 feet of water on the bar at the entrance; but in the dry season, the channel fills up, so that, at low tide, vessels drawing more than eight feet cannot pass in safety—but at high tide, those drawing 12 feet can always pass into the river without difficulty, unless the wind is unfavorable. The river discharges itself into a small bay, which is formed by a projecting headland upon the south side. Sinoe river is acknowledged by all navigators on the coast to afford the best harbor to be found between Sierra Leone and the Bight of Benin. The river abounds in fish, as also the bay and the ocean in the vicinity.

The natives residing in the territory are principally Zantees; their numbers may be estimated at about fifteen hundred. They are divided into two tribes; the Fishmen, amounting in number to about one thousand, sustain themselves by fishing, as their name implies. They live in one village upon the beach, and close by the settlement. The Sinoe people compose the remainder of the population. They live in three or four small villages, a short distance in the interior, and sustain themselves by agriculture. The Sinoe people were the original owners of the soil. They have always manifested a great desire for improvement, for schools. They desire to live *Merica* fash, as they term it, and have always been friendly to the colony.—The Fishmen are also anxious for schools, but they are much addicted to idleness and theft, and have at times manifested some hostility to the colony. They are also of rather unsettled habits, frequently changing their places of residence. They are fond of ardent spirits, but seldom drink to intoxication. The Fishmen might probably be induced to quit the country for a small remuneration, if thought advisable.

The Sinoe people produce large quantities of rice. From one to two thousand bushels of this article might be obtained of them annually, should it be advisable or necessary to do so. Their plantations are extensive—sometimes they contain more than one hundred acres. This fact is important, inasmuch as they are willing to give up these lands to the use of the emigrants, for very little or no remuneration. This will consequently save much of the expense of opening lands for cultivation, and in giving the colonists a start at the commencement of the settlement.

The houses constructed by the Colonization Society at Greenville are—two store houses, each of two stories, framed—the upper stories are occupied for dwelling houses; two-story log dwelling house; one also of one story completed; five other log dwellings completed, with the exception of the roof; a framed carpenter's shop, suitable for a dwelling; also a smith's shop, and a house for emigrants, containing four apartments; and there are also three bamboo houses, which make comfortable dwellings. The bushes have been cleared from about fifty acres of ground surrounding the establishment at Greenville.

A site for a public farm was selected on the river, about two miles from the beach, which has been planted in cassada, sweet potatoes and rice; of these articles we had about fifteen acres growing at the time I left the colony.

Fifteen farm lots were also laid off for emigrants in the neighborhood of the public farm; an old native plantation was divided in such a manner as to give about five acres of cleared ground to each farm. Preparations were making for the erection of log dwellings for the accommodation of emigrants who should be placed upon these farms.

(B.)

Greenville, July 17, 1838.

MR. JAMES RAILEY :

Sir—I embrace this opportunity of addressing you with a few lines ; and I hope that these lines will find you and the family in good health. We arrived here on the 9th July, after a very long and tiresome passage, though we stopped four weeks at the Cape de Verd Islands. We had to go to three of the Islands before we could get the jacks and jennies, namely, St. Nicholas, St. Jago, and St. Vincent ; at the last named island we got the animals, 31 jacks and jennies and one horse—the horse I got for myself. The average price of jacks and jennies was about four dollars and fifty cents. I gave one barrel of flour and one hundred pounds of tobacco, which was twenty-five dollars. We had very bad luck with our jacks and jennies, for we lost 13 out of 31.

We arrived at Monrovia on the 1st day of July, and left on the 4th for this place. It is called one hundred and fifty miles from Monrovia to Greenville. We stayed at Monrovia three days, but I had not the pleasure of seeing David Carter, nor any of his people ; they were all at Millsburgh. It rained every day while we were there ; and in consequence of having the horses on board, we could not leave the pork and flour, but I sent it back by the brig Mail, and in care of G. Simpson, who came down with us. Mr. G. Simpson promised me that he would do his best to get David Carter and his people to move down here, and also he will move himself, if he can without great loss. Mrs. S. Armstrong is dead—all the rest are well. I saw a man that was just from Millsburgh.

There is plenty of timber here, and a few people. Lumber and carpenters very much wanted. We found about twenty people here when we came. The vessel which you heard so much talk about had been launched three days before we arrived. There are cattle here, but they are very small ; plenty of palm oil, camwood, rice, chickens, ducks, and some ivory. The natives appear to be friendly, but I do not feel safe, because there are so few of us. I wish that one hundred emigrants could be sent out this year. We want force very much. I went to the farm on the 19th, and I was agreeably disappointed when I got there, for the land is better than I expected to find it. It is much like the land in your creek or village fields ; it is a mixture of sand and soil, but much blacker than yours. I think, when this land is put under cultivation, it will bring a good crop. Sugar cane grows very well here.

Farewell. Respectfully,

EDWARD MORRIS.

Troy sends respects to all the family. He is not doing much of any thing yet. He is very well, and so we all are. E. M.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES AT THE SOUTH.

JOHN REA, an aged and respectable citizen of Raleigh, North Carolina, (originally from Germantown, Pennsylvania,) lately died, and left all his colored people, about twenty in number, free, on condition that they agree to emigrate to Liberia, under the care of the American Colonization Society ; directing his plantation, tanyard, and other property to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be appropriated to pay the expenses of the voyage, and to provide for them a comfortable settlement in the Colony. As the males are

experienced farmers or tanners, they will, we have no doubt, prove a valuable acquisition to Liberia, and soon become respectable freeholders in their fatherland.

The deceased left another portion of his property for the erection of an Infirmary in the vicinity of Raleigh, for the relief of such poor and sickly persons as may seek an asylum there.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG MAIL, AND SAILING OF THE SHIP SALUDA.

The brig Mail, recently from Liberia, brings the melancholy news of the death of Governor Finley, of the Mississippi colony. A letter received by a gentleman in this country from James Brown, acting agent of the Mississippi colony, gives the following particulars:

"About the 10th September, the Governor left Greenville for Monrovia, on business, as well as for his health. On his way, he attempted to visit Bassa Cove. Landing about two miles below the settlement, he was robbed and murdered by the natives. The Governor seems to have placed too much confidence in a native whom he had with him, and to whom he had exposed the fact of his having a sum of money about him. The faithlessness of this fellow, in disclosing the circumstance of the money, no doubt occasioned the murder."

The death of the Governor seems to have led to a war between the natives and the settlers of Bassa Cove, who had one or two of their people killed, and several wounded, and some of their houses destroyed.

We regret to hear of any occurrence calculated to disturb the peaceful relations existing between the colonists and natives; and, while we wait, with much anxiety, a full report of all the circumstances attending this unhappy affair, it is very gratifying to learn that the ship Saluda, purchased for the American Colonization Society, and fully manned by a colored crew, sailed from Norfolk on the 22d ultimo, with emigrants for Bassa Cove, and a large supply of stores for the colony. Thos. Buchanan also has gone out in the Saluda, as Governor of all the colonies or settlements made in Liberia by the American Colonization Society, and the Pennsylvania and New York Societies, which have been united under one government, under the style of "the Commonwealth of Liberia." And we deem it a most favorable Providence, that Governor Buchanan has been enabled, by the very liberal policy adopted by the head of the Navy Department in relation to our African colonies, to carry out a full supply of cannon, small arms, ammunition and boats. Thus supplied, and with the control of a ship, the Governor will be able to give immediate relief to any settlement that may be menaced; and, as he is known and beloved by the headmen and kings in the vicinity of our colonies, we doubt not he will be able soon to settle all difficulties.—And when the colonies are organized under one government, their power of defence will be much increased, and their favor more courted by the native kings. But what will give entire security to our colonies, is an armed vessel which the Government is about sending to cruise on the coast of Africa, for the protection of our trade; and, when there, no doubt, it will enforce the laws for the suppression of the slave trade—only for which, the natives would engage in peaceful avocations.

☞ The "List of Contributions" is postponed, for want of room. It shall appear in our next.

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COLONIZATION AND AFRICAN COMMERCE.

THE following article from the National Intelligencer will be read with interest, not only by every friend of the American Colonization Society, but by every friend of American commerce. One of the most enlightened statesmen of our country remarked in 1826, that "it is very possible in fifteen or twenty years the commerce of Liberia will employ a greater amount of American tonnage than is now employed in the trade carried on with all the northern powers of Europe, to whom we send ministers and agents, and of whose favour and proceedings we are so jealous on account of that trade."

The Public generally, and particularly those interested in the prosperity of our commerce, will be gratified to learn that a sloop of war is again, after an interval of many years, about to be sent to the western coast of Africa, to give protection to American commerce in that quarter of the globe. The difficulties to be encountered on the coast of Africa have been so great, that our commercial men, with all their characteristic enterprise, have not been able to compete successfully with the British, who, for several years past, have enjoyed almost a monopoly of the African trade; and are now fast extending it into the interior of that continent by the newly discovered route of the Niger, as well as from their establishments at Sierra Leone and the Gambia. From those posts large quantities of British goods are carried into the centre of the continent by colonists and native merchants, and the most valuable and portable articles of produce are received in return, consisting of ivory, gums, and gold dust. In addition to these articles, a very large coast-trade is carried on in cam wood, palm oil, teak, and other wood for ship-building, besides a variety of valuable woods for furniture.

The British colony at Sierra Leone was commenced in 1807 by a society of benevolent private gentlemen in London, with the view of suppressing the slave trade, and improving the condition of the native Africans. They conducted their operations with great vigor and success, until their establishment was broken up by the French. It was afterwards transferred to the British Government, which, with great perseverance, have prosecuted the objects of the benevolent founders, and, at the same time, extended their commerce both interior and coastwise, which now gives employment to a very large amount of shipping.

The colony of Sierra Leone contains now about 40,000 inhabitants, principally recaptured Africans, who are industrious and happy, and mostly engaged in agriculture.

The amount expended by the British Government in founding and sustaining this colony, is about thirty millions of dollars. Large as this sum is, it is not thought too much to secure the trade of Africa. In view of this policy, one cannot wonder that our benevolent British friends should send us Missionaries to clamor against American colonization, and induce our citizens to pronounce it cruel and immoral, while the British Government have made colonization a pretext, if not the means of prosecuting, even to a monopoly, the great trade of Middle Africa. But the British anti-colonization movements in this country are pretty well understood by the People; and the importance of the American colonies in Africa, in a commercial point of view, appears to be appreciated by our Government, which has lately appointed Mr. Buchanan, an enlightened citizen of Philadelphia, agent for recaptured Africans in Liberia, (several hundred of whom were colonized near Monrovia, under the act of Congress of 1819,) and granted a very liberal and much-needed supply of arms and ammunition. Mr. Buchanan is also commissioned by the American Colonization Society Governor-General of all their colonies in Liberia. The countenance of the Government and the increased efforts now making by the friends of colonization, will place the cause on a firm basis.

Our colonies on the coast of Africa will soon become to America what Sierra Leone is to the British; the marts where American manufactures will be exchanged for the products of Africa; and, fostered by the enlightened policy of our Government, the African trade will soon become one of the most important branches of American commerce.

ERIK.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GALES.

The aged and respected Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, at a late meeting of the Board of Directors, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with the warmest expression of thanks for his faithful services. The Board, however, requested Mr. Gales to continue in office until the 1st of April, to which he consented.

Pishey Thompson, Cashier of the Patriotic Bank of Washington, was elected to fill the place vacated by the resignation of Mr. G., to whom remittances will be made after the 1st of April.

WHAT CAN COLONIZATION DO?

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Sir—Having observed, with regret, an article in one of the Daily Journals, doubting the practicability of effecting the benevolent purposes of the Colonizationists, permit one who was long incredulous himself to state the process which brought him to the full and unwavering confidence that this system was entitled to the co-operation of every American Christian, and challenged the services of every true patriot. That the whole fabric of slavery was incompatible with the spirit of Christianity, he never doubted; but as this evil had unhappily become interwoven into the very elements of our social and political system, it required but a cursory glance at our relation with the South, to perceive that violent measures for its cure would necessarily involve us in all the miseries of civil and servile war. And, equally aware of the morbid sensibility pervading the slaveholding States in relation to any foreign intervention, it was no less evident that only such measures

must be offered as would at once consult the safety of the master, and secure the future welfare of the slave; for it is a position most gladly conceded, after an extensive personal acquaintance with the South, that a widespread sympathy for the happiness of the slave does prevail.

What, then, were the most beneficial and practicable measures that could be suggested?—an emancipation on the soil? Here the friend of the negro was met, *in limine*, with the difficulty, that the laws of nearly all the slaveholding States denied that privilege, under the severe penalty of being sold into a bondage far worse than when held by hereditary possession, which the exercise of benevolent feelings had voluntarily severed. If he asked for leave to permit the enfranchised to remain, all agreed in the melancholy fact, that, so long as surrounded by a slave population, the freedmen would, with few exceptions, be found to have deteriorated in morals, and not to have increased in physical comfort by emancipation. Did he propose their settlement in the free States? This at once brought him to *actual colonization*, but under circumstances the least calculated to promote the black man's best interests. His very color marked him as one of the race of bondsmen. The pride of the freeman forbid association with even the offspring of the enslaved. Such distinctions ever have, and, too probably, ever will obtain. They are galling to the black man—they destroy, too frequently, his self-respect; and the awful disparity of crime between the two races, as established by our criminal calendar, attests the inadequacy of this mode of relief. The idea of transplanting this tropical race to the frozen regions of Canada, is too cruel to require comment: and the slaveholder will never permit us to spring a mine at his very door, by planting a negro State in Texas.

Thus foiled in his merciful purposes *at home*, the Christian philanthropist looked upon the volume of sacred history, and there found his warrant for *colonization abroad*. From the time of Moses to the present period, mankind has never ceased to pursue the same system; whenever two distinct races have been thrown together under the same government, the subjection of one of these races, or scenes of mutual slaughter, have been so universal, that we cannot but honor those wise and benevolent men who sought an escape from these terrific evils, by recourse to that system which had so early received the divine sanction, and indeed had been commanded by Deity himself. But the founders of the American Colonization Society, although they *wished* that the whole of this long suffering race might eventually seek and find a home and an independent government of their own, among “their own kindred after the flesh,” in the land of their forefathers, never anticipated that it could be effected by the Society, *per se*. They well knew that its restricted resources could *never* be adequate to the removal of two millions and a half. They equally well knew that, ours being a representative government, they must endure the incredulity of the unthinking—the scorn and ridicule of the crowd—until, by a long course of benevolent labors, they establish the feasibility of their system to the satisfaction of a *majority* of the nation. They looked for no miracles—they tickled not the ears of the nation with the Utopian dream of “immediate and unconditional emancipation”—they created no fierce and feverish excitement among the slaves by unreal promises; but, trusting to the goodness of their cause, and the good sense and good feeling of the American people, *they diligently applied themselves to the mighty task of building up an independent nation*, with materials the most crude, and on a shore long cursed by all the atrocities of the slave trade. And what has been the success of their *experiment*? It may indeed be said to be little short of miraculous; for in the brief space of sixteen years, with funds whose aggregate amount scarcely equals the

individual outlay of Sir Walter Raleigh, in Virginia, they have banished the slaver from nearly 200 miles of coast, and rescued hundreds of his hapless victims—they have settled nearly 5,000 emigrants, (one-half of them emancipated for the purpose)—they have established schools, churches, temperance societies, and a newspaper: agriculture, the mechanic arts, and a legitimate commerce, employing nearly twenty sail of coasting vessels, have sprung up, while the activity of their foreign commerce is attested by our own marine lists.

That the despised Colonizationists have effected all this, is beyond the reach of cavil—it is now a part of the history of our enterprising country. And while our opponents have been gravely debating the possibility of establishing *one* colony, a little constellation has arisen—star by star—and shed its light along the dreary coast, giving promise of new “United States” in due season. May not these benevolent founders of Liberia be well satisfied with their experiment? Need I blush to acknowledge that these results have dispelled all my doubts? And may not the statesman safely assume that if a feeble society, assailed from its very foundation with ridicule and reproach, has been able to found and sustain young States, the patriotism, the philanthropy and the piety of this great nation can accomplish the noble work of justice to them and mercy to both? Nor is it among the least cheering of the results achieved by this noiseless and unpretending system of *practical benevolence* to the black man, that it has won its way to the love, and confidence, and gratitude of benevolent proprietors; so that the society has, from its very commencement, been distressed by offers of emancipation—*distressed*, because its funds have not enabled it to relieve a tythe of the cases presented. There are, at this moment, between one and two thousand applicants for the privilege of colonization, and thousands more are in a state of training for the same purpose; and the late venerable President Munroe assured the writer, that if adequate funds were possessed by the Colonization Society, he could procure 10,000 slaves by voluntary emancipation in his native State alone. Each year’s developement of the ample resources of the colonies for securing the welfare of the colonists, and of their importance to the commerce and manufactures of this country, will increase the tide of emigration, until, with due aid from the national treasury, the stream shall exceed the annual increase, and then a rapid decrease in the existing total of colored population will ensue. This I know will be denied; but I appeal to facts as the best data for my conclusions. Let us then remember that, by official returns, the emigration from the United Kingdom was 76,000 last year, and that, during the year 1836, nearly 100,000 emigrants were landed in New York alone. And have not our poor blacks quite as many reasons for seeking an asylum in that growing realm—so emphatically their own—from the increasing severity of Southern laws, and the horrors of Northern mobs? Will not this be the more extensively felt, as these African States open up new channels to profitable industry, until the emigration shall reach 56,000 per annum, which was the average yearly increase of the whole colored population during the ten years from 1820 to 1830? And when we recollect that they would, under our system, be wafted thither free of expense to themselves, there is every reason to believe their numbers would soon equal the British emigration, which is, in most cases, at the proper cost of the parties themselves. If only that point was reached, an access of 20,000 per annum would accrue beyond the present natural increase, and thus create an actual diminution in our colored population—augmented, too, by the circumstance that the emigrants would generally be of the young, the active, and the procreating class—while the relative disproportion of the *rac*es would be rapidly felt through the great increase of the whites. Nor

ought it to be forgotten that it has been proposed to introduce into all future acts of emancipation, a clause entitling the slave to the proceeds of the last year of his servitude, as a fund to establish him in Liberia; so that the colonies, *when their resources are more fully developed*, may receive any reasonable number of emigrants, without further cost to the benevolent institutions now engaged in laying their foundations.

I am well aware that it has been most gratuitously and absurdly asserted, "that our whole marine is insufficient to convey to Africa this annual increase!" And yet 42,000 tons of shipping, only making two trips each year, and allowing each emigrant six times the space allowed on board the slavers—or one ton and a half each—would accommodate the whole! What then shall we say to those who assert that the wealth of this great nation, with a surplus of ten millions annually, is unable to carry to Africa *one-third* as many of the offspring of oppression as a band of pirates and outlaws each year drag away in chains *from* her shores? A late writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* asserts that no less than 200,000 slaves were shipped in 1831—Walsh, that 50,000 were landed at Rio Janeiro alone in 1828. We may, then, eventually colonize, without difficulty, 100,000 annually—a number that would in thirty years transfer our whole colored population to Africa—by an outlay of three millions of dollars yearly; a sum which a weekly contribution of three cents by one-seventh of our people would supply; or, if voted as a measure of justice for the many wrongs received at our hands by poor Africa and her children, would afford a safe mode of depleting our national treasury.

Other considerations might be presented, highly calculated to incite us to the prosecution of this great measure of national retribution; but enough has perhaps been already advanced to dispel the doubts expressed, and to rally every friend of religion and humanity, every friend of peace on earth and good will towards men, around the standard of COLONIZATION.—If so, Africa will soon be numbered among the civilized nations of the earth—her sons, no longer sold as beasts of burden, may sit under their own vine and fig tree, with none to make them afraid; and America, relieved from her heaviest burden—her darkest stain—proclaim to the world that all her sons are free!

ELLIOTT CRESSON.

Tremont Hotel, Dec. 13.

MISSISSIPPI COLONIZATION SOCIETY

[From the *New Orleans Observer*.]

The return, on the 7th ult. of the brig Mail, from her trip to the coast of Africa, bringing letters, freight and passengers from Liberia and the Cape de Verd Islands, has furnished the friends of colonization with much valuable information respecting several departments of that business, and prepared the way for the speedy outfit of another expedition to the same place. The result of this voyage, the facts and information learned, the letters received, and the state of affairs in Africa, all unite to cheer the friends of African colonization, and encourage them in their work of patriotism and philanthropy.

Previous to this time, the communications between this country and the colonies on the coast of Africa, were irregular, and at distant and uncertain intervals; and consequently, information, aid and supplies to the colonists were equally uncertain as to time, and consequently often found to be of little utility. From these circumstances, many evils have at times transpired.

to both colonists and the officers of the Societies in Africa. If goods were forwarded to the colonies for the purposes of commerce, much uncertainty existed respecting the kind and quality of goods requisite to be sent, and the appropriate times and places of sale, by which means many considerable losses have been sometimes sustained. Was it desirable to make purchases of property at any of the African islands, the best places for such purchases, and the most suitable goods for such market, were equally matter of doubt. The colonists were without most of the utensils of husbandry, and entirely without the laboring animals for cultivating the soil, which, though rich and easily wrought, demands more to develop its fertility than mere hand labor. Under all these difficulties, it is not wonderful that the progress of cultivation was slow, and the amount of necessities produced comparatively small, nor is it now surprising that the colonies did not at once become objects of admiration for the extent of their fields, or the wealth of the people.

Great and formidable as these difficulties were, they are now either overcome, or are in the act of being so. The brig Mail, of which the above Society is a proprietor, is now a regular packet, running between this city and Greenville, the site of the Society's colony in Africa, and will, from time to time, at short intervals, convey intelligence to and from both ports, and will also transport supplies, and other needed property, in both directions. The frequency of these voyages, and the certainty with which her return may be expected, will enable colonists to advertise their friends here of their needs, and to point out to them suitable articles and means for commerce with the natives. But the Society possess not only this packet, they have also a schooner, built at Greenville, called the Natchez, which is a regular trader along the whole coast, and will enable the agent of the Society to secure all the benefits of the commerce of an extended region of country, choosing both the time and place of trading. The late trip of the Mail, though performed under many disadvantageous circumstances, has enabled the friends of the cause to acquire all that information respecting trade at the several African islands, which was desirable both for purchase and sales; especially that suitable working animals for the colonies can be obtained at them. At one of the Cape de Verd Islands, Capt. Nowell, of the Mail, actually purchased and conveyed to Greenville a considerable number of asses, (perhaps the most profitable laboring animal of the tropical regions) where they are now engaged in agriculture.

A public farm belonging to the Society, already of considerable extent, and constantly enlarging, is in a course of cultivation, by which dependence upon the natives for necessities will be removed, and abundant supplies of grain and roots be constantly furnished. From these facts it will be evident to every reflecting mind, that every formidable difficulty existing in Africa is either removed, or else in the process of being taken away.

It is said above that the expedition of the Mail was attended by unfavorable and inauspicious circumstances. This was the effect of want of correct information on several subjects connected with her trip. When she arrived at the Cape de Verds, and attempted to purchase animals for goods, it was found that they could be procured at only one or two of the groups of islands, and that her goods were not well adapted to the market. Hence she was obliged to visit several ports, and make sales at disadvantage. The consequence necessarily was, much delay and expense in procuring the desired stock of animals for agricultural purposes. And when arrived at the place of her destination, the Captain and several of his hands suffered much from the strangers' fever, and were in consequence delayed for some time in unloading and taking in cargo. On her arrival at Monrovia, where she proceeded in order to sell the remainder of her freight, it was in the midst of

the rainy season, always a dull time, and also during a season of bloody, destructive wars among the natives, and hence a most unfortunate time for commercial purposes.

Still, with all these unfavorable circumstances, added to a long passage on her homeward course, the owners, and other persons interested in her cargo, declare themselves well satisfied with the profits of the expedition, and willing to engage again in a similar adventure, with strong hopes of being in that case still more successful. That she has succeeded in avoiding great losses, and made her trip profitable to her owners, proves most fully, that under more favorable circumstances, great profits would probably be realized. These views are fully confirmed by the following letter from H. Teage, Esq. editor of the Liberia Herald, addressed to the Rev. R. S. Finley. It is dated

MONROVIA, JULY 29, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of March 29 is before me, and I sit down to pen you a brief reply. First permit me to thank you for the interest you have manifested for our little paper, and the trouble you have taken to increase the number of subscribers. The names you forwarded have been duly registered on our list, and the papers will be sent by this vessel. I received, some two years ago, two dollars from Mr. Simpson, as one year's subscription to the Herald, from Rev. J. Chamberlain, of Oakland College. The paper has been regularly sent to him since that time, and I cannot account for its miscarriage. I have accepted your kind offer, and have appointed you an agent for the Herald, and any effort you may make to extend its circulation, will be duly appreciated.

The emigrants from your section of the country have generally proved themselves an industrious, orderly, thrifty people. In many instances their prudent conduct and management have deserved the highest praise. In industry they are excelled by no other people that have come to the colony. Very few of those by the Rover have died; they are located at Millsburg, and are doing well. A few of them have settled in Monrovia. The same may be said of those by the Swift. Of those by the last named vessel, all are living but four, and of these two were drowned, so that two only have fallen victims to the disease of the climate.

There is little doubt that arrangements might be made of a commercial character, by which the expense of transporting and subsisting emigrants might be lessened to an important extent. I have detailed the subject at length to the Parent Board, but they have not as yet thought proper to act upon the suggestions.

The brig Mail, intended as a packet between the United States and the colonies, arrived at rather an unfortunate juncture for making a commercial experiment. This is our dullest season. There is seldom much to be done in the way of trade at this time of the year. To this must be added the wars which have been raging among the natives around us. These wars are now happily subsiding, and we look with confidence to no distant day for a full revival of the trade of the colony. The schooner Natchez arrived to-day from Mississippi in Liberia. She is a snug, and for Africa, a well-built little craft. I have no doubt she will be eminently serviceable to your colony.

I shall be happy to hear from you, and to know, whenever you may have leisure or inclination to afford the information, what will be the privileges of persons removing from other colonies to yours; and any other information on the subject of your internal and municipal regulations, will be thankfully received.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. TEAGE.

In addition to all the advantages of trade, and all the favorable indications that apply to the other colonies in Africa, the new colony of Mississippi in Africa possesses several advantages over every other position as yet selected for colonization on that coast. One of these is, that here are produced more of the fruits of the soil, and other articles of merchandise, than can be obtained at any other point. The cause for this peculiarity we do not pretend now to state, but such is clearly the fact, as appears not only from the reports of Gov. Finley, and others, but also from the Liberia Herald, of a late number, in which is found the following article:

"SINOE.—We have lately heard from Sinoe, and amidst all our "mis-haps, losses and crosses," it is some consolation to be able to assume the fact, that one settlement at least enjoys, in a superlative degree, the indus-

pensables of rice, palm oil and fish. In such large quantities have these articles been procured from the natives, that his Excellency, Gov. Finley, has regularly and abundantly supplied all vessels that have called there."

From a gentleman well informed on this subject, we learn, that the slave dealers formerly regarded this point as the granary of Western Africa, and depended upon it for supplying themselves with rice, palm oil, fruits, &c.

Here, it is believed, is one of the best harbors within a long distance, if not the very best one on the coast; the river is deep, perfectly fresh, and navigable for boats many miles into the interior. The situation appears now to be not only free from causes of disease, but experience proves it to be exceedingly healthful. The colonists are now prepared, with the aid of suitable beasts of burden, to commence the business of cultivating the soil, with that prime and fundamental instrument of successful agriculture—the plough. The climate is as mild and pleasant, perhaps, as any that can be found upon the ordinary surface of the earth, and the soil is fitted to yield a generous and abundant return to the labors of the husbandman. Here may be successfully cultivated rice, sugar, coffee, corn and cotton, together with all the roots, fruits, spices, and gums of the torrid zone. Most if not all of these may be produced there in abundance, and in high perfection. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to perceive how the colonists can, after a very few months, suffer the want of any of the necessities of life, or be dependent for them upon the generosity or caprice of the natives.

So desirable, indeed, is the situation, and so fair are the prospects of this colony, that several highly intelligent emigrants, residing in other colonies, on visiting the mouth of the Sinoe, have resolved upon changing their places, and removing to Greenville. Among these is the Rev. Gloster Simpson, of Monrovia, formerly of Claiborne county, Mississippi, and well known as a worthy and respectable preacher in the Methodist connection.

Here, then, are already developed and opened to view, all the elements requisite to insure entire success to the enterprise and purposes of this young but spirited and philanthropic society.

Having advanced with a zeal and energy unexampled thus far, will this Society now stop? Will she suspend her energies, and allow all this fair and delightful prospect to fade, and all these cheering hopes for themselves and for Africa, to wither and perish? With the examples of Mr. Ross and Mrs. Reid before them, and the liberal grants of Adams county inciting them to honorable emulation, will the people of Mississippi fail to inscribe the name of their State indelibly in letters of light upon the granite walls of Africa? After conquering every formidable obstacle in the way of full success in a benevolent and honorable enterprise, will they abandon it, and blast all the bright hopes they have raised in the breasts of the wise and good in the world? Not so have we judged of the spirit and the philanthropy of the people of Mississippi. Their zeal and exertions will not relax till success shall crown their efforts, and till the sounds of successful agriculture, commerce and religion shall be heard from the long benighted but now regenerated and enlightened land of the negro.

While Mississippi thus rapidly and prosperously conducts her schemes of colonization, will not the Louisiana Colonization Society promptly emulate the zeal, and imitate her generous liberality? A territory for the purposes of a colony has been, we presume, ere this secured for this purpose; and we look forward with pleasing anticipations to the hour, when "Louisiana in Africa" shall be as familiar to our ears, and pleasing to our minds, as the names of kindred separated from us only by distance. The way to success is now plain; the way has been explored, and it only remains to profit by all these advantages, and put into execution the enterprise we have purposed.

LOUISIANA STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The editor of the New Orleans Observer says: We attended the annual meeting of this valuable Society on the 16th January, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The meeting was numerously attended, and we had the pleasure to observe quite a number of the members of the legislature, and other distinguished gentlemen of this city and other States, in attendance. The Hon. H. A. Bullard, of the Supreme Court of this State, in the absence of the Hon. A. Porter, took the Chair, and presided at the meeting. In taking his seat, Judge Bullard commenced the proceedings of the meeting in a short, but comprehensive and eloquent address, showing the philanthropy, utility, practicableness, and prosperous state of the colonization enterprise, and the good hope that cheers its friends—that, at no distant day, the free people of color of our land will spontaneously and eagerly seek on the shores of their ancestral land those enjoyments and advantages from which, while here, they must be forever debarred.

When the President sat down, he requested the Rev. Mr. Finley to make such statements as would be necessary to a full and clear knowledge of the objects, situation, prospects and necessities of the Society. To this call Mr. F. responded in a plain, simple and interesting expose of the objects, history, progress and present state of the Society.

When Mr. F. had concluded his address, several resolutions were offered by gentlemen from different portions of the State, each of whom supported his resolution by appropriate and eloquent arguments. The character of the sentiments embraced in these resolutions, and the power by which they were urged, may be inferred from the fact that each of them was unanimously adopted, with expressions of decided approbation. Near the close of the meeting, General Gaines arose and addressed the chair in favor of the objects of the meeting, pointing out some of the methods of proceeding which the lights of his age and experience had suggested, in carrying them into effect. The veteran soldier, however, repudiated the thought of any danger from the machinations and follies of abolitionists. Our only danger respecting them was, of giving them, by our opposition, factitious importance. When let alone, he considered them very harmless beings. "Paper lions they may be, but their fierceness is vapor alone."

The Hon. Alexander Porter, late of the U. S. Senate, was elected President; J. A. Maybin, Corresponding Secretary; John S. Walton, Treasurer. Thirteen Vice Presidents were chosen, among whom were the Hon. H. A. Bullard, Gen. Philemon Thomas, and several others of the most distinguished men in the State. The Board of Managers comprises twelve members.

The Society resolved to hold a meeting on the 4th of July next, and requested Seth Barton to deliver an address. In case he should decline, or be unable to comply with the request, the Executive Committee were authorized to appoint a substitute.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

[From the Nashville Commercial Chronicle, December 14, 1838.]

AUXILIARY SOCIETY IN BALDWIN CO., ALABAMA.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Baldwin county, favorable to the scheme of removing the free people of color from the State, and United States, with their own consent, and of colonizing them on the Western coast

of Africa, held at Stockton, on the 3d day of December, 1838, Cyrus Sibley was appointed Chairman, and Joseph Hall, Secretary.

A committee which had been appointed at a meeting held in the early part of the day, reported the following synopsis of the reasons of the people for moving in the matter, together with the annexed resolutions and constitution for their government as a Colonization Society, which were adopted to wit:

We do not deem it necessary to enter into an elaborate argument to prove the expediency of a measure which, from its important bearing on our present and future prosperity, should be a matter of anxious consideration with all. But we consider, at least, a brief exposition of our views due to ourselves, as well as to our fellow citizens who differ with us in opinion.

We hold it to be the duty of good citizens to duly weigh principles before they act upon them: but when once convinced that they are just and proper, and that it is expedient and for the good of the community that they should be carried out, then we hold that no lethargy, indisposition or opposition should prevent every well-wisher of his country from using all honest means in his power to render such principles effective.— And after a due examination of the plan of colonizing the free blacks out of the country, with their own consent, we believe it safe, philanthropic and of vital importance to its tranquillity; because it requires, to the fullest extent, the inviolability of private rights and private property; because it proposes to remove from among us a degraded, useless and vicious race, who are but nominally free, to a place where they can be free and happy; because the plan has been advocated and supported by such men as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Marshall, Bushrod Washington, and many other great and good men, whose wisdom and patriotism cannot now be questioned; and because we consider the measure, of all others, best calculated to preserve good order and proper discipline among our slaves. For, notwithstanding the laws of most of the individual States prohibiting their immigration within their limits to reside, it is notorious that they pass from State to State, and from one part of a State to another part, without exciting the particular attention of any one, and, of consequence, are peculiarly accessible to designing fanatics, who may, through their instrumentality, disseminate their disorganizing doctrines, involving, in their spread, insurrection, massacre and servile war.— Therefore, we deem the plan of removing them from the United States the most effectual method of counteracting the ultimate designs of the Abolitionists. It is notorious that they (the Abolitionists) are the most violent opponents which the scheme of Colonization has to encounter. Their penetration has discovered its tendency; and they denounce it as a scheme originating among slaveholders, for the perpetuation of slavery, and for the removal of the very elements on which they (the Abolitionists) rely to produce an explosion which shall ultimately compel the Southern States to resort to indiscriminate emancipation, in self-defence. We cannot, therefore, but look upon the rapid increase of the free blacks as dangerous, and affording probable grounds for the partial realization of these expectations, unless the process of removal be soon commenced and steadily prosecuted. Commenced now, and the expense of removing a sufficient number to prevent their farther increase will not be too great to permit a hope of its being accomplished; delayed for another generation, and the resources of the State would be inadequate to the undertaking.

In 1790, the free black population of the United States was only 59,140; in 1830, it had swelled to 321,150!—showing a doubling of the class, from the natural increase and from emancipation, about every fifteen years.

In the present slaveholding States, the same population was, in 1790, but 28,197; and in 1830, the number had increased to 167,718—being doubled in those States, from the natural increase and from emancipation, about every sixteen years.

In 1820, Alabama contained only 571 free blacks; in 1830, she had 1,510; and in 30 years from the present time, at the same ratio of increase, she will contain upwards of 50,000. Mobile, alone, has now 567—being about as many as the whole State had in 1820. In our own county, with an entire population of less than 3,000, (according to the recent census,) there are 69 free blacks.

The States of Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana and Mississippi are now prosecuting the object with an earnestness proportioned to the necessity of removing so great an incubus. Nor can the same policy in this State, in relation to the same object, be otherwise than beneficial, which is necessary in those. Virginia, with a free black population of 50,000, availing herself of the agency of the American Col. Society at Washington, has sent to Liberia about two thousand. Maryland, with a still larger free black population, has established a colony of her own, and, under a legislative appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, despatches two or three expeditions annually to Maryland in Africa.

Louisiana and Mississippi have also colonies of their own, on the western coast of Africa, for which emigrants leave New Orleans twice a year, in a regular packet, owned by the two societies.

In view of these premises, we cannot see the wisdom of postponing action until the approaching tornado overwhelm us with its devastations. Liberia possesses every requisition of soil and climate to afford the colonists subsistence and independence. Already have several miniature republics sprung up there, in which are cherished the principles of our own institutions; and so far as the race is susceptible of improvement, the field is a favorable one for their success. Nor should it be forgotten that it is the natural home of the negro race, and at a safe distance, whence they can never return to the injury of our slave population; and, if stern necessity should ever demand their banishment from the United States, humanity could not plead that there was no place prepared for their reception.

As regards the charge made against this scheme, that it holds out inducements to emancipation, it should be recollected that our laws contemplate and permit it, on condition that the emancipated leave the State. The operation of the principles of this Society cannot change or influence the bearing of these laws. This scheme has nothing to do with emancipation—it embraces within the sphere of its functions only the free. Our State laws declare, in bold relief, the evils of a resident free black population among us, and sanction (by their provisions for conditional emancipation) all that can result from the action of colonization on the slave population within its limits. We consider self-interest alone a sufficient guaranty, at all times, that the exercise of this privilege extended by the laws will not be of frequent occurrence; and it is an axiom in political economy which does not require illustration, that so long as the use of an article of property is productive, no further incentive is required to insure its retention by its owner.

Other collateral benefits might be adverted to, which will follow as consequences of the main object. The creation of a rich and varied commerce, in the rare tropical productions of Africa, will eventually repay, an hundred fold, the expenses incurred in the early stages of the enterprise. Nor are the improvement of the condition of the free negroes themselves, the possible civilization of Africa, and the ultimate suppression of the slave trade, considerations lightly to be overlooked. In fine, we believe that philanthropy itself has not conceived a scheme of more extended usefulness, independently of its future influence on the political and economical relations of the United States. And while we view the bitter and persevering opposition of the abolitionists to the plan as strong evidence of its claims to the favorable consideration of all true friends of the Union, we do not impugn the motives of others in their opposition to it; but we do entreat them to examine the subject, calmly and dispassionately; and we cannot but believe that, by so doing, they will arrive at the same conclusion which we have—that their opposition can have no other tendency than to embolden, if not to aid, the abolitionists and amalgamationists in their unhallowed efforts against the rights guaranteed to us by the Federal Constitution.

In entertaining these opinions, we avow ourselves open to the conviction of error, and pledge ourselves to maturely weigh any and all arguments which may be brought against the scheme; and if satisfied that our view of its tendency is erroneous, we will retrace our steps and abandon our position. In proclaiming this determination, we may say that we shall not yield to denunciation, vituperation, or abuse—believing that a scheme of grave public injury may be shown to be such by the use of sound and decorous argument. We desire no other, and can reply to no other; but shall endeavor to sustain our position by its aid on our part, until candid investigation shall pronounce that position no longer tenable.

Resolved, therefore, That we approve of the object proposed to be effected by the American Colonization Society at Washington, in removing the free colored population from the United States, with their own consent, and will form ourselves into a Society auxiliary thereto.

2. *Resolved,* That such of us as are disposed to become members of the Society, do forthwith enrol our names as such; and that we will exert ourselves hereafter to procure as many additional members as possible.

[After an enrolment, under this resolution, of the names of almost every person present, it was]

3. *Resolved,* That the following Constitution be adopted for the government of the Society:

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be styled the Baldwin County (Ala.) Colonization Society.

ART. 2. The object of this Society shall be to aid the parent institution at Washington in the colonization of the free people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa, with their own consent, until an Alabama State Society be formed—when it reserves the privilege of acting as auxiliary to the latter. It also reserves the right, at all times, of appropriating such funds as may be raised through its instrumentality, and re-

main unappropriated, to the removal of free blacks from this State, whenever any shall offer for emigration.

ART. 3. An annual subscription of ten dollars shall constitute an individual a member of this Society.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, five Managers, a Secretary and a Treasurer, to be elected annually, and to continue in office until successors be elected.

ART. 5. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 6. The Board shall meet, to transact the business of the Society, at the Court House, on Tuesday of each term of the Circuit Court of each year, and at such other times as the President may deem it necessary to call them together.

ART. 7. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers, as well as record the proceedings of the Society.

ART. 8. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to the order of the Board of Managers.

ART. 9. An annual meeting shall be held, hereafter, on Wednesday, during the Fall Term of the Circuit Court, at the Court House.

ART. 10. This Constitution may be amended, at any annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members thereof.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of the different counties throughout the State, who coincide with us in opinion on this subject, are hereby requested to form societies, and contribute towards the consummation of an object so important to our domestic peace and welfare.

5. *Resolved*, That the State Society formed, several years ago, at Tuscaloosa, ought to be revived, or a new one organized, that the Societies formed in the different counties may act as auxiliaries thereto.

The following officers were then elected under the Constitution :

President—CYRUS SIBLEY.

Vice Presidents—1st, JOSEPH HALL ; 2d, WM. KITCHENS.

Managers—AARON BARLOW, WILLIAM HALL, JOSEPH BOOTH, GERALD BYRNE, JOHN GALLAGHER.

Secretary—ORIGEN SIBLEY.

Treasurer—W. C. DENNIS.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary thereof, and published; and that editors of newspapers generally favorable to the object of this Society be requested to copy the same, entire or in part.

CYRUS SIBLEY, *Chairman*.

JOSEPH HALL, *Secretary*.

THE REV. R. R. GURLEY, IN XENIA, OHIO.

This gentleman, long known as the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and as its able and successful advocate, arrived in Xenia, on the 13th ult. on his way to the South, on business pertaining to the Society. He was immediately invited to delay a day or two in the Village, and address the citizens on the subject of Colonization. The invitation being accepted, notice thereof was accordingly circulated, and on the following evening, in the Methodist E. Church, a large assembly met, of ladies and gentlemen, both of the Village and Country.

The meeting was called to order by appointing the Rev. Mr. Young, to the Chair, and the Rev. H. McMillan to act as Secretary. After the meeting was opened by prayer, Mr. Gurley then, by invitation, addressed the assembly; which he did, in an appropriate and happy manner, for about the space of an hour and a half. The address, it is believed, gave general satisfaction to all present, not even those excepted, who were of an opinion contrary to that of the speaker. Indeed it was not easy for such to be otherwise than pleased. The power of truth, and of facts, accompanied with a mild and persuasive manner, disarms the dissenting hearer for the time being, of his prejudices, and, if it does not impart permanent conviction, it produces a temporary gratification, and makes him feel that it is good to be here.

The speaker, in his address, gave a rapid, but succinct statement of facts pertaining to the origin, progress, and present state of the Colony, and glanced at the probable effects, that it may hereafter produce, in the prospective history of the colored race, whether existing in the United States or in Africa. To give an accurate or full account of the address, from memory, is what we are unable to do. A few of its more prominent parts or points, as they impressed our mind, is all that we shall attempt.

As it respects the origin of the Society, he said it was difficult to assign it to any given State, section, or individual, of our country. By some, it was assigned to the State of Virginia, or some of her sons—a Jefferson and others; by some, to distinguished individuals in the Middle States—a Findley, a McLeod and others; and again it was assigned to Mills and others in the Eastern States; and by others its origin was referred to the philanthropists of Great Britain—to a Clarkson, and those who early and zealously exerted themselves in behalf of the oppressed Africans. Thus, as not less than seven cities of antiquity contended for the honor of having given birth to the Father of Greek poets, so now, the question is felt to be one of interest, who first gave impulse to a scheme, that is destined to produce such mighty effects in the improvement and elevation of the African race? The truth in all probability is, that the origin of the American Colonization Society, is not to be assigned to any individual, State, or section of the country; it is to be assigned to the practical benevolence of the age, animated by the spirit of the gospel, that seeks to bless all men with the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. And in this view of the case, where is there a resting place for the vulgar notion, that the Colonization Society is the creature of the South, designed to fasten and to strengthen the chains of slavery; or, that it is the creature of the North, designed to assail the South, and to rob the slaveholder of what he technically or legally calls property. Both suppositions are equally remote from the truth, and are mutually destructive of each other. The Society originated, as above stated, in the benevolence of the age, is founded in love and righteousness to all concerned, especially to the colored population of the United States and to Africa.

Mr. Gurley adverted to the difficulties of the first settlement of the Colony, and to the errors, into which, from inexperience, its friends had fallen. These had now passed away, and from increased knowledge and experience, on the part of all concerned, the Colony had attained the condition of an infant State or Republic. All the elements of a great and growing Republic were in actual operation, and it only required time, patience and perseverance to develop them in the growth, maturity and perfection of an enlightened community, holding her place amongst the civilized nations of the earth. The administration of the government of the Colony is already to a great extent in the hands of the citizens, their agriculture is annually on the increase, their commerce is extending, their mechanism is improving, the education of their youth is sustained by from fifteen to twenty schools, their morals and religion are promoted by as many churches belonging to the different leading denominations in this country, the influence of the Colony is felt, for the better, by all the adjacent tribes, the slave trade is expelled from its entire territory, and as far as its influence extends, and the Colony is the door through which four or five of the largest denominations in the United States have already entered with efficient missionary operation, and it is a home and place of security to them, when often their very lives would be endangered, were it not for the existence of the Colony. These, and many such like facts, belong to the existing state of the Colony, and bespeak its present advancement and future progress and power.

With such facts before the mind, where is the sane person that regrets the origin of the Society, that laments the existence of the Colony, that would crush its rising energies or paralyse its operations, or that can refuse to say "God speed" to this infant community, planted as a moral light on the dark shores of benighted Africa?

In relation to the future prospects of the Colony, the speaker spoke in the language of submission and hope. Judging of the future from the past, from causes to their effects, and aided by the light of promise and prophecy, there is a bright day in reserve for Africa, and the colored population of the United States. Providence is high and mysterious, and in nothing more so, than overruling evil actions to accomplish good results, and in effecting great events by the most unlikely means. The sale, captivity and bondage of Joseph were overruled to save the life of ancient Israel, and to lead to the fulfilment of prior prophecy. So the introduction of African slavery into the Colonies of North America, though doubtless brought about by wicked hands, will be overruled to accomplish great good to Africa, a good perhaps to be effected in no other way. Hundreds and thousands have already been saved temporally and spiritually, who otherwise must have perished. Through these and their descendants it is that living bread is about to be sent back to the perishing millions of Africa: At such a prospect, who is not made to exclaim, "O! the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God. How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways are past finding out!" Mr. Gurley concluded by referring to the power of Colonization. Of its power, who could doubt, who reflected, that Ohio, now the fourth State in the Union, was, the other day, a wilderness, and planted by a few enterprising citizens. What is our whole country but an effect of the power of Colonization? What is the effect that it has already produced, not only here on the abodes of the wandering savage, but on the civilized kingdoms of Europe? What is it still destined to produce, when we see it ascending the heights of the Rocky Mountains of the West, and fast hastening to the shores of the Pacific? So nothing short of the spirit of prophecy can predict the mighty effects of colonization on Africa and its reflux influence on the complex condition of the United States.

Let Liberia become the home of the civilized African, let its attractions go abroad to the land of Africa's captive sons and daughters, then to it, will the eyes of the distant exile look with joyful anticipations. With a universal and irresistible impulse, as the poor of the Old World are now directed to the youthful West, will Africa's long-lost children return, and that by ways and means not now perceived, to the extended arms and affectionate embraces of their original mother.

When the speaker had concluded, a collection of about thirty dollars was raised. It is proper here to observe, that the Colonization Society of the county did not meet on the occasion. The President and many of its members reside at a distance in the country, and were not apprised of the meeting. Moreover the Society has its regular times and modes of contribution. The present collection was therefore a mere voluntary effort of a promiscuous assembly. Whilst the collection was being raised, the following resolutions were offered to the consideration of the meeting, as virtually sustained by the address of Mr. Gurley, which were unanimously responded to by the voice of the meeting:—*Resolved*,

1st. That in the judgment of the meeting full credit is due to the varied and repeated testimonies given in behalf of the prosperous state of the Colonies of Liberia, and that the cause of African Colonization deserves the immediate, energetic, and persevering aid of the patriot and christian.

2d. That the scheme of African Colonization especially recommends itself to our regard as being well adapted to unite the wise and benevolent, in every section of the

Union, in a practicable plan of good, for the improvement and elevation of the whole colored race.

3d. That whilst the American Colonization Society, by the aid of private benevolence, has already accomplished much, and is likely to accomplish much more, in behalf of the colored population in the United States, and of Africa, yet, it is believed, that in order to give full success to its plans, it ought to be sustained by the friends and general patronage of the State and federal governments.

4th. That in view of the above state of the case, it is the duty of the friends of the Society, in the different sections of the Union, to prepare and forward memorials to that effect, to their respective State Legislatures, and to the General Government.

5th. That this meeting is gratified to learn that the Ohio State Colonization Society has been reorganized, and that the friends of the cause throughout the State, will hereafter be united in more vigorous and persevering efforts for its promotion.

6th. That the existence and prosperity of the Colony, in Liberia, is intimately connected with the success and personal safety of the missionaries, who have gone, or may go, to labor for the civilization and christianization of Africa.

7th. That this meeting has been highly gratified with the instructive, appropriate, and able address of the evening, by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, and do hereby express their gratitude for the same.

8th. That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers of the Village, under the direction of the Secretary.

The meeting was dismissed by the benediction from the Rev. Mr. Bonner,

H. McMILLAN,

Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Col. Society from Nov. 20, 1838, to Feb. 25, 1839.

Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription.

John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va., his 8th instalment,	\$100
Edward M'Gehee, of Mississippi, his 8th instalment,	100
A Gentleman of Mississippi, his 4th instalment,	100

Collections from Churches, &c.

Athens Union Sunday School, on 4th July, Professor C. F. M'Cay,	5
Cambridge, N. York, Rev. Alex. Bullions,	7 50
Clark County, Indiana, Pisgah Church, Rev. J. M. Dickey,	15
Connecticut, by Dr. E. Skinner, at Colchester, Lebanon, Goshen, & Willimantic,	19 09
Crawfordsville, Marion County, Indiana, Presbyterian Church, W. A. Holliday,	5
Duanesburg, N. Y., Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. M'Masters,	17
Guernsey County, Ohio, by Rev. Wm. Wallace, Agent,	246 53
Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Beecher,	16 50
North Yarmouth, Maine, at a Prayermeeting on the 4th July,	5 31
Oneida County, N. York, by Rev. Moses Chase, Agent, on ship account,	200
Perth Amboy, N. J., St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Rev. J. Chapman,	10
Pittsgrove, Salem County, N. J., Rev. Geo. W. Janvier,	10
Portsmouth, Va., Trinity Church, Rev. Mr. Wingfield,	5
Skaneateles, N. Y., Thanksgivingday, Episcopal, Methodist & Pres'n. Churches,	15
Stafford, Mansfield, &c. collected by Dr. E. Skinner,	6 10
Steubenville, Ohio, Presbyterian Church, per Hon. Mr. Swearingen,	11 82

Donations.

Albany, N. York, from A. M'Intyre,	50
Alexandria, from Mr. Temple, Theological Seminary,	5
Amherst College, Rev. H. Humphrey \$10, two other friends \$3,	18
David Macke, Luke Sweetzer, and Sol. Pitkin, each \$5,	25
Blue Hill, Maine, Rev. Jonathan Fisher,	2
Boston, Dr. N. Jewitt \$7, Martin & Slocum \$5, by Rev. R. R. Gurley,	12
Clark County, Va. Mrs. Ware and Mrs. Stribling, each \$5,	10
Duanesburg, N. Y. from a friend to the cause,	2
Fauquier county, Va. John Marshall, of Oak Hill,	10
Geauga County, Ohio, D. D. Aikin,	10
Green do. do. Daniel M'Millan and James Galloway, each \$10	20
Indiana, from Porter Clay, Agent,	67
Mercer County, Kentucky, Capt. Jesse Smith,	5
Middletown, Conn., E. Jackson,	100
Balance of collections by Walter Booth, Agent,	271 04
Minot, Maine, from young Ladies,	10

Carried forward,

1,497 89

		Brought forward,	\$1,497 89
Mississippi, the following donations collected by Rev. W. Winans, Agent, viz.			
Albert G. Cage	\$25, Eliza S. Williams	\$1,	26
R. B. Ricketts, T. J. and Mary Stewart, and W. Lattimore	\$10 each,		40
Peter Parker, W. Lipscomb, James H. Muse, Ira Bowman, Walter S. Chew, J. F. Goodrich, S. G. Freeman, S. Goodrich, Senr., Martha Winans, Elizabeth Lard, and Julia Kamsay; Robt. Germany, W. J. Usher, Laurence Boatner, M. Ramsay, each	\$5,		75
James Murfrey	\$4, S. Goodrich, Junr.	\$3 50,	7 50
J. B. Haygood, John M-Crea, David Piper, and S. King, each	\$3,		12
B. Kendrick, James Reames, and Hoover & Bullock, each	\$2,		6
Norfolk, donations received by Rev. J. C. Smith,			206 99
Portsmouth, do.	do.		57 22
Ohio, Abner Wesson,			8
Washington City, received through Judge Wilkeson, collected by Wm. Cammack,			145 60
Washington Township, Shelby County, Ohio, School District No. 5,			12 82
		<i>Auxiliary Societies.</i>	
Ashtabula, Ohio, Auxiliary Society, Joseph F. Whitmore, Treasurer,			10
Baldwin County, Alabama, Auxiliary Society, W. C. Dennis, Treasurer,			175
Connecticut State Society, collected at a public meeting in Centre Church, Hartford, after addresses by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Chief Justice Williams, and the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet,			363 24
Hocking County, Ohio, Auxiliary Society,			14
Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, do.			239 40
Newburyport, Mass., Ladies' do.	E. Perkins, Secretary,		37
Norfolk Auxiliary Society, by Rev. J. C. Smith,			165 55
Virginia Auxiliary Society, B. Brand, Treasurer,			500
Wheeling, Va. do.	W. F. Peterson, Secretary,		91 30
		<i>Towards the purchase of a Ship.</i>	
New Jersey State Society, on Ship account, by W. Halsey, Agent,			1550
New York City Society, by Rev. Dr. Proudfit, Secretary,			1500
H. V. Garretson, New York,			100
John Hall, Ashtabula, Ohio,			7
		<i>Life Members.</i>	
Transmitted by Rev. Wm. Winans, of Centreville, Mississippi:			
Ladies of the Benevolent Society of the Methodist Epis. Church, by Mrs. Mary M-Gehee, Secretary, to constitute Rev. Wm. Winans a Life Member,			30
Ladies of Wilkinson Circuit, to constitute Rev. W. Langail do.			31
do. Feliciana do. to constitute Rev. Wm. H. Watkins, do.			30
do. Washington Station, to constitute Rev. Elijah Steele do.			30
Mrs. Ann Brabston, to constitute Rev. Benj. M. Drake, do.			30
Ladies of Homes Circuit, to constitute Rev. John E. Byrd do.			30
Rev. Charles K. Marshall, to constitute Miss Sarah Lane Marshall do.			30
Rev. John Lane, to constitute Miss Eugenia Lane do.			30
		<i>Legacy.</i>	
Late Miss Mary Platt, Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. York, by J. & D. W. Platt, 200			
			\$7,192 29
		<i>African Repository.</i>	
Abner Wesson, Ohio, \$2, Alfred Redington, Augusta, Maine, \$2,			4
Dr. E. Skinner, Agent, \$4, Rev. Jonathan Fisher, Blue Hill, Maine, \$2,			6
R. Grayson, Benton, Miss. \$20, Henry J. Bass, Prospect Hill, Miss. \$2,			22
Miss Kitty Minor, Louisa County, Va. from March 1839 to Dec. 1839,			4
Isaac Foote, Jr. Smyrna, N. Y. \$10, E. S. Snell, Amherst, Mass. \$5,			15
Capt. Lyman Yale, Charlotte, Vt. \$8, J. D. Butler, Rutland, Vt. \$2,			10
Wm. Jarvis, Weathersfield, Vt. \$12, Wm. L. Bullitt, Tamworth, N. H. \$4,			16
Mrs. S. E. T. Strubling, Battletown, Va. \$4, N. Ewing, Union, Pa. \$4,			8
John H. Eaton, Agent, New York, \$80, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Pittsburg, \$3 50,			83 50
Jabez Mead, Agent, Greenwich, Conn. \$40, Rev. Joel Manning, Vermont, \$2,			42
Dr. Wm. H. Williams, Agent, \$33 76, Wm. H. T. Lghman, Maryland, \$18,			51 76
Wm. M-Arthur \$1, Rev. Mr. Rogers \$6, Circleville, Ohio			10
Wm. S. Griffith, Rochester, N. Y. \$10, Alexander McDonald, Washington, \$3,			18
Rev. Wm. Matchet, Agent, \$39, C. W. James, Agent, Cincinnati, \$33 50,			83 50
Gov. Edwd. Coles, Philadelphia, \$5 50, Amos Gustine, Lewistown, Pa. \$10,			15 50
Chs. B. Williams, Richmond, \$10, Lyman Patchin, Bennington, Vt. \$3 50,			13 50

ERRATUM.—Page 80, article respecting the arrival of the Brig Mail and sailing of the ship Saluda, 6th line of the 4th paragraph, for "with emigrants for Bassa Cove" read *with emigrants for Monrovia.*

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.] Washington, April, 1839. [No. 6.

Published by James C. Dunn semi-monthly at \$1.50 a year in advance, or \$2 after six months.

OUR DUTY TO THE AFRICANS IN OUR MIDST, &c.

THREE papers, under the above title, have been published in "The Reflector and Schenectady (N. York) Democrat," and have been communicated for insertion in the African Repository. We take pleasure in giving place to them, and in the evidence which they afford of an increasing interest in our great and holy enterprise. Time was when we were almost the only laborers in this cause; but such now is the awakened interest in its behalf, that our pages are scarcely adequate to contain the interesting matter that pours in upon us from every quarter. Whilst these papers will be found of peculiar interest to those who have but just commenced to inquire on the subject of Colonization, the sound and enlarged views of the writer will commend them to those also who have marked the progress of the Society from its commencement, and afford them stronger ground of hope in our rising Colonies, as the means of disenthraling the colored race of both continents. The writer will perceive that we have corrected some errors into which he has fallen, doubtless, for want of the necessary documents.

OUR DUTY TO THE AFRICANS IN OUR MIDST, ETC.

Liberia, in Western Africa, with its adjacent territory, is the happiest location for colonizing our liberated Africans who choose to go and enjoy their freedom to the fullest practicable extent.

If, in view of the disappointments which have attended all that has been done for the Africans in this country—if the character and circumstances of this people, in the opinion of temperate and wise men, ensure the expectation of such results as reasonable and inevitable—if they cannot be located any where around us without being subjected to disadvantages which forbid their elevation,—we conclude that a fair and honorable restitution for their wrongs cannot be made to them in this land, nor in any other land to which they might be induced to emigrate and unite with a nation much advanced in intellectual and moral attainments. *Colonization alone* can meet their exigencies, and, we must add, colonization in that land where their comfort, prosperity and improvement shall be promoted with least interruption and greatest security by the means they at present possess, and which have been

acquired amongst ourselves. They should, moreover, be so colonized as to be constituted by themselves. They must be the leading people who are to give directions to the habits, improvements and entire character of the rising nation. Were they colonized with others more numerous than themselves, whether of the same race or of different races, whether superior or inferior to themselves, it would be injurious to them.

In connection with their superiors, feelings associated with their own inferiority would instantly be awakened in minds accustomed to such emotions and to their debasing influence, and would subject them to struggles and discouragements that must, at least, retard their progress, and, for a considerable time, render them unhappy, before they could be excited by a spirit of independence and enterprise. On the other hand, connected with their inferiors, as uneducated or heathen, the little improvement they have gained would be jeopardised, seeing they are yet destitute of correct principles, sufficiently fixed and definite to give them a commanding influence over others, especially if their number were so much inferior to the others as to give the ascendancy to them. In one or the other of these connections, they must suffer. Should we, therefore, with the light afforded us, place them in either of these circumstances, they would suffer injustice at our hands. They are entitled to a kind and judicious provision from us for their future welfare, and to our fostering care. We ought to feel a sincere and deep concern for their elevation and happiness. The peculiar solicitude expressed by the conduct of some of the slave owners at the South for their liberated slaves exhibits a character of sensations which we ought to love and cherish. At the request of their servants, they emancipated them to go to Liberia; they made provision for their voyage and for their comfortable residence in Liberia, the land of freedom, which they had chosen. Much like a parent for his children, they were anxious for the well-being of their servants, and, as far as practicable, they secured all sources and safeguards for their comfort. Our selection of the country for their colony, and our endeavors to effect their establishment in it, should be made with views and feelings of the same kind.

It has been said that Liberia, in Western Africa, with its surrounding country, is the proper location for such a colony. It is a region which is eligible, in this case, and for our purpose, in preference to every other known to us on the face of the earth. There is, indeed, no other region where tracts of land can be procured of sufficient extent for their present accommodation and for their future increase; nor any so conveniently accessible for us. Here is territory enough, and the native proprietors have become more than willing to sell to the Colonists. The jealousy and rage which appeared in the commencement of the colony, under the care of the estimable and much lamented Ashmun, seemed almost to forbid the attempt. National prejudice, apprehensions lest they should be prevented from trading in slaves, together with the influence of slave dealers from other nations, as well as their own, exciting the natives to attempt the destruction of the Colonists, made them desperate in their purpose of extermination. But, after a few defeats from the Colonists, in defence of their purchased possessions, they not only ceased from hostilities, but were reconciled to the residence of these strangers on their coast, became friendly, and now even solicit of them the privilege of intercourse and instruction, and are ready to sell almost any portion of their territory that may be needed for the colony. The climate, with its peculiar diseases, both tropical and local, especially their injudicious location at first on the Island of Sherbro, were destructive to the health of the first settlers, and carried off great proportions of their number by death. Yet, even under their circumstances, unfavorable as they were, the sickness

about ten o'clock, on the 11th instant. The Zoolahs might justly claim the victory, though it was dearly bought.

17. A sad and awful day! I took a long walk in the morning, chiefly with the view of visiting some more villages. On arriving at the first, I saw a young warrior; and, on my asking him and the women about whether they would like to be taught, he returned answer that the whole commando had been destroyed by the Zoolahs, and that all the white men were killed. I pursued my walk to Mr. Ogle's own village; but, ere I arrived, the sound of weeping and lamentation met my ear. I entered Mr. Ogle's hut, where a great number of natives were assembled. He himself had not gone out this time to fight; and he now acquainted me with the various reports which he had heard, which, though differing in many particulars, all agreed in this, that there had been a great slaughter both of the natives and white people. He had scarcely begun to tell me what had happened, when a native woman arrived, bringing further intelligence; at which all the women in the village set up loud cries and wailings, running in all directions, crying, in their own language, "Alas! alas!" As yet, no man had arrived from the commando who had actually seen the fight; but, in a few minutes, a warrior arrived with his gun, having fled seventy-five miles in a day and a half, from the very scene of action. The intelligence which he brought corroborated the former reports respecting the general massacre of white people and black; and now the scene was heart-rending beyond all example. The tumultuous cries of the distressed women, whose husbands were supposed to have been slaughtered, made the air resound. One woman was seen wailing with her hands at the back of her head, crying mournfully, "Borya baba!"—return my father! An English woman, among the rest, was almost frantic with grief. In the mean time, the men eagerly gathered round the messenger, to hear particulars. As it was expected that the Zoolahs would pursue their victory, and come down immediately on Port Natal, I observed that it was of paramount importance that we should be prepared for an eternal world, and exhorted them to seek the Lord. After leaving the village, I heard the voice of weeping and lamentation for more than a mile. At night, we went on board the brig *Comet*, Captain Haddon, which, providentially, is now in the bay.

19. I visited a white man, who, with three other Europeans, effected an escape. He was lying under a wagon, severely wounded in his knee. He had received two other wounds, which were now healed. It appears that the Port-Natal army crossed the Tugala at day-break on the morning of the 17th, and attacked a Zoolah village. In a short time, myriads of the enemy were seen pouring down the hills. Such of the Natal natives as fought with spears ran to the white people, and the natives who carried guns, for protection: at the same time casting off the white calico which had been tied round their bodies as a badge of distinction. Being followed by the enemy, it was impossible now to distinguish the Zoolahs from the Natal natives. It is stated that multitudes of the black people fled, and were pursued by thousands of Zoolahs, who killed more in the flight than in the battle. The loss on both sides was very great: but, all the leaders of the Natal army being killed, Dingaan may justly reckon that he has triumphed over his foes in this quarter. Nearly every individual of the party with whom I conversed on my arrival at Port Natal and dissuaded from the fight, besides many others of the white men whom I knew and had seen so lately, had perished. Of seventeen Englishmen who went out, only four returned.

To this picture Mr. Hewetson adds—

War is a curse in this fine country, and, I believe, in every other in which it is carried on. Those who think differently would change their opinion, if they heard the shrieks of the mothers, wives and daughters of those who fall in battle. The fresh arrivals of the few who returned bring more tales of woe; as the poor creatures hoped the best, until they heard the contrary. So utterly abandoned are they to grief, that they forsake their huts, and live in the corn-fields, and suffer the cattle to come and destroy the corn before their eyes, although in it their chief maintenance consists.

APRIL 24. This morning we saw two large bodies of the Zoolah army coming down the hills. The black shields showed the regiment of boys, or those who are not suffered to shave their heads, not having distinguished themselves in battle; the others, with white shields, showed the Unkunkinglove regiment, or body-guards. Each regiment averages 1,000 men. There were other regiments, but we could not distinguish them at this distance. See the merciful dealings of the Lord!—a vessel lying in the bay—the captain being sick when the wind was favorable! If this had not occurred, every man, woman and child would, in all human probability, have been butchered by these enraged savages. Besides, we got timely notice; and here we are in safety, while thousands of armed warriors are roaming about, to kill all whom they can find. Oh for a grateful heart!

Climate, Productions, and Condition of the Population at Delagoa Bay.

On the 11th of May, Messrs. Owen and Hewetson left Natal, and on the 20th the latter writes—

This morning, we entered the spacious bay, Delagoa, thirty miles wide at the mouth. In the evening, as we came up this large river, a boat came to meet us, containing the Portuguese governor, an Arab, a Malay, and Mozambique soldiers; and, in half an hour after, I heard the strange jargon of six languages, all being spoken at once, between sailors, soldiers, interpreters, etc. A Dutchman was one of the party; and he told us that his people were all sick—they had buried one this morning.

26—27. That monster, intemperance, finds its way every where, and, as a matter of course, has its attendants—crime and misery. The soldiers are foremost here in evil.—These are some of the evils which attend civilized man in his intercourse with savages, except he is directed by divine grace. This lovely Lord's-day evening is defiled, by Europeans drunk, or natives at work. The natives are ignorant of its sacred obligations; but the Europeans know better.

29. There is no corn cultivated here; but, at some distance, rice is grown. The boats are the rudest attempts imaginable; as they have no saws, each board costs them a tree. The boards are stitched together with grass ropes; so that, of course, they ship plenty of water. Many things are to be got here—ivory in great abundance; ambergris sometimes: fowls, pigs and fish are very cheap. Here are limes, bananas and cocoanuts. Here are also a great variety of singing-birds, which are brought for sale. Old iron is the best currency; but they have no stores to get clothes, nor any sort of bread but what is made from rice; neither have they tea, nor sugar; and, until the Boers came, they had no milk; nor meat, except pigs and fowls. The months of January and February are sickly. Dingaan, the Zoolu tyrant, attacked this place, and killed the late governor, about five years ago. They have a strong fort; but the guns are eaten with rust, and the greater part of the seventy soldiers are the emaciated victims of intemperance and vice. They still think that they could resist the Zoolus, if they made an attack, but I have my doubts, if the Zoolus had the inducement of cattle.

Delagoa Bay, a slave-port of Southeastern Africa, held by the Portuguese, is north of the 26th parallel of latitude, and about 300 miles northeast from Natal. Even as far as this point, it seems that the Dutch farmers from the Cape colony have penetrated, still encountering hardships and disasters in their march. Of the unhappy remnant found at Delagoa Bay, Mr. Owen writes—

As a proof of the unhealthiness of the place, there is the hull of a small schooner of sixty tons on the beach, the crew of which all died from the influence of the climate, when they came into the country to trade. We here saw the shattered remains of Louis Triecharde's party, which was the first company of emigrant farmers that left the Colony, some years ago. The afflictions which they have undergone are of a truly pitiable kind. Out of eighteen families, comprising about one hundred individuals, who emigrated under Triecharde, two married men only, viz. Triecharde and his son, and a few widows and children, are all that now remain. Nine complete families, who separated from Triecharde, were destroyed by the native tribes through which they had to pass in quest of a settlement. Five times, generally in the night, was Triecharde's party assailed by the savages, some of whom were armed with bows and poisoned arrows.—The farmers were, however, always successful in driving them away with their guns.—On one occasion, in the night, the Mantatees, a tribe in the interior, were about to fall on them with sixty men, when the younger Triecharde shot their leader, who, as he fell, received in his side one of his own poisoned arrows. His weapons were taken, and shown to us, particularly the arrow in question. But these were not the only dangers which this party were obliged to encounter. Having escaped the violence of man, they began, one after another, to fall victims to the climate. The Portuguese sent an escort to bring them to Delagoa Bay, where they are now suffering from the bilious intermittent fever, which they caught in the course of their wanderings. Several have died since they reached the place; and no fewer than three adult persons perished in the short time we were there: one of these was the younger Triecharde's wife, whom I buried by the side of her mother-in-law. The rest we left all ill, with very few exceptions; nor is it probable that a single individual among them will survive, as there is no medical man to advise them, nor any one that understands medicine.

The settlement of Lorenzo Marques contains about 100 individuals, including Portuguese, Mozambiques, and one or two Malays. Most of the inhabitants are connected with government, or are soldiers belonging to the fort. They have no priest, nor any

and mortality in Liberia have at no time been equal to that of numerous colonies of former days that may be named, which, notwithstanding, were continued by reason of the prospect of wealth, and are now flourishing, though not freed from unusual proportions of death, compared with others. Nor has the unhealthiness of Liberia been equal to that of many new settlements in our own country, within our own recollection, that have also continued to fill up with immigrants, and have become populous and wealthy. But now, since the location of the colony has been changed to Cape Montserado and the adjacent country, a more elevated and healthy ground, and since the knowledge of the influence of the climate and its indigenous diseases, which has been acquired by physicians, has become more extensive and discriminating, they are under the control of remedies, and deaths are not more frequent than they are among ourselves. Governor Matthias, of Bassa Cove, in Liberia, stated, in an address delivered before a colonization meeting, held in New York, in June last, that, according to a medical report made from records which had been kept by his direction, the deaths from August, 1837, to April, 1838, had not exceeded one per month, except five, who had all died within the month of March; and of these five, three were children under one year old; and of the whole number, only one had died of the fever peculiar to the climate of Africa.

The soil in Liberia, as it regards fertility, is not surpassed by any. It yields tropical productions of a superior quality, such as coffee, the sugar cane, senna, cassia, &c., rice and cotton also, and of Indian corn, two crops in a season. The soil is remarkably mellow, while it is rich, and is cultivated generally with little labor. In addition to these observations on the subject of the climate and soil, it must be observed that, although the Africans and their descendants in this country, by the long residence of some among us, and by the birth and nurture of others, have become acclimated here, and have undergone considerable change in their constitution; yet to those of their brethren who have immigrated there, that country has proved congenial and less alarming than to others. Accounts of the most authentic character, furnished within two years, in support of the above, and of more enlarged favorable statements, have been so numerous, that it would require a needless expense of time to collect and publish them at present. I will refer the *honest inquirer* to the address of Governor Matthias, the Rev. Mr. Seys, and a letter of Captain William C. Waters, published in the *Christian Intelligencer*, 30th June last, in the city of New York. Also, the writings of Dr. McDowall, a gentleman of liberal education and accurate observation, who has spent above two years in the colony as a physician, devoting himself to a strict inquiry into the state and circumstances of the people, are very full and satisfactory. These writings have been published in the *African Repository*, and in the *Colonization Herald of Philadelphia*; in which periodicals are contained many other statements, made by gentlemen of undoubted integrity, and who were disinterested men.

The increase of the colony, by a wise and kind interposition of God, has been arrested for a short time. Had the current of uneducated and undisciplined emigrants continued flowing into the colony till the present time, as it did three or four years ago, it would, in all probability, have been unable to sustain itself. A number of discouraging impediments, especially the unexpected and great embarrassment of the Society's funds, obliged its Managers to suspend their extensive operations, and to attend to their means.— Since that, the attention both of the Colonists and the Society has been directed to the civil, social and religious interests of the people. Their organization has been improved in every respect, and the community is now much better prepared to receive large accessions than with safety to themselves and their

new associates. Yet we must say, considering it is less than twenty years since their first settlement was made on Cape Montserado, the progress of colonization under their management has been rapid—the increase and improvements which have been effected, in comparison with other attempts of the kind, have been great and encouraging. Ten villages, or settlements, have been formed, viz: Monrovia, Caldwell, Millsburg, Marshall, New Georgia, Edina, Bassa Cove, Bexley, Mississippi, and Cape Palmas, or Maryland.—The four first named flourishing settlements were founded by the American Colonization Society, and have been constantly under its fostering care.—New Georgia is inhabited by recaptured Africans, placed there by the Government of the United States, and is under the care of an agent employed by it. Bassa Cove and Bexley are under the care of the Pennsylvania and New York Auxiliary Societies, and, at their solicitation, and by consent of the inhabitants, Edina, which was originally formed by the Parent Society, has been placed under their care and protection also. Cape Palmas was founded by the State of Maryland, and its principal town is named Harper, after General Harper, a distinguished friend of the cause. The Legislature of the State has appropriated for the support of this settlement, \$20,000 a year for ten years. The population, in all, numbers about five thousand.—Monrovia, the seaport, besides the stores and dwellings of smaller dimensions, contains a dozen three story dwelling houses, built of stone, as many stores of the same materials and having three stories, with stone wharfs, three stone houses for worship, a court-house of the same material, and three school houses. Throughout the ten villages, the people are furnished with stated Christian instruction and common education, in greater proportion to their number than any of the most favored places in the United States. The temperance effort has been put forth with such unanimity, that there is scarcely an adult among them who is not a member of that society. A gentleman who had resided there above a twelvemonth, stated that he knew not a village in this land where there is less intemperance and profanity, or a more general observance of the Lord's day, than he had witnessed in Liberia. There is a considerable coasting trade carried on by the Colonists, employing at least fifteen schooners, most of which are of their own building. A large ship, manned by African freemen, is now added to their number, to carry on trade between them and the United States; and the whole is under the genial influence of civil institutions like our own—*strictly republican*—and fostered by the vigilance and care of our wisest and most experienced men.

PHILO.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

[From the *Missionary Herald*.]

MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

From the journals of the Rev. Messrs. Owen and Hewetson, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, stationed at Umgungulovu, the residence of Dingaan and capital of the Zulu country, pretty copious extracts are inserted below, that the reader may have a fuller history than communications previously inserted have afforded of the distressing scenes which were witnessed during the few weeks which followed the breaking up of the missions in Dingaan's country, as narrated at pp. 307—313 of the last volume. The murder of the Dutch delegation by Dingaan, it will be recol-

lected, was on the 5th of February, 1838; immediately after which, the Zulu army fell upon the advance party of the Boers. Early in March, an expedition was fitted out at Natal, consisting of white men and natives, to invade Dingaan, and take his cattle. In this they were somewhat successful. He soon, however, came upon them with an army, and spread terror and destruction in the vicinity of Natal. To this state of things the following extracts from Mr. Hewetson's journal relate. Ambanati was a missionary station occupied by Captain Gardiner, within a few days' ride of Natal, which had just been abandoned.

Country desolated by War and Wild Beasts.

APRIL 11, 1838. We started this morning at two o'clock, as our neighbors would not suffer us to light fires, and we needed our supper. When daylight came, we discovered that we had left the road, and got into a slough where the elephant and buffalo resorted for coolness: the reeds were upward of sixteen feet high. We got out with a little difficulty, and saw, as we thought, a wild pig. Two of us seized guns; and, coming up to the carcase of an elephant, on which the hyenas and beasts of prey had been feasting, a lioness bounded near us, growling as she went. We levelled, but could not get a shot, on account of the grass, which was here up to our arm-pits. It is dangerous to have any thing to do with the African lion, as he is not the gentleman that we read of in books, but a villain, if he can be. We saw numbers of Jackals. We outspanned in a lovely plain, called, by the Natal hunters, George's Town, abounding with deer, but uninhabited by man;—the remains of a native village, telling us that the devastating wars of Chakka and his successor, Dingaan, had given it to the beasts of prey, who roam unmolested among the beautiful trees, or repose on the rich turf. At last, Ambanati came in view—a romantic spot. On the right, the sea is seen rolling a tremendous surf, while all around little hills caused a pleasing variety of landscape. When we got there, all was silent as death. The benevolent proprietors were now on the deep, and the affrighted natives had fled for refuge to the bush. Every article was exactly in the way that the family had left it: in one place, clothing for the natives; in another, books for their instruction. Alas! that these plans should be entirely frustrated, seems a mysterious providence. I fear that the station will never have an owner who will supply the place of the good man who has just abandoned it. A few of Captain Gardiner's men made their appearance: they looked miserable. They acted wrong in going to war; and nine of them were killed, and the rest did not know what to do. They despised counsel, and suffered.

12. Yesterday evening I started from Ambanati, thinking to cross the Tongat before dark, but could not, as the river had swollen; so that I was forced to outspan in the neighborhood of the Natal army. These worthies had doubled their forces; and, as they lay round their fires, they presented the strangest sight imaginable. The natives, to distinguish themselves from the enemy, had put on any thing they could provide: some wore for hats beer-strawlers, a sort of sugar-loaf basket; others had on women's gowns, the back in front; others, pieces of calico, etc. Although it was heart-rending to see this fine people about to murder one another, still I could not but gaze at the scene which these creatures presented. I went to their leaders, and endeavored to stop them in every possible way, showing them the madness of facing a force sixteen times their number, the sin of leading these creatures to certain destruction, and their awful responsibility for such actions to a holy and just God. But I spoke to madmen: they thought of nothing but the Zoolah's rich flocks. I little thought that I should never see them more. I invited them to my wagon, that I might read to them—two came. Just as we had done, one of the sentries ran to us, saying that a herd of elephants were coming, and would attack us. I got out, and heard the male elephant make the mountains and valleys ring with the most terrific noise. The whole troop passed near us; but, as we were to leeward, we were not molested. I am told that, if they had got the scent of man, they would certainly have attacked us. The elephant here, full grown, is eighteen feet high; and, if I credit those who hunt them, he is not the grave creature described by travellers, but the tyrant of the desert—and the sound of this trumpet seemed to confirm it. I never heard this strange noise spoken of until to-night. On returning home, we met about 500 natives, armed with assagais and shields; while in the rear were a considerable number of women, carrying Indian corn for the army. As they passed, they sang the wild war-ongs of the country; the whole party accompanying the singer with their elbows, wrists, etc., and joining in the chorus, which was merely a repetition of "Huz, huz."

14. I got home in safety, after travelling through a country in a state of war, and inhabited only by wild beasts. In this journey I saw, as far as the eye could reach, luxuriant grass, green as a garden of leeks, evergreen trees, hill and dale, all in pleasing variety—all without one human soul, or one beast that acknowledged man as his master.

17. I wandered this day through the delightful gardens of an unconquered tribe, who, unable to defend cattle, betook themselves to tillage, and now have five miles in a good state of cultivation. They have Indian corn ten feet high; with plots of amadoombi, a root not unlike potatoes, the leaf resembling the parsley; and izingeloo, an agreeable sort of pulse. All this immense tract was cultivated by the females, with a spade in the form of a scraper used in English houses. I had an interpreter with me, and entered into conversation with several men whom I met at the entrance of the cattle-fold. They are very communicative, answering freely every question, and, in their turn, asking many questions. They seemed surprised when I informed them about the Bible and some of its contents, and listened with great attention. They are excellent judges of cattle, of which they are fond. I walked about twenty miles this day, through a country inhabited by a tribe who escaped the cruelties of Dingaan and his murdering predecessor, Chakka. These people had no cattle till lately; and, living in a place not easily approached by an enemy, they are hospitable and communicative. From this tribe the Fingoes descended, who are now at Port Elizabeth, and are extremely frugal and industrious.

As a vessel was providentially in the harbor of Natal, Messrs. Owen and Hewetson went on board on the approach of Dingaan's army to the place, where they were detained by adverse weather till after he had retired from his work of devastation. Mr. Owen gives the following account of his movements and success, when his army came into contact with the main body of the Dutch Boers:

Victory over the Dutch and Port-Natal Settlers.

From a Scotchman connected with the Boers, I learned pretty full particulars of the commencement of hostilities between them and the Zoolah chief. On the 6th instant, a commando, consisting of 800 fighting men, under Peter Uys, left the camp, and proceeded into the Zoolah country—found no enemy till they arrived within half an hour's ride, and were within sight, of the capital. Dingaan had ordered all the cattle to be driven away, so that they found but one stray ox. The despot's army was drawn up on some rocks; through which there was a narrow pass, from which the Boers were to make their egress, before they could reach the royal residence. The rocks formed a half circle: on each quadrant sat a division of the Zoolah army, guarding the pass. A third division remained at some distance, to fall on the rear of the Boers as soon as they had entered the ground which the Zoolahs had chosen for the fight. By this means they hoped to surround them, and prevent all opportunity of escape. Peter Uys divided his men into two principal parties, which were to commence with the two divisions of Zoolahs who were arranged on the rocks. A smaller division, under Cobus Uys, was stationed by itself, with orders not to attack the third party of Zoolahs unless they should happen to make the first onset. The division which Peter Uys commanded advanced and fired. The party of the enemy whom this division attacked were quickly put to the rout. Meanwhile, the other main division of the Boers met with a signal defeat.—Having fired not more than sixteen shots, they fled. The Zoolahs, returning from the pursuit, and being quickly joined by the other two divisions, now hemmed in the remaining Boers. Before this, however, Peter Uys, his son, a boy about twelve years old, who fought at his side, and ten other men, had fallen. They were surrounded in a clough, from which they were not able to extricate themselves. Uys received a wound in his thigh, and fell from his horse. Being mounted again, he continued to fight; but, fainting from the loss of blood, he once more fell from his horse; when he was heard to exclaim, "Fight your way out, my brave boys! I must die." The Zoolahs then came and speared him. The Boers, being surrounded by their enemy, who were vastly their superiors in numbers, continued the fight for about an hour and a half, keeping up a continued fire, dismounting and advancing several paces, till they were able to take a sure aim at their adversaries, and then retreating to their horses—which are trained to stand perfectly still in the midst of this noise and firing—mounting and loading. On the other hand, the Zoolahs were not able to come sufficiently near to take aim with their spears—which on this occasion they threw—before they were shot. Thus, about 500 of them were killed, though some reckoned their loss at 1,000. At length, the Boers, unable to make their enemy retreat, were obliged to retreat themselves; which they accomplished by directing a fire simultaneously to one point of the ring; and, having thus made a lane with their guns through the Zoolahs, they rode over the dead bodies, and escaped. A party of nine hid themselves in some Indian corn, in order to cut off some spies who had been observed to follow them all day, with a view to notice the place of their encampment, that they might fall on them at night. At sunset, as these spies, seven in number, approached the place where the liars-in-wait were concealed, the latter issued forth, and each shot his man dead in a moment. The battle was fought

buried with the body. These were carried first to the island, and placed upon the beach under the flying flag, which had been furled in crossing over. Then came the coffin, accompanied only by the number just necessary for performing the burial. The procession was again formed, and now advanced in greater order. The individuals bearing a quarter of the slaughtered bullock, the goat, fowls, and the rice, led the way. Then followed the standard-bearer, immediately preceding the body, and others carrying the chests of cloths and crockery. Winding their way between rocks and bushes, they proceeded slowly to the place of burial; the whole of the route being previously sprinkled with rice, by the way of appeasing and conciliating the favor of the devil. At last they stopped in about the centre of the island, where, digging a shallow grave, they deposited the body. Upon it they threw the crockery, etc., previously broken into a thousand pieces; and around the grave they strewed the cloths, calicoes and gingham, torn and mutilated in like manner. Upon a rock, and near the place, were left the meat and rice, the latter being scattered in every direction.

Thus closed the burial of a "great man" of the Greybo tribe, in Africa. In witnessing this scene, I was never more deeply impressed with their degradation. It seems to be nothing more than a vain desire of empty show, and affectation of wealth. But little or no sorrow, in my view, characterized their doings; and, throughout the whole, I could think of nothing else but "devils and lost spirits." When I thought of the usual consequences of death among this people, the charges of witchcraft, and the punishment of many innocent beings, by poison, sadness and sorrow "gat hold upon me," and I could but wonder at the delay of the wrath of God against such ungodliness and unrighteousness of men.

I have often tried to get at their real object in burying cloth with the dead, and in depositing meat and rice near them; but, in general, the only answer obtained has been, "that be country fash"—"white man hab him fash, and dis be country fash." On this occasion, however, I was informed, by one of the principal and most intelligent men, that it was for the use of the deceased. I asked if he supposed a dead man capable of eating food. "No! no!" with quick reply; "but spose he die and we no give him money, that time he come to t'other place, (the land of spirits,) when they look him, and he no hab money, den they say, 'ugh! he be poor fellow,' and no let him in; so they make palaver for him. Spose he hab plenty thing, den they take him in, and he be great man among 'em, and they do him good fash."

This seems to be about all the idea they have of a futurity. They believe after a man dies, his soul appears again in this world, after a short time, in the body of an infant, who again in turn re-appears in the form of another, and so on eternally. Human existence thus becomes a circle, an unceasing round of life and death, so to speak, while no accountability, no judgment enters into the view.

"Seah" had been my patient, and had long been laboring under a very bad cough, and died by consumption. He had lost all faith in "country doctors," and, during his last illness, requested to be carried out to the mission, to evade their cruel treatment and disgusting nostrums. Their influence, however, was too great, and prevented 'is. The night before his death, he declared to the by-standers that his death was not occasioned by witchcraft, and forbade the administration of any red water on his account. This is a case exhibiting the influence of the missionary. The views of this man had been so far changed as to save the lives of many others through this single request. Have we not encouragement to believe that our influence will go further? May we not hope that our efforts will result in the salvation of souls?

LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser :

GENTLEMEN—The following is an extract from a letter I have just received from Dr. W. Johnson, the acting Governor of the united Colonies of Bassa Cove and Edina. I take the liberty to send it to you, to dispose of as you think proper.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. MATTHIAS.

"Bassa Cove, August 2d, 1838.

"Rev. J. J. Matthias :

"DEAR SIR—A brig arrived to-day from Sinoe, where she has been to transport emigrants: and an opportunity is presented by her return to New Orleans of communicating to you. From your acquaintance with the gene-

ral course of affairs here, there will be but little novelty in my letter, things having gone on much as usual since your departure. The colony, I believe, is quite as prosperous as ever. Health is generally good; and, though our stock of merchandize and provisions is much reduced, yet there is very little complaint of any want. From the best information that I can obtain, I conclude that the crop of rice is three or four times as great as it was last year. We have planted 2,000 coffee trees, and Messrs. Sheridan & Savage 8,000, intending to increase their number to 100,000. Mr. Sheridan is more and more disposed, as he observes the success of agriculture, to prosecute it on a larger scale.

"He has appeared to be quite friendly—has made no trouble, except by the bad calculations he has made for the emigrants, and the expense we have consequently incurred. He was inexperienced in the country; and I think the circumstances of the emigrants should have been investigated, as they were liable to fall into our hands sooner or later, and that he should have agreed to carry them through the six months, or have delivered them and their property to us. He has been in bad health for some time past, but has not applied to me for advice. He is active in conducting the Sunday school in Edina.

"Messrs. Corothers & Benson have planted 4,000 coffee trees, which are doing well; and many others, a large number.

"Mr. Humphries has deceased, after lingering with a pulmonary affection until he was extremely emaciated. I intend to have the highland at this end of the B. plantation cleared, at one contract, as soon as the dries commence. It is the only good coffee land that we have in its neighborhood, and is of great value.

"Green appears to be a very honest, good man, but has the intermittent fever frequently; and Wesley and James have it occasionally. For my part, I am well, except for occasional fits of indigestion. I weighed 6 lbs. more a short time ago than when I started from America.

"Mr. Draper is about planking his vessel; she measures 23 tons, and will be totally different in workmanship and appearance from the small craft at the Cape, and, I think, no disgrace to an American port.

"The mill [a wind saw mill] is ready to be raised, except the framing of some more braces and making pins. I have been the cause of much delay, for the want of time and strength to make brace patterns. Have been obliged to do a great part of the marking out the timber for framing with my own hands, and was for some time thus employed in the afternoons or all day.

"We have ploughed and planted the kitchen garden, but few of the American seeds came up. Our ploughs are too small and awkwardly made, and by no means fit to till the ground, which is covered with grass, and filled with roots. We need two horse ploughs—we want jacks. The vessels now in harbor took 30 of these from the Cape de Verds to Sinoe.

"There is a general intention expressed by those who have farms south of St. Johns, to cultivate them in the next dries, and I hope to have established a good sugar plantation. A small wind mill, which would cost about \$300, might be built by two persons; and the wind is good there, as on the beach. The two farms would contain 96 acres, and would be a source of great profit to them, and benefit to the colony.

"There are seven farms very eligibly located at Bexley, for the settlement of as many emigrant families by the next expedition, if it does not arrive before we can get the place prepared for them; and I intend to engage Frank to clear 40 acres for a good plantation, to be situated on 3d street, rather than on the river, so as to break open the country and facilitate the settlement of emigrants. I can contract with him for 400 bars.

"I find that a good fort can be built at Bexley, of the rocks in the river, nearly as cheap as was estimated for a block house. During the dries, we shall have a most excellent selection of granite blocks from the river, and, if not used for this, they will be for some other use of less importance. It is our opinion that the neighboring chiefs will be more ready to sell their land upon having such a fort erected near them, and, also, that it may probably be the means of opening trade with the Manding's country. Our trade is now with the nations more limited than heretofore, and so must continue as long as so many English vessels and factories are on the coast, with goods cheaper and more saleable than ours.

"The Presbyterian church is nearly finished.

"The citizens of Edina are removing their fences, and will finish, after I shall have done surveying the town: nearly all the space allotted for the town is now taken up, and I shall lay out Fourth and Fifth streets.

"I think seriously of teaching a school again six months or a year, provided I am relieved from my present duties, should I be appointed by the Society.

"The vessel now unexpectedly sails. I have just now for the first time thought that this might be published: if so, do not expose my careless and loose style.

"Very respectfully and humbly yours,

"W. JOHNSON."

[From the Pioneer.]

COLONIZATION MEETING IN SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

On the evening of Monday, the 11th Feb., a number of the citizens of Springfield (Ohio) and its vicinity met at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Springfield, to consider the propriety of forming a Colonization Society.

On motion, Charles Anthony was chosen Chairman, and Wm. A. Rogers Secretary of the meeting. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. F. Sawyer. The Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, then, on invitation, addressed the meeting, in a very eloquent and appropriate manner. At the conclusion of Mr. Gurley's address, the following resolutions were offered by E. H. Cumming, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the design of the American Colonization Society, and regard it as worthy of the united and generous support of every citizen of the United States.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the scheme of African Colonization is marked with especial wisdom and benevolence, in that it is adapted to unite the contributions and efforts of patriots and Christians from every section of the Union in unexceptionable and practicable measures for the benefit of the colored race, both in this country and in Africa.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the recent revival and re-organization of the Ohio State Colonization Society; and that it is expedient to form in this county a Colonization Society auxiliary to that institution.

The following Constitution for such Society was then adopted:

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called the Clark County Colonization Society, and shall be auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

ART. 2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the Parent Institution at Washington in the colonization of the free people of color of the United States on the Coast of Africa; and to do this, not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

ART. 3d. An annual subscription of one dollar shall constitute an individual a member of this Society, and the payment, at any one time, of five dollars, a member for life.

ART. 4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, six Managers, a Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

ART. 5th. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 6th. The Board of Managers shall meet, to transact the business of the Society, once in every month.

ART. 7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

ART. 8th. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the Ohio State Society and other Societies.

ART. 9th. An annual meeting of this Society shall be held on the first Monday of December in each year.

Twenty-seven persons then subscribed their names and the requisite sums to constitute them members of said Society.

On motion of E. H. Cumming,

Jeremiah Warder, Isaac Hendershott and Milo G. Williams were appointed a Committee to nominate Officers for the Society for the ensuing year.

Said Committee reported—for President, CHARLES ANTHONY; 1st Vice President, JEREMIAH WARDER; 2d do., IRA PAIGE; Secretary, ISAAC HENDERSHOTT; Treasurer, REUBEN MILLER; Managers, WILLIAM A. ROGERS, EDWARD H. CUMMING, J. F. SAWYER, EDMUND OGDEN, HENRY BRETNEY, and WOLCOTT SPENCER—and their report was accepted.

On motion,

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens to patronize, as they may find it convenient, the African Repository, the official publication of the Colonization Society, published monthly at Washington City—the Christian Statesman, published weekly at the same place—the Colonization Herald, published at Philadelphia—and the Liberia Herald, published at Monrovia, in Africa.

On motion of Dr. Hendershott,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Rev. Mr. Gurley for the great ability and zeal with which he has advocated the cause of African Colonization since his arrival amongst us; and we fondly hope that his future labors and efforts in this benevolent enterprise may be attended with the most successful and beneficial results.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this town.

C. ANTHONY, *President*.

W. A. ROGERS, *Secretary*.

Springfield, Feb. 22d, 1839.

DEBATE ON COLONIZATION.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 2d March:

A debate on the claims of the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the community will be held on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, commencing at 3 o'clock.

The question for discussion will be—“*Is the American Colonization Society worthy of the confidence and charities of the American people?*”

The affirmative will be supported by Rev. R. R. GURLEY, of Washington City, Agent of the American Colonization Society; and the negative by the Rev. J. BLANCHARD, Pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church in this place.

form of religion. In Delagoa Bay, the wives are the slaves of their husbands; for this has been a slave-port, and the inhabitants continue to purchase slaves of the natives.—They, however, treat them with kindness; though, for the first few days, they confine them in chains, to prevent them from running away—as we saw. The English river, which shortly branches out into three streams, is, at Lorenzo Marques, about two miles broad, and is navigable with ships for many miles. There are distant mountains in the horizon; but the country about Delagoa Bay is flat, and contains very poor pasture.—There are scarcely any cattle, but such as belong to the Dutch, who have immense flocks and herds. The natives, as well as the Portuguese, seem to live chiefly on rice, Indian corn, poultry, pigs, etc. Lemons, citrons, pine apples and bananas grow here, as well as the cocoa-nut tree and other fruits. The whole country, as far as the south bank of the English river, nominally belongs to Dingaan. It is occupied by various tribes, who are all tributary to that despot. These trade with the Portuguese by means of boats of native structure; the only instance, I believe, of this species of native workmanship in Southeastern Africa. The name of Dingaan has spread terror even beyond the coasts of Delagoa, and his trade extends as far as Inhamboa on the tropic. The Portuguese were once surprised by an army of Dingaan: the governor was killed, and the fort destroyed. The native population is very great in the neighborhood of Lorenzo Marques. About a mile from the settlement, there is a native town, consisting of a vast number of little villages of huts, with some distance between each. Having no cattle, they have no fold; so that the town assumes quite a different appearance from a Zoolu or Caffr town, which consists of huts built round the cattle-fold. The huts at Delagoa Bay are also conical—not bee-hived, like the Zoolu and Caffr huts. The language here spoken by the natives is a remote dialect of the Zoolu: many of them, however, speak the proper Zoolu dialect, and also Portuguese. The ship having discharged her cargo, and exchanged it for ivory, both elephant and sea-cow teeth, and Indian corn, we set sail on Saturday morning, June 16th; and, being carried most of the voyage before a prosperous gale of wind, we had a speedy passage to Algoa Bay, where we anchored on Friday, June 23d, being greeted with much cordiality by our friends.

WESTERN AFRICA.

[From the *Missionary Herald*.]

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Death of a Chief—Funeral Ceremonies.

Under date of May 5th, 1338, Dr. Savage gives the following account, as published in the *Spirit of Missions*, of the proceedings at the decease and funeral of one of the head-men at Cape Palmas. Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop, who visited Cape Palmas in 1834, mention the island off the cape, where the bodies of the dead are deposited, and some of the ceremonies of the interment, [vol. xxx, p. 291.]

Last night, about two o'clock, all were awakened by the repeated discharge of numerous guns at the Cape Town. This proved to be on account of the death of Seah, one of the principal "head-men." He was spoken of as the successor to Freeman, the present king. This firing has continued throughout the day. This is customary on the death of a "great man." Went in to town to witness his funeral. This is the first native interment, all the ceremonies of which I have witnessed. They were as follows:

Just before arriving at the town, I met three natives going for the coffin. This is a change in their custom. Formerly, they put the body into a canoe, and left it on the surface of the ground. This is the third who has been buried in a coffin. As I entered the town, noises from drums, firing, mourning, and crying of the wives of the deceased, were deafening. I proceeded to the house of the deceased, in front of which were assembled hundreds of women and children. Upon a rude bedstead lay the corpse, in a state of almost perfect nudity. In his life-time, he had been a warrior. At his head, on the left, stood fixed in the ground two spears, and a woman by them, holding up to the view of the multitude, leopard, monkey and other skins, which he had taken in the chase and some in war. On the right was his standard, the flag of which, composed of dark blue cotton cloth in the body, white cotton for the border, having a cross of red flannel in the centre, and a long tail of the same material, waved over his head. By his head

sat his chief wife, with a bandanna handkerchief, which she waved to and fro to keep off the flies, accompanying each stroke with a corresponding motion of the head and body, while she poured forth her lamentations loud and long. At the other extremity sat two other wives, holding each a foot in their hands, accompanied by contortions of their bodies, recounting the good qualities of the deceased, and mourning over their loss. Along the side were arranged the rest of his wives, all of whom (eight in the whole) manifested, by their uncouth movements and piteous exclamations, great sorrow at their bereavement. At a short distance, on one side, sat six or eight musicians, with instruments of hollow-wood, and dried skins drawn tensely over one end; upon these, as drums, they incessantly played, which, together with their war-horns, the mourning and crying of the women, the firing of the guns, made up a scene unique beyond conception.

Amidst this confusion, approached a woman with an earthen vessel, containing a light colored fluid. Dipping her hand into it, with the utmost solemnity, she spread it gradually over the face, and then the body. This, as it became dry, appeared like chalk, and gave to the corpse a hideous aspect. Next came two men, brothers of the deceased, with long strips of cloth, (calico, gingham, etc.) which were spread successively over the body. This was to show the number and variety of his robes; in other words, that he was rich, consequently a great man. Then came his ornaments, such as strings of beads of various colors and sizes, strings of leopards' teeth, which, in numbers, are a sign of wealth. These were laid upon and about his heap, and his snuff-box by his side.—Things being thus arranged, the body lay in state.

In another direction, in the centre of a little space, or court-yard, around which are built the houses of the deceased, lay a heap of broken wooden bowls, crockery, etc., ready for the interment. These are considered money and ornaments; and the highest ambition of all who aspire to wealth and influence, is to have the inside of their houses hung with them in great numbers. Around this space, or little yard, were arranged six or eight grave, patriarchal-looking men, having red woollen caps, long grey beards, and in their hands long and highly polished canes. These were the fathers of his wives.—To their view, and to that of spectators, was opened an old leather trunk, filled with his treasures. From this were drawn, piece after piece, calicoes, checks and gingham, in further display of the dead man's wealth.

Two or three hours were thus spent in exhibiting strips of calico, crockery, etc., to impress the surrounding multitude with a lofty idea of his rank and riches. The coffin was then brought forward, made in the usual manner, with rough pine boards. The body was deposited therein, amidst the firing of guns, and terrific sounds of their drums, and war-horns, and the wailings of hundreds of females. Upon and around the sides were packed the cloths before exhibited. The lid was then nailed down, and the coffin covered with blue cotton, striped over with white in figures of a diamond shape. This done, a bullock was produced, and slaughtered by the head of the coffin; the blood, caught in a bowl, was poured upon other cloths and crockery deposited in chests; a kid was likewise killed, and two fowls and rice prepared with palm-oil, for the dead. At last came a moment of comparative silence; and soon after, by the confused movement of the multitude in an opposite direction, the chief of the tribe was seen to be approaching to bid the final adieu to the remains. He wore a white silk hat, and a piece of gingham around the waist: in this simple dress, he proceeded to the head of the coffin, and, leaning over it, resting upon his staff, spoke about five minutes to the corpse;—no one could or would tell me what he said. Having finished, he retired to his house. Then stepped forward a man of striking appearance, and addressed the crowd with great energy. This, it seems, was the "soldier-king, or commander of the military," issuing the orders of the subsequent exercises. The soldiers were to proceed to the front of the agent's house upon the Cape, and there to fire a salute in honor of the dead. At this moment, the coffin was placed upon the heads of two strong men, one at the foot and the other at the head, who immediately proceeded, at a rapid pace, through the winding streets of the town, till they came in front of the king's house. There they stopped, and refused to go farther. Such movements are common in all funeral processions.—The corpse at such times is unwilling to go, say they—the devil stands in the way. After much turning and pulling and shoving, by the bearers, this evil was overcome, when they proceeded with still greater rapidity, amidst the discharge of guns, to the agency house, as ordered by the "soldier-king." Now commenced their salute, which continued—an irregular and dangerous firing, or rather exploding of guns—for fifteen minutes. This done, the procession moved on to the water's edge, in the same confused manner as before. The coffin was set down upon the beach, and further ceremonies performed, preparatory to a farewell from the wives of the deceased, and a passage over to a neighboring island, their place of interment. Now were renewed the horrible wailings of the women; some of whom threw themselves upon the coffin, others danced around it, tossing their arms in the air, while others again rolled over and over upon the sand, beating and tormenting themselves in various ways, betokening their grief. At last the time arrived for transporting the chests containing the goods and articles to be

As the proposed debate is one of much interest, it is thought proper to publish the following correspondence, that the parties to the discussion may occupy their true positions before the public:

"CINCINNATI, FEB. 25, 1839.

"Rev. R. R. Gurley:

"SIR—The Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, apprised of your intention to present the subject of African Colonization to the Cincinnati community, would beg leave to inform you that they have obtained the consent of the Rev. J. Blanchard, Pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church in this place, to meet you, if it be your pleasure, in a public debate on the claims of the American Colonization Society to the confidence and charities of the American people.

"We believe that the Society is injurious in its tendencies, contemplates an impracticable object, and ought not to be patronized or approved.

"We would suggest that public discussions—at all times profitable, if conducted in a proper spirit—are particularly appropriate to the habits and circumstances of this community. The large majority of our fellow citizens have so little leisure, that it is a great convenience to them to hear both sides of a disputed question at once, that they may arrive at just conceptions of the truth and their duty with the least possible sacrifice of time.

"Should you signify your willingness to engage in such public discussion, we will take upon ourselves the trouble of making the necessary arrangements. The time and manner of conducting the debate may be governed by your own wishes.

"Very respectfully,

"GAMALIEL BAILEY, Cor. Sec'y.

"By order of the Ex. Com. O. A. S. Society."

"CINCINNATI, FEB. 26, 1839.

"SIR—As I feel bound, on all proper occasions, to defend the 'claims of the American Colonization Society to the confidence and charities of the American people,' I shall not decline a public discussion with any one or more gentlemen, who may be selected by the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society to assail the principles and policy of this institution.

"With great respect, sir, your ob't serv't,

"R. R. GURLEY.

"Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, Cor. Sec'y O. A. S. Society."

☞ The Debate will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church in this city.

COLONIZATION DEBATE.

The debate between Messrs. Gurley and Blanchard, upon the merits of the Colonization Society, commenced on the afternoon of the 4th inst. at 3 o'clock, in the Third Presbyterian Church, on Columbia street.

William Greene, Esq., was chosen on the part of the Colonizationists, and C. Donaldson, Esq., by the Anti-Slavery Committee, who selected S. P. Chase, Esq., to assist them as moderators of the debate.

A very interesting discussion was had, which was attended by a numerous and respectable audience. The discussion was continued yesterday, and will be concluded this afternoon.—*Cin. Gaz. of 6th March.*

COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION DISCUSSION.

The Colonization and Abolition discussion, at the Third Presbyterian Church, between the Rev. Mr. Gurley and the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, the champion of the Abolitionists, commenced yesterday afternoon. We were present during the debate; and we have rarely listened to any man with more pleasure than to Mr. Gurley, whose genuine eloquence, real dignity of manner, and stern regard for the rules of decorum and the feelings of others, peculiarly fits him to the task of defending the benevolent association of which he is the agent.

Mr. Blanchard, as the challenging party, commenced the argument. His remarks were made up of the slang, and bombast, and canting rant, which have characterized the Abolition papers and Abolition lectures from time immemorial. There was nothing new, in recent discoveries in political economy, but the same thread-bare argument and absurdity which have a thousand times been rent and demolished.

It should be mentioned that this controversy has been sought by the Abolitionists, and conducted under their immediate direction. The preliminary notices have been published only in papers over which they claim some control, which will account for the fact that no mention of the debate was previously made in this paper.

We have never seen a man so completely used up, or false reasoning so fully exhibited in its true light, as by Mr. Gurley's replies. The rotten fabric up-raised by the Abolitionist was demolished in an instant—his sophistical declamation was shown up in its naked deformity. The discussion will be continued this afternoon, commencing precisely at three o'clock;—and those who wish to see error fully demonstrated, falsehood exposed, and a contrast between real talent, sustaining the cause of truth, and empiricism, advocating fanaticism, are recommended to attend.—*Cincinnati Republican of 5th March.*

APPOINTMENTS


By the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

PISHEY THOMPSON, Esq., Treasurer, in place of Mr. Gales, resigned.
FRANKLIN KNIGHT, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to Claims against the Society, Emigrants, Agencies, Reports from Agents, &c., are to be addressed to S. WILKESON, Esq., General Agent of the American Colonization Society.

All remittances of money should be made to the Treasurer, P. THOMPSON, Esq., after the first of April. Checks, Drafts and Certificates of Deposits to be made payable to his order.

 The Repository will be sent gratuitously to all Ministers who have the last year taken up collections in aid of the American Colonization Society, and to those who will signify their intention to do so hereafter. The names of all those who neglect to give this notice will be stricken from the list.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XV.] Washington, April, 1839. [No. 7.

Published by James C. Dunn semi-monthly at \$1.50 a year in advance, or \$2
after six months.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. TAPPAN AND MR. KEY.

THE following correspondence between these gentlemen presents one of the most interesting and important papers to which the Slavery question has given birth, and is most appropriate to the times. Mr. Key's letter is entitled to peculiar weight, from his situation and experience, and his well known feelings and active humanity, for many years, in behalf of the colored race. His statements and opinions upon any subject would be entitled to credit; but upon one to which he has long and carefully attended, with the most ample opportunities of information and observation, for the sole purpose of ascertaining what was best to be done in relation to it, it is not easy to believe they can be very erroneous. His answer is the testimony of a witness, peculiarly qualified by his opportunities of observation, to the state of slavery in a portion of the South; to the manner in which it has been affected by northern Abolitionists; and to the only practical influence which can be brought to bear on it. It shows that many and grave errors exist at the North in relation to the whole subject; that some of these errors involve unfounded imputations on the southern religious community; that the evils of slavery have been aggravated by northern interference; that what, in the spirit of fierce abstractions, has been denounced as cruelty and oppression, is often the highest benevolence; that the idea of emancipation, unconnected with removal, is repudiated by the whole South; that the experience of such emancipation has been unfavorable; that the Colonization scheme is the plan for meliorating the condition of the black race most likely to succeed; that lively and extending interest is felt at the South in their religious instruction; and that in this the North may usefully and actively co-operate, provided its aid be given with suitable caution. We highly approve of the plan adopted by Mr. Tappan and his associates, mentioned in his letter, of corresponding with gentlemen at the South, whom they know to be men of character and intelligence. We hope they will pursue their inquiries in this way as extensively as possible; and, if made and answered (as in the present correspondence) in a spirit of kindness and fairness, we confidently believe that such a light will be thrown upon this subject as shall draw the North and the South together, to unite in a great work of patriotism and benevolence.

As the Abolition prints profess great and almost exclusive zeal for truth, we trust that they will take proper means to circulate the following letters:

Augusta, (Me.) July 31, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR—Some years since, I had the pleasure of travelling in company with you from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and was indebted to you for the privilege of being introduced to the acquaintance and hospitality of

the much-beloved and respected Dr. Nevins. I know not whether you will recollect the circumstance, but I must make it my apology for writing to you now with somewhat more of freedom than I would feel in addressing a stranger.

The subject of slavery has frequently come up, within two or three years past, in the meetings in New England of ecclesiastical bodies, and resolutions have been passed, expressing their views respecting it. At a late meeting of the General Conference of Maine, (consisting of clerical and lay delegates from the county conferences of Congregational churches throughout the State,) a committee was raised, of seven clergymen, to correspond with ecclesiastical bodies at the South. After some consultation, the committee were of opinion that it would be advisable, in the first place, to correspond, individually, with individuals at the South. In conformity to that opinion, I am taking the liberty, dear sir, to address this communication to you. *You*, I am persuaded, will not accuse us of intermeddling, in this matter, with that which does not belong to us. You have welcomed the aid of your fellow citizens at the North in the colonization enterprise—in the hope (if I have not misunderstood your views) that the influence of that enterprise would be conducive to the termination of slavery. You will not, therefore, object to the inquiry, whether our influence may not be exerted at the North, as well as at the South, bearing more directly upon such a consummation.

Our first object, in the correspondence proposed, is to obtain information. Permit me, then, to request your attention to the following inquiries:

Does the opinion generally prevail among the ministers and members of southern churches that slaveholding, as practised in this country, is sanctioned by the Word of God? If this is not their opinion, how do they justify themselves in holding slaves?

Do professors of religion forfeit their Christian character by *buying* and *selling* slaves, as they may find it convenient? or do they subject themselves to censure and discipline by any immorality or ill treatment of which they may be guilty towards slaves?

Since the discussion of slavery in the Legislature of Virginia, a few years since, has there been in that State any change of opinion more favorable to the continuance of the present system? If so, to what causes is that change to be attributed?

Is it the general belief of humane and Christian Colonizationists at the South that slaves *ought* not to be emancipated, unless they are also sent out of the country? If this is their opinion, on what is it founded? Were they set free, would not their labor still be needed, and might it not be rewarded on terms more advantageous to both parties than under present arrangements?

Is there any good reason to believe that any thing of importance will be done, *generally speaking*, to prepare the slaves for freedom, before they are made free?

Is there not an under current of opinion and feeling in the South, among the more enlightened and philanthropic, and is it not widening and strengthening, against the continuance of the present system, and an increasing conviction that it may safely and advantageously be abolished?

What will probably be the influence upon the southern mind of the experiment now in progress in the West Indies?

What, in your opinion, has been the effect, on the whole, at the South, of the efforts of abolitionists? Were the letters which passed, the last winter, between Mr. Ellmore and Mr. Birney, read (to any considerable extent)

by southern members of Congress? So far as they were read, what was the impression produced by the statements and reasonings of Mr. Birney?

Can there be any useful co-operation between good people at the North and South (except by means of the Colonization Society) in efforts for abolishing or meliorating the present system of slavery?

What are the present prospects of the American Colonization Society?

Have many of the officers of this Society liberated and colonized their own slaves?

Begging you to excuse the liberty which I have now taken, and requesting an answer at as early a period as you may find it convenient,

I remain, my dear sir,

Very respectfully, yours,

BENJAMIN TAPPAN.

To Francis S. Key, Esq.

P. S. It is not proposed to make any public use of your name, in connexion with any facts, or opinions, which you may have the kindness to communicate.

Washington, 8th Oct., 1838.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—A long absence from home prevented my receiving your letter till lately; and, though I could wish for more time and leisure to answer it more fully and satisfactorily, I will endeavor to do it without further delay. I well remember our meeting on the occasion you mention; though that would not be necessary to induce me to treat with all respect and attention a letter from you on any subject, and particularly on one which has long and greatly interested me. Before I answer your questions, you will excuse my saying a few words of myself—as that may serve to show how far I am competent to answer them, and what my answers may be worth.

I was born in Maryland, and have always lived in a slave State—am pretty well acquainted with the middle States, and have been as far as Alabama to the South. No northern man began the world with more enthusiasm against slavery than I did. For forty years and upwards, I have felt the greatest desire to see Maryland become a free State, and the strongest conviction that she could become so. That desire and that conviction have not abated in the least—I feel sure that it will be so. I have always been endeavoring to aid in promoting that object, and do so still. I consider it now in the course of accomplishment; and, could I give you all the facts in my possession, and the results of my observation and experience for many years, I believe you would come to this conclusion—that there is now a field open for the labors of all who wish to promote emancipation, to which they should direct and confine their efforts, and that such efforts, if *pursued in the right way*, would accomplish more, in comparatively a few years, than has ever been yet effected; and with these great advantages—that the dissensions arising from this delicate and exciting subject would be every where quieted, and the condition of the slaves in the other States greatly meliorated. Had I time, I would like to go on to the North and maintain these propositions. As this cannot be the case, let me now say a word or two more about them.

You may ask why such efforts should be confined to Maryland? I answer: because, first, they would there be readily received; secondly, her people see the advantages of her becoming a free State; thirdly, she is the border State, and can obtain free labor; and, fourthly, that species of labor,

already prevailing in some parts of the State, manifests its superiority by every sort of improvement. These, and many other causes now in full operation, show—what experience will prove—that no slave State adjacent to a free State can continue so. The people of Maryland are satisfied of this; and a vast majority of them are not only content, but pleased at the prospect. Her Legislature has declared these views, and, with reference to such a result, has made liberal appropriations to the scheme of Colonization.—The State has a Colony of its own at Cape Palmas. Its condition is flourishing; and, notwithstanding many difficulties, and the violent and most unreasonable opposition of the abolitionists, the coloured people have consented to remove to it, as fast as their establishment there could be prudently conducted, under present circumstances. It is true that her slave population is diminishing, at the same time, by other means. Her proximity to a free State enables many to escape. Indeed, near the Pennsylvania line, there are few slaves but such as are willing to continue so.—Many are also sold, and many remove with their masters to the South, where their labor is more profitable. This, I agree, is not so favorable a disposition of them as Colonization; but it cannot be helped, and it is better for them than remaining slaves in Maryland, where the unprofitableness of their labor makes it difficult for their masters to maintain them comfortably.

You may also desire to know what I mean by qualifying these efforts to be made in Maryland by saying they must be "*pursued in the right way*"—and you may ask if I do not mean, by this *right way*, Colonization. I answer, that it must be done in a way that the people of Maryland will agree to. Nothing can be more unreasonable than to attempt it in any other way. And if there is any way, to which they will consent, which is better for the slaves than their present condition, it ought to be acquiesced in, even by those who may think that there is a better way. Now, there are some ways in which the people of Maryland will never agree to these efforts being made: 1st. Not by abolition publications—because they are dangerous and unnecessary. It is vain to argue about their being dangerous. They know it from experience, and certainly are better judges of what is dangerous to persons in their situation than any men elsewhere can be. Further—whether better judges or not, they will be, and they ought to be, the only judges; for the danger is to themselves. And such efforts are proved to be unnecessary; for there are now, and always have been, more slaves ready to be emancipated than there are means to remove from the State—that condition of removal being, as the people of Maryland think, (allowing some exceptions,) indispensable. Of this I shall speak hereafter. 2dly. They will not allow an immediate and general emancipation, deeming it ruinous both to the slaves and themselves. And 3dly. They require, as a condition, removal from the State, except in particular instances, where the slaves, on account of their good conduct and character, may be allowed to remain, on certain conditions. That such removal may be accomplished in a way advantageous to the liberated slaves, the door of Colonization has been opened. We believe (we think upon undoubted evidence) that, besides the obvious and immense advantages to Africa, this mode of disposition is the best for them: and we are sure that time will make this apparent to all. But, if the people of the free States think otherwise, and are so sure that they may remain safely, happily and usefully in Maryland, as to be willing to receive them within their own limits, there would be no objection to their doing so. If there is this difference of opinion as to their remaining among the whites, between the people of the free States and the slave States, surely the only fair way of settling it is for those who are in favor of their remain-

ing to take them. It is unnecessary, therefore, to discuss this question. If ever so necessary, I am sure it would be vain; for the people of Maryland have an experience upon the subject that no arguments could shake. And they will believe that they are more competent to decide it than the people of the free States can possibly be.

I will, however, state the result of my own experience. I have emancipated seven of my slaves. They have done pretty well, and six of them, now alive, are supporting themselves comfortably and creditably. Yet I cannot but see that this is all they are doing now; and, when age and infirmity come upon them, they will probably suffer. It is to be observed, also, that these were selected individuals, who were, with two exceptions, brought up with a view to their being so disposed of, and were made to undergo a probation of a few years in favorable situations, and, when emancipated, were far better fitted for the duties and trials of their new condition than the general mass of slaves. Yet I am still a slaveholder, and could not, without the greatest inhumanity, be otherwise. I own, for instance, an old slave, who has done no work for me for years. I pay his board and other expenses, and cannot believe that I sin in doing so.

The laws of Maryland contain provisions of various kinds, under which slaves, in certain circumstances, are entitled to petition the courts for their freedom. As a lawyer, I always undertook these causes with peculiar zeal, and have been thus instrumental in liberating several large families and many individuals. I cannot remember more than two instances, out of this large number, in which it did not appear that the freedom I so earnestly sought for them was their ruin. It has been so with a very large proportion of all others I have known emancipated. A gentleman in Maryland, upwards of thirty years ago, emancipated, by his will, between two and three hundred negroes. They all took (as they were required to do) his name. For several years, they crowded our cities, where their vices and idleness were notorious, and their sufferings extreme. I have not seen one for many years, and am informed there are none in the county where they were liberated. There may be some in the free States. Their name was Barnes. I do not believe there could be now found in Maryland twenty of the name.

It is in vain, in the face of facts like these, which every man I have ever spoken with upon the subject avows his knowledge of, to talk of the British West India Islands and the apprentice system—at least, it must be vain to talk of these things till they are fully tried. I shall be surprised, though gratified, if the result of these experiments differs from that of similar attempts in Maryland. I observe that, at the last anti-slavery anniversary, it was admitted that the apprentice system was all wrong, and had failed; and now, the recent accounts from Jamaica represent the deplorable state of the Island, in consequence of the refusal of the negroes to work, except for wages beyond the power of the planters to give.

I will proceed now to answer your questions. This is the first;

“Does the opinion generally prevail among the ministers and members of southern churches, that slaveholding, as practised in this country, is sanctioned by the Word of God? If this is not their opinion, how do they justify themselves in holding slaves?”

The ministers and members of southern churches will not attempt to justify themselves in any thing without the sanction of the Word of God; the latter part, therefore, of the question is unnecessary. You ask, then, if we believe that slaveholding, as practised in this country, is sanctioned by the Word of God. I answer, that they believe generally, I think, that Scripture contains neither an express sanction nor an express prohibition on the subject. It gives general rules to govern men's conduct towards each

other, applicable to this and all other cases. If men cannot hold slaves without violating these rules, they must not hold them; and, if these rules permit or require us, under any circumstances, to hold slaves, then the Word of God sanctions *such* slaveholding. Take, then, the great rule of the Gospel—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." This must govern all possible cases of human conduct, and bears, of course, upon this question, as to slaveholding. Does it sanction slaveholding *under all circumstances?* or prohibit slaveholding *under all circumstances?* It does (and I think most wisely) neither—leaving it to be determined by circumstances whether this law of love authorizes or forbids it. If a Christian, then, considering whether he shall hold a slave or not, takes this rule, and applies it honestly, as in the sight of God, to his case, and comes fairly to the conclusion that he should, who shall condemn him? All that can be said is that he is misled by prejudice or interest, and has come to a wrong conclusion. Hundreds and thousands of Christians, showing, in their whole life, undoubted evidences of the faith which they profess, have so applied this rule to their consciences, and so come to this conclusion. Their brethren at the North, knowing nothing of the peculiar circumstances under which they have acted, nor of the care and faithfulness with which they have inquired and decided, call upon them to justify themselves for violating the sanctions of God's word. This, I am willing to believe, is more owing to want of information than of charity; though, certainly, even without information, it would be only reasonable to indulge the hope and the belief that there was something of a justificatory nature in the circumstances surrounding their distant brethren, which should relieve them from such an accusation.

Consider what a proposition it is that must be maintained by those who thus denounce, in these sweeping terms, all slaveholders. It is this—a man always violates the divine precept of doing as he would be done by, when he holds a slave.

Strange as this proposition would sound to any one at all acquainted with the various circumstances under which persons in a slave State become the owners and holders of slaves, yet I doubt not many honest, but heated, abolitionists are ready to maintain it. Indeed, it is often avowed in their publications. Yet I think it is easy to state a few instances in which it would seem impossible to deny that this precept not only permitted, but required, the holding of a slave—and they are instances continually occurring.

A man becomes (sometimes by no act of his own) the owner of an old or infirm slave, when emancipation would be the basest cruelty, and there is no way of maintaining him in comfort, but by holding him as a slave—is he to be emancipated? So of a slave who is idle, intemperate, &c. &c., who, without wholesome restraint, would be wretched himself, and a plague to all others—would this Christian precept require him to be emancipated? So of all cases where the holder of slaves conscientiously believes that their condition, from the peculiar circumstances of their situation, will be made worse by freedom—worse to themselves and others.

There are, again, other instances when a benevolent man will meet, in a slave community, with such appeals to his charity, that he will buy and hold slaves, because he wishes to do as he would be done by. Many are so bought and held. A slave may have an unkind master—may be about to be sold away from his friends or family—a family of slaves may be liable to separation: in all these cases, a man who is known to be a good master, and who has the means of employing them so as to maintain them comfortably, will be importuned to purchase them. It will be a manifest improvement in their condition. Will not this Christian precept sanction his

yielding to their entreaties. It may be said that he should buy them and liberate them. This, even if satisfied that it would be better for them, he might not be able to afford. And shall he refuse to do the lesser charity, because he has not the means to do the greater?

I therefore answer your first question thus—"Slaveholding, as practised in this country, is sanctioned by the Word of God," when it is practised, as I know it often is, in such instances as I have stated, and in many others, consistently with the Christian precept of doing as we would be done by. And "slaveholding, as practised in this country," otherwise, as when slaves are bought and held for the mere purposes of gain by traffic, or by extorting their labor without any regard to their welfare, (for it must be admitted that it is so practised by some,) is not sanctioned by the Word of God. So that slaveholding is right or wrong (as many other things are) according as it is practised. I have not thought it necessary to advert to some passages of Scripture which it seems hard to reconcile with the idea that slaveholding, under all circumstances, is within its prohibitions.

Your 2d question is as follows:

"Do professors of religion forfeit their Christian character by buying and selling slaves, as they may find it convenient? or do they subject themselves to censure and discipline by any immorality or ill treatment of which they might be guilty towards their slaves?"

The persons among us who buy and sell slaves for profit are never, as I have ever heard or believe, professors of religion. Such conduct, or any immorality or ill treatment towards their slaves, would forfeit their Christian character and privileges, if their minister did his duty. And nothing more disgraces a man, in general estimation, than to be guilty of any immorality or ill treatment towards his slaves.

3d question—"Since the discussion of slavery in the Legislature of Virginia, a few years since, has there been in that State any change of opinion more favorable to the continuance of the present system? If so, to what causes is that change to be attributed?"

A considerable change of opinion has taken place in all the middle States, particularly, perhaps, in Virginia and Maryland, such as your question suggests. Some, who were favorable to emancipation connected with removal, now avow themselves against it altogether, and against the agitation of every thing connected with slavery, and show less kind feeling toward the blacks. I attribute this to the publications and efforts of the abolitionists.

4th question—"Is it the general belief of humane and Christian Colonizationists in the South, that slaves ought not to be emancipated, unless they are also sent out of the country? If this is their opinion, on what is it founded? Were they set free, would not their labor still be needed, and might it not be secured on terms more advantageous to both parties than under present arrangements?"

It is, I believe, universally so thought by them. I never heard a contrary opinion, except that some conceived, some time ago, that a territory in our country, to the West, might be set apart for them. But few, comparatively, adopted this idea; and I never hear it advocated now. This opinion is founded on the conviction that their labor, however it might be needed, could not be secured, but by a severer system of constraint than that of slavery—that they would constitute a distinct and inferior race of people, which all experience proves to be the greatest evil that could afflict a community. I do not suppose, however, that they would object to their reception in the free States, if they chose to make preparations for their comfortable settlement among them.

5th question—"Is there any good reason to believe that any thing of importance, generally speaking, will be done to prepare the slaves for freedom, before they are made free?"

As the Colonization scheme advances, I think much will be done. Many masters will prepare their young slaves for such a change. Many, who cannot afford to emancipate altogether, will make arrangements with their slaves to go to Africa and remit a moderate price for themselves, as they may be able to do. And if a desire to return to their fathers' land should become general, (as I trust it will,) both among the slaves and free blacks, nothing could be better calculated to improve and exalt the whole colored race. It would encourage them to good conduct, industry, temperance, and all those efforts that men make to better their condition.

6th—"Is there not an under current of opinion and feeling in the South among the more enlightened and philanthropic, and is it not widening and strengthening, against the continuance of the present system, and an increasing conviction that it may safely and advantageously be abolished?"

I have not seen any appearance of such a current for several years past. I think it would be difficult to find any tolerably informed individual who holds such opinions or feelings. There was formerly some feeling of this kind in favor of a gradual abolition of slavery. I think there is none now, unless connected with the condition of removal. I assure you that I never hear, though I converse with men of all sorts, slaveholders and others who hold no slaves, any opinion favorable to emancipation, except on that condition.

7th—"What will probably be the influence upon the southern mind of the experiment now in progress in the West Indies?"

If the southern mind becomes calm and unheated by opposition, and that experiment should succeed, it would, I think, have great effect. Removal from the country might not then be insisted on as a condition of emancipation.

8th—"What, in your opinion, has been the effect, on the whole, at the South, of the efforts of Abolitionists? Were the letters which passed, last winter, between Mr. Elmore and Mr. Birney, read (to any considerable extent) by southern members of Congress? So far as they were read, what was the impression produced by the statements and reasonings of Mr. Birney?"

I think the efforts of the abolitionists have been most unfortunate. There is a great and unfavorable change of opinion and feeling in the whites towards the blacks, which, I think, cannot be otherwise accounted for; and the whole colored race have been injured by these efforts. The free and the slaves have been both subjected to more restraint. The publications mentioned have been very little read by southern men. They would rarely take up any thing understood to be written by a prominent abolitionist.

9th—"Can there be any useful co-operation between good people at the North and South (except by means of the Colonization Society) in efforts for abolishing or meliorating the present system of slavery?"

I think good men at the North, if they will fairly inquire, will, both for the sake of Africa and our own land, prefer the Colonization plan to any other. They must do this soon, as they must soon know (what they may know now) what benefits Africa is receiving, and our Colonists are enjoying, under its efforts. But, if any of our Northern brethren cannot see this, let them prepare an asylum for emancipated slaves among themselves, where they can be usefully employed and happily settled, and raise funds for their removal and settlement. I believe as many could be obtained readily as

could be thus provided for. In this way, they could essentially promote emancipation.

In "meliorating the present system of slavery," they could also do much. This might be done in several ways, but more particularly in assisting in their religious improvement—a subject which now greatly occupies the minds of southern men, particularly since the Southampton insurrection, which, you may know, originated with a religious fanatic, or a hypocrite, playing the fanatic. From a variety of causes, the public mind, particularly of religious professors, has been turned to this subject. The Ass't Bishop of Virginia, a year or two ago, made a strong appeal to the churches of his Diocese; and the ministers of all denominations are taking up the subject, and considerable efforts are making for their regular religious instruction. The Bishop of North Carolina told me, a year ago, of very interesting commencements of this kind introduced into that State. He stated that it was now common for two or three neighboring planters to join in employing a minister for their slaves; and he said he had then applications for ministers for six or seven such situations, and found it impossible to supply them. I was informed, last winter, of the arrangements made by Mr. Rhett, a member of Congress from South Carolina, for the instruction of his negroes.—He employs a minister, who lives on his estate, and devotes himself to the improvement of his slaves, for whom he has built a church, where they have regular service. I made several inquiries of Mr. Rhett, who gave me a very interesting account of his establishment, and says it has introduced order, good conduct and happiness among his slaves to a remarkable degree, and that many of his neighbors are endeavoring to adopt similar arrangements. Now, we want ministers for all these places. The demand for them is now great and earnest; and I believe that, in every neighborhood where there are many slaves, in the middle States, such situations will be found. Let our Northern brethren qualify their young ministers for these interesting charges—qualify them, by making them understand this delicate subject of slavery—or, keeping them pure from all the fanaticism of abolition, send them, with their minds open to conviction, where they may see and judge for themselves, and where they will learn that, while many Christians are holding slaves, from the necessity of their situation, they are holding them without forgetting they are their brethren,—and where they will see slaves far happier than the laboring classes of many countries. At present, young men from the North are excluded from these situations, because they are supposed to be under the influence of abolition principles, and slaveholders are afraid to trust them. Let this prejudice against receiving young men from the North as teachers and ministers in such situations be removed, by a more correct and charitable state of feeling and opinion at the North towards slaveholders, and a wide and most interesting field of labor will be opened to pious young men from the northern States, in which they will be able to do much for the melioration of the present system of slavery, and, in some situations, where it can be done with advantage to the slaves and without danger to the masters, to promote emancipation also.

I will here mention that the religious instruction of the slaves in the middle States (I speak more particularly of Maryland) has been more attended to by the Methodists than by any other denomination. I think more than three-fourths of the whole colored population, where they have access to Methodist churches, belong to that denomination. Nor is there any prejudice against the Methodist teachers and preachers on the part of the masters, although that sect has been always considered friendly to emancipation. A change has, however, taken place, not only in the opinions and feelings of that class of Christians, but in the discipline of their church, which it

may be proper to mention. It shows how Christians, strongly prejudiced against slavery, and anxious to abolish it, have been made to learn, by their own observation and experience, that, under certain circumstances, it is perfectly consistent with Christian principles to purchase and hold slaves.—Methodists formerly denounced slavery in general terms, as it is now denounced at the North. They were never allowed, and would not be now, to act as jurors in a suit for freedom. They were not allowed by their discipline to continue in the church, if they purchased and held slaves. If a member of their church purchased a slave, no matter under what circumstances, the matter was brought before the monthly conference, and it was then determined, the age and value of the slave and the price paid for him being all considered, what was a reasonable term of service to be required of him as a compensation for what his master had paid for him—that is, how many years' service, at the usual rate of hire, would reimburse the advance of the master—and he was then to be no longer a slave, but a servant for that time.

The rule of discipline is now changed; and now, when a member of their church purchases a slave, it is brought, as before, to the consideration of the conference, and the circumstances are inquired into. If it is considered that he has bought from a mercenary motive, for gain alone, without any inducements of kindness or favor towards the slave, he is censured and suspended from his church privileges, and made to do what is thought right, or excommunicated, according to the circumstances of mitigation or aggravation that may be found in the particular case. If he has bought from kindness to the slave, to prevent the separation of a family, or in any way with the motive of bettering his condition, he is allowed to hold him, and is considered as having acted consistently with Christian principles. In this way, Methodists now buy and work slaves as other Christians do; and their church (as is the case with all other denominations) only requires that they shall treat them well. Cruelty to slaves, if charged and sustained against any man belonging to a church of any denomination, would exclude him from its privileges, and would also exclude him from all reputable society. I do not mean to say that the slaves in Maryland are maintained as well as they ought to be: in some parts of the State, I know, as I have already said, their masters are unable to do so.

It may seem strange to gentlemen unacquainted with our institutions how a man can buy a slave from mere charity; yet nothing is more common—as a very short residence in any slave neighborhood would convince them.—Perhaps I may best show this by supposing a case—it is such a one as often occurs: To make it more apposite, I will suppose the person applied to to be a man from the North, with the strongest prejudices against slavery. He buys a farm in Maryland, which he cultivates with hired labor, both because of his opposition to slavery, and because it is, in his opinion, (as in some parts of Maryland it is in fact,) cheaper than slave labor. He has nothing but his farm and its stock, and it requires all its produce, with good management and strict economy, to maintain his family. Such a man, who has lived in this way a year or two, and whom we will designate as Mr. B., is applied to, on a Saturday evening, by Tom, a stout, hearty, young negro, and the following dialogue takes place between them:

Tom. Master, I am come to ask a very great favor.

Mr. B. Well, Tom, let me hear what it is. If what you want is reasonable and in my power, I shall be glad to do it.

Tom. Master, I think it is reasonable, and I hope it will lie in your power. My wife, you know, is a free woman, and has now been in your

service some time. I was hired to you last harvest, and at other times, and you know what sort of a hand I am.

Mr. B. Yes, Tom, I have been well satisfied with both your wife and yourself, and you know that I offered, partly to accommodate you both, to hire you by the year, but your master thought he could not spare you.

Tom. Well, Sir, he must spare me now. I am to be sold; and what I want, and what would make me and my wife happy for our whole lives, is for you to buy me.

Mr. B. Tom, that is out of the question. You know I hold no slaves—I am principled against it. I will go and see your master, and hire you. Surely he will not sell you.

Tom. Sir, he can't help it. They say he has had a power of money to pay for his cousin in town, who was broke up last spring; and another debt has now gone against him, last week, at the court. So he called me into the hall yesterday, and says he, "Tom, you have been a good fellow, and so was your father before you. You'll have to be sold by the Sheriff, if you can't get a master in the neighborhood: go and see what you can do." So he gave me this note, and he gave notes to all but the old people. He said he had been to the gentleman who held the debt; and all he could do was to give him one week, to try and sell the people himself, that the sheriff might n't have to sell them to the soul-drivers. I am sure I am sorry for him, as well as for myself; for he has been a good master to us all.

Mr. B. Tom, I am sorry for you; but I cannot buy a slave—I cannot give such a sanction to this horrible system. You must get somebody else to buy you: I will hire you, and give the highest wages. I know you are a good hand; but I cannot hold a slave—it is against my principles.

Tom could not well understand this; but he went to two or three other neighbors, without success, and he and his wife were in great trouble.

On Sunday night, they were (as usual) called in to family prayers; and it so happened that Mr. B., being in the habit of using, on such occasions, Doddridge's Family Expositor, came to that part of the book which contained the precept of our Saviour of doing to others as we would they should do unto us. The exposition of Doddridge is, as we know, very plain, and very strong. Tom understood it, and thought it a pity that Mr. B.'s *principles* should prevent him from doing the favor he asked. Mr. B. was a Christian; and he felt like a man who has two opposite principles to walk by. He saw it would be a kind thing to buy this poor fellow—that was plain—and that it was just what, in similar circumstances, he should wish done for himself. But slaveholding, he had long settled, was the height of wickedness—and how could he do it? If he could buy him and set him free, then his duty was plain: but this he could not afford to do, with justice to his own family. It would leave him without adequate means to hire labor for his farm. Still he was not at ease; and he arose early in the morning, and called Tom, whom he found taking a sorrowful leave of his wife.

Mr. B. Tom, I am sorry I have not the means of buying you and setting you free. If I could afford it, I would gladly do so.

Tom. Master, if you could buy me and let me work for you as long as I live, that would be all I could ask. You would have to run the risk of my dying or running away; but you would have my labor as long as I worked for you, and this would save you the hire of other hands—so that you might afford to do this, instead of buying me and setting me free for nothing.

Mr. B. That is true, and I am not afraid of your running away, Tom; but I cannot hold a slave—I must not be a slaveholder.

Tom. Master, then hold me, not as a slave, but something else—buy me, and you can call me what you please; you can tell me that I am not a slave, and that I may run away when I please—you know I will not.

Mr. B. Well, Tom, if I could get around this, I do not see how I can buy you. It would be owning your master's right to you as a slave, and his right to sell you.

Tom. Well, it is very hard. I don't see who has got any right to object to your buying or holding me as a slave, if I am agreed to it. If I ask such a favor, and you grant it, to save me from being sold away, who can complain of you for doing such a kindness—for doing as you would be done by?

Whether this argument succeeded with Mr. B. or he was overpowered by the distress of Tom's wife and the sympathy of his own wife and children, who all came around him, it might be hard to determine—but he told Tom to stay where he was, and he rode over to his master's.

Before I conclude what I have to say under this question, permit me again to solicit your attention, and that of your friends, to the present situation of Maryland. This State is a slave State, bordering on a free State.—She is changing her condition, as Pennsylvania and other States have done. Her legislators and citizens very generally avow their determination that she shall be a free State. The free labor of Pennsylvania is flowing over into her, and she can change her laborers; and in many parts of the State bordering on Pennsylvania, there is now scarcely any slavery—certainly none that can be regarded as an evil—for there are no slaves there but such as choose to continue so. Such parts of the State also exhibit a remarkable degree of improvement; so as to convince all that Maryland, in the price and improvements and products of her land, in the increase and improvements of her population, and in many other respects, will derive incalculable benefits from the change.

I shall send you some documents and publications upon this subject, which will show you what the Legislature of that State is doing, and what evident progress is making to accomplish the object of making Maryland a free State.

Thus will soon be worked out this political problem—"A slave State, lying by the side of a free State, will become a free State." I believe this as fully as any demonstration in Euclid.

What a prospect this opens to humane and benevolent men at the North, is obvious—particularly to such as desire to remove this blot from as many of our institutions as possible.

When Virginia becomes the border State, she will be brought under the same process. Indeed, in some parts of that State, it is now in operation, Free labor will be brought to her, and she will find that she can change, and change most beneficially, her system. And so will it work on, till the dark line that separates the free from the slave States reaches the southern border of our land.

Thus, and thus only, is the slavery of the southern States to be approached. In many of them, now, it is absurd to propose any scheme of emancipation, or to address their people upon such a question.

But let the work be confined to the border States, and it will go on rapidly and safely.

The slaves of Maryland are diminishing every year, as will appear by the census. They are going off in various ways—many are sold to the South—many are emancipated—some run away.

Hundreds of masters in Maryland are ready to emancipate their slaves, if they can go away—a condition which they know, from the fullest expe-

rience, is beneficial both to themselves and those they liberate. They have already emancipated a great number—some of whom have remained, and others have gone to Africa—and they know how great and obvious have been the advantages of removal.

In some parts of Maryland, slave labor is no longer profitable. They cannot be maintained there. Their masters must remove with them, or dispose of them in some way. Humanity to them requires this.

Must they, then, go further south, as slaves? or to Africa, as free men?

This is the condition of the colored population of Maryland—this is the alternative presented for them to the consideration of the benevolent.

I agree that, if removal to Africa is this horrible act of cruelty that it is represented to be—if their condition in the colonies there established is as wretched as is asserted—Humanity may stand still, and be indifferent whether they go south, as slaves, or cross the ocean, as freemen.

And this brings me to the last topic of your letter—the present condition and prospects of the Colonization scheme. Examine this thoroughly and impartially, and see whether any thing has been done, or can be done, to compare with it, in its beneficial results to the colored race, here and in Africa.

All I need say of this (as I shall send you publications giving you full information on the subject) is, that I think I have seen more indications of the favor of Providence towards this object than any other I have ever considered—that its success is greater than that of any other similar enterprise ever undertaken, and that I have no doubt of its success—that the long-lost children of ill-fated Africa will be restored to their fathers' land, bearing with them the blessings of religion and civilization, and thus

“Vindicate the ways of God to man.”

I have no objection to your making use of this communication, and of my name, in any way that you may think will do good.

I am yours, respectfully,

F. S. KEY.

P. S. I did not observe that I had omitted to answer a part of your last question.

The publications of the Society will show that many of its members have emancipated their slaves, and sent them to Africa, and others have made arrangements for doing so. Mr. Murray, of Maryland, sent out all his slaves (upwards of 30) nine or ten years ago; and he often hears from them, and they speak with great satisfaction of their situation. Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, another member of the Society, has made provision, by his will, for the removal of all his slaves (I believe about 200) to Africa. Most of those now in Africa have been emancipated with the view to their removal there.

F. S. K.

DEBATE ON COLONIZATION.

[From the *Cin. Republican*, of March 8.]

The interesting debate between the Rev. Mr. Gurley, the Agent of the American Colonization Society, and the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, an Abolitionist, which commenced on Monday, closed on yesterday afternoon. The controversy was the result of a challenge from the abolitionists. Mr. Blanchard is their proudest and ablest champion. Mr. Gurley was trium-

phant throughout. His closing speech, on yesterday, was one of the most splendid specimens of genuine eloquence we have ever listened to. He fully and triumphantly sustained the cause of colonization, and scattered to the winds every argument advanced by his opponent. This is not our opinion alone, but it is the general sentiment of those present.

We propose, at no distant day, when the excitement which this discussion has created has subsided, to notice, at length, some of the arguments advanced by the abolition champion, and to hold them up to that public indignation which they merit. His appeal to the prejudices and worst passions of the black population, who were there in numbers, cannot be too strongly condemned. The man who will endeavor to enlist the passions of one class of citizens against another, to the detriment of the peace and order of society, is an unworthy and dangerous member of society, and this was the tendency of the reverend agitator's remarks, from the beginning to the end.

The colored population are already sufficiently impudent and insolent to their white brethren, without the aid of any such ghostly prompters as the Rev. Mr. Blanchard. It was only yesterday that we overheard a negro remark to his companion, in the street, that a gentleman who participated in the debate at the late Colonization meeting, at the college hall, ought to have his throat cut, for language said to have been uttered by him upon that occasion. They had been drinking in the poisonous eloquence of the Rev. Mr. Blanchard.

We are not in the temper or mood to make further comment upon the dangerous consequences to society which such appeals to the prejudices of our black population as we have animadverted upon, are calculated to produce.

ANTI-ABOLITION MEETING.

At one of the largest meetings ever held in the city of Cincinnati, assembled at the court house, on Saturday evening, the 9th March, David Griffin, Esq., was appointed president, Major J. F. Conover and General C. Hales vice-presidents, and G. W. Bradbury and J. Graham secretaries.

General R. T. Lytle was called for, and, in his able and eloquent manner, stated the object of the meeting—after which, he offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The citizens of Cincinnati, having, for a length of time, endured, with a patience and forbearance as commendable to their good taste, as a law-abiding and peace-seeking people, as it was abhorrent to their good feelings, high sense of justice and unquestionable patriotism, the active operations of a *meagre* clan, who style themselves *Abolitionists*, and seek, by the public exposition of doctrines conceived to be not only dangerous, but fatal to *order, liberty and law*, consider it due to themselves, at this time, as American citizens, in a public and solemn manner, to protest against their proceedings, to denounce their measures, and, by a full, clear and emphatic expression of public sentiment, as it really exists with almost the entire mass of our population, to repress their efforts, to repudiate the doctrines of this misguided and dangerous association, and in the most public manner to convey this sentiment abroad, with the seal of their indignant reprehension and rebuke—Be it therefore

Resolved, by the citizens of Cincinnati, in town meeting assembled, That they remember with reverence that compact which, after the severe toil and most self-sacrificing energies of our revolutionary sages, resulted in the formation of the existing republic, and induced the sovereign and independent States, by articles of confederation, to establish this *Union*, as a legacy worthy of our protection and dear to the hearts of American freemen.

Resolved, That any association calculated, by its principles, to break this contract, is a breach of faith to the dead, an absolute wrong to the living—detestable alike for its bad faith and its insurrectionary and most treasonable designs.

Resolved, That, so long as these societies exist, and continue their exertions, we will oppose them, by such legislation as will place the aiders and abettors of such schemes in their true positions, as parricidal enemies to the land that has fostered and protected them, and use all honest efforts to make the propagandist of their doctrines amenable, by law, to the penalties appropriate to a mischievous internal foe.

Resolved, That, in the agency of the Colonization Society, we discover the only sure, safe and feasible prospect of relief from the ills of slavery, and cordially embrace it, as the most mild, and rational, and philanthropic means of African freedom, and emancipation for that population now resident in America.

M. N. McLean, Esq., moved that the preamble and resolutions be referred to a committee of five, for the purpose of making any amendments they might consider necessary. This motion was discussed at length, and finally lost, by a large majority. The preamble and resolutions were then adopted by the meeting, without a dissenting voice.

J. Graham offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, Abolitionists, by their measures, are not only striking at the basis of our Union, and sowing discord among the different States, but are also pursuing a course eminently and inevitably calculated to prevent all melioration of the condition of the colored race.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Lytle, W. F. Thomas, Esq., and several others.

The proceedings of the meeting were conducted with the most perfect order and harmony, and adjourned at an early hour.

Resolved, That the papers of this city be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

D. GRIFFIN, President.

CHARLES HALES, }
J. F. CONOVER, } Vice Presidents.

G. W. Bradbury, }
Jos. Graham, } Secretaries.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, March 15, 1839.

The ship *Saluda* is expected to complete her present voyage to Liberia, and arrive at Philadelphia about the middle of June. She will be immediately prepared for another voyage to Monrovia, but will receive emigrants or goods for any of the settlements in Liberia. Those emigrants in Ohio, New Jersey and New York, who have applied for passage, will prepare to embark from Philadelphia about the 25th of July. Emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina will repair to Norfolk as early as the 1st of August, where the ship will touch to receive them on board.

Those who may wish to go to Liberia in this vessel, or their friends, will please to forward their names and places of residence to this office as early as possible, and state what provision has been, or will be, made for the expenses of each emigrant, so that notice may be given them if any change should be made in the time of the vessel's sailing.

The *Saluda*, being fitted for a packet, can furnish the best of accommodations for 150 emigrants, and is a remarkably fast sailer.

Enterprising colored men who propose to emigrate to Liberia will find the present a favorable time to settle there. A tract of rich land, lying along the St. Paul's river, will be prepared for allotment to settlers this year. The mill seats on this river, near Millsburg, a large and flourishing farming settlement, will be offered to any individual, or company, who has the means and skill to improve them. This property must soon become of great value, as the river is navigable for boats over two hundred miles above the falls, passing through a country thickly wooded with the teak, a very valuable timber for ship building, and a variety of other beautiful wood for furniture. The present prosperous state of the colonies will ensure a large demand, and high prices, for common building lumber. And as the lands in the vicinity are well adapted to the cultivation of the sugar cane, the grinding can be done by water, which gives greater value to the mill privileges. The bed of the river is rock, and the banks favorable for the erection of a dam. Tanners and brick-makers will find great encouragement at present in the colonies.

In addition to the brig Mail, owned by the Mississippi Colonization Society, and the ship Saluda, the Maryland Colonization Society is about procuring a ship. All these will be employed as packets between this country and Liberia: and it is expected that a commercial company, now forming to trade to Liberia, will employ two vessels the ensuing summer; by all which, communications with the colonies may be had monthly, and great facilities will thus be furnished to those who may be engaged in the erection of machinery, which is obtained from this country.

Per order of the Executive Committee.

S. WILKESON, Chairman.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society from Feb. 25 to March 31, 1839.

Gerritt Smith's Plan of Subscription.

Judge Burnett, Cincinnati, his 10th instalment,	\$100
George Burwell, Virginia, his 10th instalment,	100
John M'Donogh, New Orleans, his 8th instalment,	100

Collections in Churches.

Hopewell, Chester District, S. C., in Associated Reformed Church, Rev. Warren Fleniken,	25
Illinois, collections made by Porter Clay, Esq.,	45 50
New England, collections made by Elliott Cresson, Esq.,	40
Ohio, by Rev. John B. Pinney, Agent,	355
Plattsburg, N. York, by Caleb Nichols,	2
Warwick, do. in the Reformed Dutch Church,	6
Zanesville, Ohio, by Rev. R. R. Gurley,	96
Zenia, do. by do.	30

Donations.

Amherst, Ohio, E. Redington, on account of the ship,	5
Bradleyville, S. C., a friend of Colonization,	60
Greene County, Ohio, James Miller,	10
Middletown, Conn., Richard Hubbard, subscribed to W. Booth,	100
Samuel Russell, do.,	100
Petersburg, Va., Mrs. May,	4
Springfield, Ohio, from N. H. Y.,	19
Washington, sundry individuals, by Judge Wilkeson,	70
Yates County, N. York, Wm. Oliver,	25

Auxiliary Society.

Springfield (Ohio) Auxiliary Society, C. Anthony, Tr.,	35
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\$1,327 50

African Repository.

Thomas J. Bullitt, Easton, Maryland,	5
Wm. Wilson, Chesterville, S. C.,	2
Dr. Skinner, for Rev. Dr. Alexander, Princeton, and Bi. G. M. Done, Burlington,	4
Wm. Williamson, Georgetown, D. C.,	6
Jacob Landes, Sam's Creek, Md.,	2
Dr. Daniel C. Brewer, \$1 50, Chas. Stearnes, \$11 50, Springfield, Mass.,	13
Chas. C. Landon and Gen. Edwin D. King, Perry C. H., Ala., \$7 each,	14
Chas. S. Carey, Chelsea, Mass.,	2
Geo. Stillman, Columbia, Va., per Mr. Hill,	6
Wm. D. Seymour, Carlisle, Pa.,	5
Saml. Whelpley, Ashtabula, Ohio,	5
John H. Eaton, Agent, New York,	55
Charles Stearnes, Springfield, A.	20
Rev. M. Chase, Agent, Clinton, N. Y.,	7

Liberia Herald.

George A. Jones, Zanesville,	2
Uriah Park, do.,	2
Dr. John A. Turner, do.,	2
Thomas J. Bullitt, Easton, Maryland,	5

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XV.] Washington, May, 1839. [No. 8.

Published by James C. Dunn semi-monthly at \$1.50 a year in advance, or \$2 after six months.

MR. GURLEY IN OHIO.

THE visit of the Secretary of the Society to Ohio continues to operate auspiciously to the good cause. That powerful and growing member of the confederacy has long been conspicuous for zeal and efficiency in behalf of African Colonization: in no other State are more prominent citizens enlisted in its support; in no other State has the soundness of public opinion on the subject been more clearly shown, in the formation of auxiliary societies, or in pecuniary contributions. But, of late years, the hostility of abolitionists has been exerted with singular perseverance and violence in Ohio; and their efforts have doubtless prevailed to impede, to a certain extent, the progress of Colonization, and to diffuse doubts, suspicions, and sometimes prejudices, throughout the community, in regard to its principles, aims and tendencies. In disabusing the public mind of these errors, the visit of the Secretary has been eminently successful. The controversy into which he was drawn with an Abolition lecturer at Cincinnati is admitted, on all hands, to have resulted advantageously for Colonization. Among the evidences of such a result, is the recent subscription in that city of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in aid of the cause. Of this amount, six or seven hundred dollars is subscribed for two successive years. "This," says Mr. Gurley, in a letter dated Louisville, Ky., 10th April, 1839, "has been done in the presence of the misrepresentations, censures and protestations of a stern opposition, and the constant and powerful assaults of the Editor of the Gazette. The reason, patriotism and philanthropy of Cincinnati have triumphed. Her example will be felt in every town of the West—every village of the Union, It may be, and I trust will be, worth fifty thousand dollars to the cause.

"I should be glad, were I able, to express my sense of obligation to the citizens of Cincinnati, for the kindness experienced by me while there, and for the very disinterested and persevering exertions of several friends of Colonization, to secure the subscription just announced. In making application for aid to the wealthy and liberal, I cannot forbear to state that Josiah Lawrence, Esq., Messrs. P. S. Symms, Allan Wilson, and G. W. Rice

devoted much time and effort to the cause. Those who know the arduous duties of Mr. Lawrence, as President of a bank, and his hourly engagements in the business affairs of the city, (being one of the most able and efficient men in this place, of business talent,) will duly appreciate his benevolence in having not only subscribed liberally himself, but visited, for several hours daily, during three or four successive days, a large number of his fellow citizens, and obtained their co-operation in the good work."

"I am happy," adds Mr. Gurley, "to state that many of the very sensible and accomplished ladies of Cincinnati, of various communions, have united in a society to aid the cause of African Colonization, and of the civilization and Christian instruction of the native Africans. Over this Society Mrs. Smith presides, and Miss Catherine Beecher is Secretary.—Great and blessed effects may be anticipated from the organization of this Society. Its able Secretary has already addressed letters to the Governor of Liberia, to obtain all useful information in regard to Africa, and designs to correspond with benevolent ladies throughout the Union, with the view of uniting their hearts and contributions in a great work of good to her afflicted children.

"The last public meeting in behalf of Colonization held in Cincinnati was addressed by the Rev. Thornton J. Mills, Wm. Greene, Esq., ——— Vaughan, Esq., and the Rev. Wm. H. McGuffey, and the impression was such as might have been expected, from the high character and ability of these gentlemen. If their arguments and eloquence did not in every case produce conviction, it must have been owing, I imagine, to a want in the hearer either of candor or good sense.

"The Editor of the Emancipator particularly, and the public generally, will please to understand that, because I have no time to correct all the errors touching the recent debate between Mr. Blanchard and myself, in Cincinnati, which have appeared in the Philanthropist, (unintentional, I must presume,) I do not, therefore, admit them to be *truths*."

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) January 23, 1839.

At a meeting convened, pursuant to public notice, at the State House, to take into consideration the best means of aiding the American Colonization Society, and of promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the free colored population of the United States, George J. Smith, Esq., of Warren county, was called to the chair, William Doherty, of Franklin co., acting as Secretary.

The objects of the meeting having been stated, from the chair, Mr. Flood, of Licking county, offered for adoption the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society merits the immediate, united and generous support of the whole American people.

Resolved, That, as unexceptionable, patriotic and most benevolent in its character—as adapted to unite wise and humane men from the South, the North, the East and the West, in safe and practicable measures for the good of the colored race—and especially as connecting in its scheme the moral and intellectual improvement of our free colored population, with the introduction of our language, liberty, civilization and religion among the vast, but barbarous, tribes and nations of Africa—we will seek to extend its influence and augment its resources.

Resolved, That it is expedient to revive and re-organize the Ohio State Colonization Society, as auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make the arrangements necessary to effect this object, and to report at an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

The Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, being present, by request, addressed the meeting, showing the superior advantages of the Colonization plan over any other yet devised for the happiness of the free colored people, as well as its advantages to the white population, and gave a history of the rise and progress of the Colonies in Africa, their present condition, prospects, and the ultimate good to the colored race, by the success of the scheme of the Society.

The first four resolutions were then severally adopted.

The Rev. Wm. Herr then offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That it is expedient, at the adjourned meeting, to take up a subscription to aid the objects of the American Colonization Society.

This resolution was adopted, as was also the fifth resolution offered by Mr. Flood.

The Chair announced the Rev. Dr. Hoge, Mr. Kyle, of Green county, and Mr. Doherty, of Franklin county, a committee, under the fourth resolution.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday evening next, at the Methodist Church in this city.

GEORGE J. SMITH, Chairman.

Wm. Doherty, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, January 29, 1839.

Agreeably to adjournment a meeting of the friends of Colonization met at the Methodist Church. The meeting was opened by prayer, when Mr. Joseph Ridgway, Jr., was called to the chair, and Wm. Doherty appointed Secretary. The Rev. R. R. Gurley addressed the meeting on the subject of the American Colonization Society, their plans and prospects.

The Rev. Dr. Hoge, from the committee appointed, on Saturday last, to report upon business for the consideration of this meeting, reported a constitution for the government of the State Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, which was read, considered and adopted, as follows :

CONSTITUTION OF THE OHIO STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the "Ohio State Colonization Society," and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

ART. 2. The object to which its attention shall be exclusively directed, is the colonization, on the coast of Africa, (with their own consent,) of the free people of color of the United States, and such as may from time to time obtain their freedom; and this Society will contribute its funds and efforts to the attainment of that object, by aiding free colored persons of Ohio to emigrate to Africa, and by contributing its funds not thus appropriated to the Treasury of the American Colonization Society.

ART. 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who, with twelve other members, shall constitute a Board of Managers, (of whom seven shall form a quorum, to transact business,) all of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society, and shall continue in office one year, and until their successors are duly elected.

ART. 4. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when present, and shall call special meetings of the Board, when, in his opinion, it may be necessary, or when required to do so by three of the Managers.

ART. 5. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall perform these duties, in the order of seniority; but, in the absence of all these, there shall be elected a President *pro tempore*.

ART. 6. The Recording Secretary shall make and keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Board, and the Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and Board, so far as required by them, and shall file and record such correspondence, and exhibit the same when required by the Board.

ART. 7. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as the Board may require, and shall pay them out, on the order of the Board or Society; he shall also make a statement at the annual meeting of the financial concerns of the Society, and shall report the state of the funds to the Board, whenever required, and the books of the Treasurer shall at all times be open for the inspection of the Board.

ART. 8. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Saturday of February, May, August, and November, or oftener, on the call of the President. They shall have power to adopt by laws for their own government, to fill all vacancies occurring in their own body during the year, to employ agents, make appropriations for the preparation of colored youths of promise for usefulness in the Colony, to publish tracts or essays in promotion of the Colonization cause, to make an annual report to the Society of their proceedings during the preceding year, and to do all other matters and things that they may judge necessary to promote the objects of the Society.

ART. 9. Every person who shall subscribe his name to this Constitution, and pay, annually, to the Treasurer, not less than one dollar, shall be a member of this Society; and any person who shall at any one time subscribe fifteen dollars shall be a member for life.

ART. 10. The Society shall meet annually, at Columbus, on the third Wednesday of December, (after the first election of officers, which shall be on this evening,) for the purpose of electing officers, receiving the report of the Board of Managers, and transacting the other business of the Society.

ART. 11. The Society shall annually elect Directors, who shall attend the meeting of the Parent Society, at Washington City, and report thereto the state of this Society.

ART. 12. Any society formed within this State, which shall co-operate, by its funds, in the object of this Society, upon forwarding a copy of their Constitution to the Corresponding Secretary, shall be recognized by the Board as auxiliary to the State Society, and their officers shall be entitled to attend and vote in the meetings of the Society and of the Board.

ART. 13. A member may at any time withdraw his subscription, by notifying the Treasurer and paying his dues.

ART. 14. This constitution shall not be altered, except by a concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society.

On motion,

A committee of three—Rev. J. B. Crist, Dr. M. B. Wright, and Mr. J. Greenwood—was appointed to present the names of suitable persons as officers of the State Colonization Society; who, after consulting together, reported a list of names, which, with the addition of other names, was agreed to, as follows:

For President—His Excellency, WILSON SHANNON.

For Vice Presidents—1st, Hon. THOMAS EWING; 2d, Hon. JOHN McLEAN; 3d, Hon. THOS. L. HAMER; 4th, Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY; 5th, N. H. SWAYNE, Esq.; 6th, Hon. JOSEPH RIDGEWAY; 7th, Rt. Rev. CHARLES P. McELVAIN; 8th, Rev. Bishop MORRIS; 9th, Rev. Dr. JAMES HOGE; 10th, Hon. J. C. WRIGHT; 11th, Gov. A. TRIMBLE; 12th, Hon. E. LANE; 13th, Gov. J. MORROW; 14th, Rev. — McMILLAN; 15th, Gen. S. F. McCRACKEN; 16th, Hon. JACOB BURNETT; 17th, Hon. THOMAS CORWIN.

For Corresponding Secretary—Mr. WM. D. GALLAGHER.

For Recording Secretary—WM. DOHERTY.

For Treasurer—HENRY ESPY.

For Managers—Messrs. J. M. ESPY, ISAAC N. WHITING, ROBERT NEIL, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL MEDARY, JOSEPH RIDGEWAY, JR., CHRISTIAN HEYL, ALFRED KELLY, Rev. WM. PRESTON, Rev. WM. HERR, Hon. ARORA BUTTLES, and Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD.

Mr. D. Matthews submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Believing that the circulation among us of the Liberia Herald, as containing information direct from Africa, would do much towards producing a favorable impression in relation to the Colony—Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the Liberia Herald to the support of our members and citizens.

Resolved, That each person or society contributing, annually, in advance, to the funds of this Society, not less than ten dollars, shall be entitled to one copy of the Liberia Herald.

Herald; and the Treasurer of this Society shall be the agent for the transmission of the names of the subscribers.

On motion of Dr. Hoge,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be requested to consider the propriety of employing a permanent agent to visit the several counties of the State, and invite the people to organize auxiliary societies, and contribute in aid of the object of this institution.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be requested to prepare and publish an address to the citizens of Ohio, on the subject of African Colonization, and inviting them to form associations auxiliary to this Society, and especially requesting the clergy and congregations of every denomination to take up collections for its objects, annually, on or about the fourth of July.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Herr,

Resolved, That an endeavor be forthwith made to increase the subscription of this evening to \$500 or more, and that a committee of four be appointed to wait upon such of our citizens, and others, as are not with us, so as to give them an opportunity to subscribe.

The Rev. W. Herr, Rev. J. B. Crist, Mr. J. M. Espy and Mr. Matthews were appointed the committee.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Crist,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of this Society throughout this State to patronize, as they may find it convenient, the African Repository, the official publication of the Parent Society; also, the Christian Statesman, published in Washington city, and the Colonization Herald, published in Philadelphia, devoted, in part, to the objects of the Colonization cause.

On motion of Mr. D. Matthews,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, for his able exposition of the plans of the Colonization Society, and for the detailed information he has communicated to us, connected with the cause which the Society has in view.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

J. RIDGWAY, Jr., Chairman.

Wm. Doherty, Secretary.

[From the Dayton Journal.]

DAYTON, (Ohio,) Feb. 18th, 1839.

A meeting was convened at the Presbyterian Church, for the consideration of the scheme of colonizing the free people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa.

Jos. H. Crane was chosen President pro tem. and R. P. Brown Secretary pro tem.

The proceedings of the meeting were then opened with a prayer, by Rev. E. Allen. After a brief address by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, explanatory of the object, success and prospects of the American Colonization Society, and answering some objections alleged against that Society, the following resolutions were presented by R. P. Lowe, and adopted by the meeting, viz.—

1st. *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the "American Colonization Society" is entitled to the vigorous and generous support of all the citizen of the United States.

2d. *Resolved*, That this institution especially commends itself to our regard, as one adapted to unite the benevolent and patriotic from every State and section of the Union in a practicable scheme of good for the colored race, that must, in its complete execution, connect the moral and intellectual improvement of that portion now free in this

country, or which may become free, with the deliverance of Africa from the atrocious "slave-trade," and the elevation of her barbarous tribes to Liberty, Civilization and Christianity.

3d. *Resolved*, That we have witnessed with pleasure the increasing interest that is now being awakened on the subject of Colonization throughout the breadth of the land, under the efficient agency, in part, and eloquent advocacy of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, for whose zealous efforts, the gratitude of two continents is due.

4th. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to organize the Society in the town of Dayton, and county of Montgomery, auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society, and that, as citizens of that town and county, we are willing to make all reasonable exertions and contributions for the promotion and support of this benevolent institution.

On motion to that effect,

G. B. Holt, Ralph P. Lowe, and R. C. Schenck, were appointed a committee for reporting a constitution for a society, according to the spirit of these resolutions.

The Committee having rendered its report, the following Constitution was adopted :

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the Colonization Society of Montgomery County, Ohio, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society [of Ohio.]

ART. 2. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent institution at Washington in the colonization of the free people of color of the United States, *with their own consent*, on the coast of Africa, and to do this, not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other societies.

ART. 3. The payment of all annual subscriptions shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of the sum of ten dollars, a member for life.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, and eight Managers, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

ART. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of this Society on the twenty-second day of February, and special meetings at such other times as the Managers shall direct.

ART. 6. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 7. The Board of Managers shall meet, for the transaction of the business of the Society, from time to time, at their discretion.

ART. 8. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

ART. 9. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent institution and other societies.

On motion,

Messrs. Allen, Dr. Latta and H. G. Phillips were appointed a committee to nominate individuals to fill the several offices created by the Constitution.

The Committee having reported, the Society went into an election, and the following persons were chosen :

President—JOS. H. CRANE.

Vice Presidents—WM. L. HELFENSTEIN, DR. S. A. LATTI, JAS. PERRINE, JUDGE STEEL, H. G. PHILLIPS, G. W. SMITH, FIELDING GOSNEY, G. B. HOLT, CHARLES G. SWAIN.

Secretary—R. P. BROWN.

Treasurer—ALEXANDER GRIMES.

Managers—P. ODLIN, REV. J. BARNES, E. BURNEY, SIMON SNYDER, FREDERICK BOYER, C. ANDERSON, SIMON SUYDAM.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That, in order the more certainly to secure the success of the great enterprise of African Colonization, in which we have now again embarked, we will endeavor to keep up a continued interest and persevering exertion in behalf of the noble objects which that enterprise contemplates—to carry out the spirit of this resolution.

A proposition was made by Mr. Robt. C. Schenck, to join fifty others in making up the sum of five hundred dollars annually for five years, each one of the fifty to pay ten dollars, on or before the fourth day of July, for five years; and, the proposition having been accepted by several other gentlemen,

On motion,

Messrs. R. C. Schenck, Simon Suydam and R. P. Brown were appointed a committee to obtain subscribers for the balance requisite to complete this subscription.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the newspapers of Dayton for publication.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening next.

JOSEPH H. CRANE, Chairman.

R. P. Brown, Secretary.

[From the Bucks County (Pa.) Intelligencer.]

Agreeably to public notice, a considerable number of the inhabitants of the vicinity assembled at Concord, for the purpose of organizing a Colonization Society. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Serich Titus, who, in an able speech, vindicated the cause of African Colonization. After which,

On motion,

John Simpson, Esq., was called to the chair, and B. Malone appointed Secretary.

On motion,

A committee of six were appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Society, whose report was adopted, together with the following preamble :

"We, the undersigned, while viewing, with the deepest regret, the depressed condition of the colored population of our country, and convinced, not only by what has passed and is passing around us, but what is pointed out to us by all history, of the impossibility of a harmonious, effectual and permanent combination of essentially distinct races as one people—and being desirous of the improvement of the condition of our colored population, and of the peace and welfare of our country, together with the extinction of the African slave trade, and the extension to the native tribes of that country of the blessings of civilization and Christianity—and believing the Colonization scheme to be better calculated to promote the above named objects, and to elevate the character of the whole African race, than any thing that has ever been offered to the consideration of the people of this country—do agree to form ourselves into a society, to be governed, &c. &c."

After the organization of the Society, the following named gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensuing year :

President—WILLIAM TITUS.

Vice Presidents—JOSEPH JOHNSON, SAMUEL KIRK.

Secretaries—B. MALONE, N. M. HILL.

Treasurer—SERICH TITUS.

Managers—STRICKLAND BENNETT, ABNER WORTHINGTON, JOHN M. PUFF, EDWARD WORTHINGTON, JOHN K. DOAN.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and a brief notice thereof be published in the papers of the county.

JOHN SIMPSON, Chairman.

B. Malone, Secretary.

THE COLONIZATION HERALD.

This paper has been changed to a monthly publication. Each number is to contain 48 pages; and the work, in addition to its primary subject, African Colonization, is to contain a variety of useful miscellaneous matter.—It is neatly printed, and conducted with the spirit and industry, which have heretofore characterised it. The March number, besides other interesting articles, contains a Report of Mr. Elliott Cresson's address to the Massachusetts Legislature, and of his examination before the Committee on the Foreign Slave Trade.

[Communicated for the *African Repository*.]

OUR DUTY TO THE AFRICANS IN OUR MIDST, &c.—No. II.

The efforts of the American Colonization Society, endeavoring to form a colony on the coast of Western Africa by the emigration of liberated Africans in our country, have not been wasted nor fruitless. With all the difficulties and discouragements which were reasonably to be expected in such an enterprise, and notwithstanding the powerful opposition, as unreasonable as it was unexpected, which they had to encounter, the experiment has been successful. Enough has been gained to encourage their continuance, and to redouble their labors. That a portion of the slave coast three hundred miles in extent, which, not above twenty years ago, was polluted by a traffic the most cruel and vitiating, in every form, has been completely relieved from the desolations of menstealers, is a great and noble achievement. In addition to this, a change of the most desirable kind in the views and character of the natives is in progress. The neighboring heathen, who were savage in their manners, and grossly superstitious in their notions, become humanized, admire the principles and habits of civil society under Christian influence, and solicit instruction and aid for the elevation of themselves and their children to the rank and attainment of their new neighbors. The Colony, also, is now prepared to receive accessions with safety. Her civil institutions have become organized and established; her schools and provisions for the education of her citizens of every age and standing are abundant; her encouragements to farmers, mechanics, merchants, &c., are great, and invite the Africans who are settled abroad, and have any enterprise, to come and share the rich blessings of her soil and location; and, above all, her moral associations and Christian churches, in greater proportion to their number, and exerting a higher and more healthful influence, than ours in this land, are full of promise. With all her provisions to receive, protect and elevate the degraded Africans, Liberia is the happiest asylum for them.

It may now be inquired, who shall be sent, or who shall be suffered to go? That all should go at once, that the millions of this population, like the Israelites from Egypt, should pass off in mass with their children, and with all they have, is impossible. It would require the presence and the miraculous aid of the Sovereign of the Universe, as much as did the flight and journey of the Hebrews under Moses. We are prone to look on such an enterprise with an ardor and impatience which demand the instant consummation of our plans. But this is not right; and cannot be so and prosper. Were it possible to employ vessels of sufficient bulk and number to carry off the whole African population together, out of the country, it would not be well for them, nor for ourselves. Such a migration could not be provided for, so as to afford them any measure of comfort, or to avoid dreadful sacrifices of health and life; nor could so large a number be taken away from our midst without serious injury to ourselves. The relations of human society involve so much mutual dependence in all its gradations, from the highest rank to the lowest menial, that they cannot be changed to any considerable extent without great injury to the whole. The reception, too, of so large a number of uneducated and undisciplined men into a new country, and their organization into a civil community, would be impracticable. It would require a forty years' pilgrimage, with strict discipline, and the passing away of all above twenty years from the stage of life, to prepare them for the attempt, with safety to themselves and the founders of their republic. To say we shall never succeed, nor be encouraged even to make the attempt, is not we are able to calculate and fix the period which shall limit these ope-

rations, and are animated in our labors as we approach its bounds, s incorrect. It is sinking under the influence of zeal, without the due exercise of judgment. No plans and operations duly devised and successfully conducted, are carried on in such a way. It is not so in the order of Heaven. While God inhabits immensity and eternity, and all his counsels are perfect in his infinite mind as if they were already executed, he employs the beings inhabiting space and time as his agents, and adapts the execution to their nature; and the sphere of operation, as well as the length of time required, are usually proportioned to the magnitude and grandeur of the design. As far as men have conducted on the same principle, they have proved themselves wise, and have prospered. When our duty is ascertained, we are to discharge it deliberately, and according to the opportunities and means afforded for the effectual execution of our purpose. Were the restitution due from us to the Africans to require a period of time long as that during which this nefarious traffic has been conducted by the nations, that, surely, could be no reason why we should not undertake it. If, during all this revolution of years and ages, it should require all our surplus revenue, so as to oblige the nation to use great economy in her expenditures at home, it would count to our profit every way by influence on our habits and estimate of human life, and would furnish us with soundest principles respecting national glory. Should it moreover be found that the evil has become so deep rooted and widely extended, that it can never be entirely remedied, still this cannot be a sufficient reason why we should not undertake to do what can be done in present circumstances, and according to our limited calculations, while we would leave what is beyond our reach in the hands of God. Our duty is before us, and we must be up and doing as we have ability, and as opportunities offer. While it is conceded that all cannot, must not go at once, but much time must be spent in the accomplishment of this great work, it must be added, that if this nation is awake to this enterprise, the conveyance of the people to Liberia, can be effected as expeditiously as their wants shall require. If the cupidity and avarice of men will urge them, at the hazard of life, to kidnap and bear away many thousands annually from Africa, what may not the united sense of justice, philanthropy, and national honor, aided by Christianity, do in carrying back the oppressed, under the smiles of approving Heaven, and admiring nations? Much can be done in this cause, which, as we move along, will be refunded in rich blessings, both on those who give and on those who receive. As there must be pioneers, the preference should be given to such as are best prepared for the purpose. For this reason, as well as for many others more obvious, none should be allowed to be sent under the auspices, or even with the consent, of the Colonization Society, who are compelled to go, who are not voluntary or even desirous to go. On this head, there can be no difficulty with freemen. They do as they please, they are at liberty to act according to their own pleasure, and would therefore not go except it were their desire to do so. Liberated slaves might be of necessity under such circumstances, and be compelled to go or remain in bondage. Whatever might be the views and feelings of masters on this subject, the Society should never countenance compulsion in this matter, nor tolerate it in any measure. It was doubtless with reference to such men that the agent, J. Mœchlin, in Liberia, wrote to Rev. R. R. Gurley, in September, 1832, the following: "From such materials, it is vain to expect that an intelligent, industrious and enterprising community can possibly be formed; the thing is utterly impracticable—and they cannot but retard, instead of advancing, the prosperity of the colony," &c. While none that are desirous to go should be refused, or even discouraged, as long as the means for their conveyance

are within reach, yet, if a selection must be made, the enterprising and virtuous ought to be preferred. These will usually be the most ready to go, when the prospects of the colony are fully known; and these will prove the most valuable, as materials to form the new nation, and as pioneers to prepare the way for others who succeed them. And the number of the enterprising will increase rapidly, as information and encouragements are afforded. A great and almost insuperable reluctance to be colonized, or to seek a new home, considering the condition and education of the Africans among us, is to be expected in most cases. No persons are more attached to their home and its little appendages than those of very limited intercourse and little means of subsistence. It is by the enlargement of our spheres of intercourse and operations that our views and calculations expand. Those who are confined to narrow limits and small concerns are necessarily unenterprising and inactive. It needs, therefore, but little effort to discourage multitudes of the population we propose to benefit from going abroad for a home, however inviting. This has retarded many; while applications have always been more numerous than could be received, for the want of funds.— This will continue to be the case: many will be discouraged and dissuaded from the attempt, while applications for conveyance, under the patronage of the Society, will not cease to be numerous, beyond the accommodation of our richest means. The attachments which are felt to our home and its peculiarities, which endear it, in our estimation, are strong in proportion to our age, and the young are usually least under their influence: therefore, a second class, which is to be received and encouraged to go in preference to others, is composed of youth. The young will be prepared to enter on their new state and relations with greater pliability of character, and form their habits, both mental and physical, in accommodation to the community around them. They will amalgamate with greater facility than others, of mature age, and eventually become the pillars of the republic.

PHILO.

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb., 1839.

MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

[From the *Episcopal Recorder*.]

We have always regarded as one of the most interesting features of the various efforts made to colonize Africa, the important bearing those efforts would have upon the missionary enterprise. We have supposed that these colonies would constitute so many broad avenues, through which the light of the Gospel could be poured in upon this darkened land. Among those who have devoted themselves, with the most self-sacrificing spirit, to the Colonization cause, we know of none who have gone before our fellow citizen, Mr. Elliott Cresson. Mr. Cresson, although of another communion, has long since been exceedingly anxious that an Episcopal college and mission schools should be established at Bassa Cove, where is located the colony in which he feels a special interest. When in England, Mr. C., if we mistake not, received from Lord Bexley an assurance of a liberal donation, provided an Episcopal college could be established at Bassa Cove.

Mr. Cresson, at different times, has made very liberal offers to the members of our church to carry this plan into operation. If we are not misinformed, in 1833, he offered to take the agency of raising \$50,000, at his own cost, for establishing an African missionary college, and he would thereby secure the same sum which had been promised him in England—making,

in all, \$100,000. And so ardent was he in this matter, that he offered to secure the former amount from his own estate, if not obtained from other sources.

We understand he has recently made an offer to our board of missions, including his own subscription of \$1,150 towards carrying into effect the establishment of Episcopal schools at Bassa Cove.

Mr. Cresson has recently visited New England, and, while in Connecticut, he seems to have awakened a great deal of interest among Episcopalians there in reference to Bassa Cove. There has been published in the Chronicle of the Church, an Episcopal paper at New Haven, the following letter from Bishop Brownell:

Hartford, February 14, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have listened with much pleasure to your statement of a plan for the establishment of a missionary station and mission school at Bexley, near Bassa Cove, in Africa, to be under the direction of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. If this plan be carried into execution, I anticipate from its operations the most salutary results for Africa.

I regard the settlements established by the Colonization Society, along the Western Coast of Africa, as affording the best possible medium for the introduction and diffusion of the light of Christianity among the native tribes of the interior. These settlements constitute the footholds from which our missionary efforts can be most effectually put forth. Indeed, the colonists themselves must be regarded as missionaries, in a lower degree.—The natives cannot fail to perceive their superiority to themselves in intelligence, in morals, in enterprise and industry; and they will naturally ascribe this superiority to their religious and civil institutions. The more religious among the colonists will be zealous to encourage and extend those impressions; and I am not certain but such impressions can be most effectually made by a people not so far advanced in civilization and refinement but that they have yet many sympathies and ideas in common with themselves.

The impediments connected with climate and with color must always constitute formidable hindrances to the efforts of white missionaries from this country. It is to the youth among the colonists, and to them alone, that I look with confidence, as the future pastors of the settlement, and as the future missionaries among the Pagans and Mohammedans of Africa.—Such a school, then, as you propose, is the grand *desideratum*. You have my fervent prayers for its establishment and success, and for the blessing of God on all your zealous and disinterested labors in behalf of the African race.

I am, very truly, your friend and servant,

T. C. BROWNELL.

The Editor of the Chronicle speaks of the enterprise in the most commendatory terms. A correspondent in the same paper remarks:

About two hundred and twenty miles to the north from Cape Palmas, is the settlement of Bassa Cove. Here it is proposed to establish a Protestant Episcopal Mission, with a view to the speedy foundation of a mission school for the instruction of negro missionaries. The proposition originates with Elliott Cresson, Esq., well known for his benevolent zeal on behalf of the African colonies; who, in addition to a very generous subscription towards the establishment of the school, has determined to devote to an agency, on its behalf, his own gratuitous labors.

We should rejoice to see this plan carried out, and missionary schools established at Bassa Cove ; but, whether the enterprise be carried out or not, we think that Mr. Cresson has shown in all this matter a most benevolent and self-sacrificing spirit, which, we trust, will be appreciated by all Episcopalians.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following letter from a member of the Theological Seminary at Andover, to the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, corresponding secretary of the New York Colonization Society, will be read with satisfaction—we were going to say, by every friend of the colored race. But the present day is prolific in solecisms and absurdities, and, accordingly, we find many who regard the only institution in this country which has yet accomplished any thing good for the slaves, or effected the liberation of any, (except, possibly, by enticing them away from their masters,) denounced an enormous evil, and the gentleman who has done most for the promotion of its interest, declared to be the “guiltiest man in the nation.” We are, however, rejoiced to find that so large a portion of the theological students at Andover, the future clergymen of the country, are staid enough to resist the tide of denunciation which of late has rolled in upon the Society and its objects, and bold enough to do it justice.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Theological Seminary, Andover, 21st Dec., 1838.

RESPECTED FRIEND: Knowing the pleasure with which you regard any information which bears favorably on the great and benevolent object to which your labors are devoted, I am induced to furnish you with a short account of what has recently transpired in this place. The results of an examination into the excellency and practicability of colonization which we have been permitted to witness here, must be, in a high degree, gratifying to its friends; for it furnishes a clear illustration of what I am fully convinced is true—that all that is necessary, to secure the most favorable regard and warm support of the intelligent and Christian community in favor of colonization, is the more general diffusion of *facts*, showing the great good which must flow to the colored race from its operations.

A short time since, Mr. Cresson, of Philadelphia, visited this place, and gave several lectures on colonization. These were well attended, and listened to with great interest, both by the citizens and students of the various institutions of this place. The Rev. Mr. Gurley was present on one evening, and exhibited the cause in so luminous and satisfactory a manner as to secure the highest regard of the audience for his enlightened benevolence and Christian philanthropy. On the next day, Messrs. Cresson and Gurley met the students of the Seminary, at their request, for the purpose of answering any question which the friends or opponents of colonization might wish to propose. A paper was handed to Mr. Gurley, containing the most common objections which are urged against the Society, to all of which Mr. Gurley replied most fully, and in the most frank and candid manner. Indeed, the freeness and eloquence with which all the questions were answered, and the interesting view which was presented of the principles and operations of the Colonization Society, left a most favorable impression of the cause on the minds of those who were present. That much interest was excited on this subject, was evinced by what immediately followed. A discussion was proposed, to be conducted by the Rhetorical So-

ciety of this institution, on the following resolution: "that the Colonization Society is deserving the confidence and support of the people of the United States." I need not say that this resolution was ably supported, both by the eloquence of argument and the convincing power of facts. The first meeting was adjourned, and, on the second, after a very animated discussion, before a large audience, the debate was arrested, though the interest was still high.

On calling for the yeas and nays, the resolution was carried by a decided and handsome majority. I need not add that the discussion throughout was conducted in a most Christian spirit, and that there is reason to believe that its influence in favor of our cause will long continue. I have adverted to this discussion only because I supposed you would be gratified to know the fact of which it affords proof—that there are so many in this institution whose feelings are identified with the glorious cause which promises so much good to the African race, and that they will doubtless hereafter stand up as its firm supporters.

And now, dear sir, pardon me for troubling you with so long a communication, and permit me, in conclusion, to express my ardent desire that all your efforts in behalf of our degraded fellow men may be successful, and that the blessing of a merciful Providence may accompany every enterprise tending to elevate the African race, and to hasten the time of their deliverance, and the day when "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God."

With great respect,

I remain your sincere friend.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Hampden County (Mass.) Colonization Society:

CHARLES STEARNES, *President.*

ALFRED ELY, *Vice President.*

JOSIAH HOOPER, *Corresponding Secretary.*

SAMUEL BOWLES, *Recording Secretary.*

DORUS CLARKE,

JOEL NORCROSS,

SIMON SANBORN,

D. W. WILLARD,

PATRICK BOIES,

} *Managers.*

The following cheering views are presented in a letter from the President, dated 22d March, 1839:

"The Colonization cause is decidedly advancing in favor in this section. Previous to the visits of Rev. Mr. Gurley and friend Cresson, the past autumn and winter, for several years, very little had been done, owing to well known circumstances. Yet there has not been a time, since the enterprise received its first impulse, that there were not many efficient and devoted friends to it. The visits of the gentlemen I have named had the effect of calling public attention to it; and very few, so far as my information extends, (except those who were committed to Abolition before,) who have examined the subject, are now opposed to this truly philanthropic scheme. A subscription paper which has only begun to be circulated, in aid of the Parent Society, amounts to about \$200.

"The ladies here have become much interested, and have formed a society; and we expect valuable fruits of their exertions.

"We have no opponents here, except the advocates of immediate abolition; and we have no fear from them, if the intelligent portion of the community will take the trouble of looking at the subject with a scrutinizing eye, and without prejudice.

"It gives us much pleasure to learn that Judge WILKESON has succeeded in getting his ship under weigh; and we ardently hope that the arrangement will be productive of the happiest effects.

Yours, most cordially."

PLAN OF EMANCIPATION.

The following letter is from a distinguished clergyman of the Baptist Church in Kentucky:

Louisville, April, 1839.

Rev. R. R. Gurley:

DEAR SIR—Prompted by a desire to do good, in compliance with your request, I transmit to you this statement of the policy which I have adopted to secure myself against loss in the emancipation of my slaves, whether inherited or purchased.

To liberate slaves at an age so advanced, or under infirmities which render it impossible for them to procure a comfortable subsistence, or to provide the requisite supplies for old age and infirmity, I regard as an act so unpardonably cruel and unjust, that I hope you will not suppose that I apply my rule to those classes. I will not buy a servant over the age of sixteen or eighteen years; and, were I to inherit an old servant, I should feel myself religiously bound to keep such an one under my guardianship as long as life lasted, unless I could leave him in the care of his own children, whom I had placed in circumstances which would enable them to do justice to their parents.

I make no distinction between servants born in my family and those I purchase. I estimate their services as a bare equivalent for the labor, expense and responsibility of raising them, until they arrive to the age of about eighteen; at this age, they will have reimbursed the owner for their raising, &c., and each is justly entitled to wages at this age; therefore, I value the servant, and charge him with the price, at six per cent. per annum, compound interest. Nor is it material what valuation is fixed upon the servant—the result will be the same, because the proportions will be the same. A slave is always worth ten per cent. annually upon his prime cost, independent of taxes, clothes, board, doctor's bills, &c.; he should, therefore, be released from all liabilities of this sort, and be credited, at the end of each successive year, with ten per cent. upon his valuation, which is *hire*, and which should be placed to his credit, at six per cent. per annum, compound interest, as soon as the year expires, adding to this amount the wages of each successive year, as it becomes due, at the same rate of interest; and in fifteen years, eight months, and about twenty days, you will find the product of the servant's cost and his wages will precisely balance. Then I consider that he has paid for himself, and, in all honesty, should be **FREE**. And in this way he acquires his liberty at about 34 years of age, when he is in the prime of life, with a thorough acquaintance with the business which he is to pursue for his future support.

But even here there is a difficulty; the laws of my country forbid me to *liberate my slave, unless I bind myself as his security in such a way as not*

only to lay myself liable for his misconduct, but to *support him in old age, should he become a pauper*, and this would have the effect to make myself and children *his slaves*. Moreover, I am convinced that I would not only injure my country, myself and children, by liberating my servants to remain in the country, but the servants themselves. To avoid all these evils, I continue to exercise ownership over him, even after I consider him free, so as to protect him in his rights under the law, and myself from its penalty, until he has acquired a sufficient property to transport himself to Liberia, or to some other point, where he may participate in making his own laws, and have a right to *claim their protection*.

The average value of slaves in this country I suppose to be about \$600; and it is upon this, as the value of my servants, that I have made my calculation. Enclosed, however, I send you a short table, as an exhibition of the *modus* of the plan, by which you will, perhaps, better understand it; and if you can make it subserve, in any way, the cause of humanity and benevolence, (as you were so kind as to intimate,) I shall be more than gratified.

In the mean time, allow me to tender to you assurances of my prayerful anxiety for the success of the good cause in which you are engaged, and, for yourself, the personal esteem and respect of,

Sir, your very unworthy friend, &c.,

WM. C. BUCK.

T A B L E .

Price of servant,	-	-	-	-	-	\$600 00
First year's interest, at 6 per cent.,	-	-	-	-	-	36 00
Amount,	-	-	-	-	-	636 00
Second year's interest,	-	-	-	-	-	38 16
Amount,	-	-	-	-	-	674 16
Third year's interest,	-	-	-	-	-	40 44
						714 60
Fourth year's interest,	-	-	-	-	-	42 87
						\$757 47
Ten per cent. on \$600 is	-	-	-	-	-	\$60 00
Due one year after the purchase, at 6 per cent.,	-	-	-	-	-	36 00
Two years' wages,	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
						123 60
Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	7 41
Third year's wages,	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
						191 01
Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	11 46
Four years' interest,	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
Four years' hire,	-	-	-	-	-	
						\$262 47

In this way, continue the calculations, and the result will be as I have stated in my letter.

W. C. B.

DEATH OF JOSEPH MECHLIN, M. D.

Died, in New York, on the 6th Feb., JOSEPH MECHLIN, M. D. The deceased, about ten years ago, was sent out to Liberia as colonial physician. After the death of Dr. Randall, he was appointed governor of the colony. He had resided in Mobile for some few years past.—*Colonization Herald*.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society.

The following received previous to March 31st, on account of ship project:

Troy, N. Y., S. Warren,	\$100
Albany, " A. McIntyre,	50
Boston, Ms., through E. Cresson, Otis Everett, \$100, M. Bremmer, \$100, Col. Wadsworth, \$100,	306

*From March 31st to April 30th, 1839.**Collections.*

Wheeling, Va., by the Rev. George Peck, \$30 of which to constitute Rev W. Kinney life member,	57 20
Georgetown, D. C., Ladies of Bridge-street Church, to constitute Rev. John C. Smith life member,	30
Dayton, Ohio, Methodist Church, by Rev. R. R. Gurley,	13
Perrinsville, Ohio, 4th of July col. 1838, by Rev. G. W. Maly,	7
Collected by Rev. W. Matchett, in Va., Lancaster Co., \$91 81; Northumberland Co., \$76 37; Westmoreland, \$61 65; King George Co., \$66,	295 93
Florida, Orange Co, M. Y., by Rev. C. Cummins, \$30 of which, by ladies of his congregation, to constitute him life member,	58
Pittsgrove, N. J., from Young Misses' Society, by Rev. George W. Janvier,	10
Maine, by Capt. George Barker, agent,	50
South Danvers, Ms. by Miss J. A. Putnam,	5 50

Donations.

New York, B. F. Butler, Esq.,	50
Essex Co., Va., A. Somervail,	14
Bradleyville, S. C., a friend to Colonization,	40
Cincinnati, Ohio, Kiskey Chapel. by Rev. Mr. Raper, 4th of July donation,	10
Hamilton Co., Ohio, S. Gosley, \$5; L. G. Gaines, \$5; John Ross, \$5,	15
Granville, Ohio, A. Sanford,	2
Newport, Ky., Gen. James Taylor,	10
Talmadge, Ohio, Rev. W. Hanford, by A. Whittlesey, Esq.,	5

Auxiliary Societies.

Virginia Auxiliary Society, B. Brand, Treasurer,	638
Wheeling, Va., Auxiliary Society, D. Lamb, Treasurer,	100

\$1,860 62

African Repository.

E. Brown, agent, Philadelphia, Pa.,	\$15
General James Taylor, Newport, Ky., (per Mr. Gurley,)	2
Milo G. Williams, Springfield, Ohio, (do.)	5
Dea Jas. Brown, \$1 50; Miss J. A. Putnam, \$1 50; Whig News Room, \$1 50,	
South Danvers, Ms.,	4 50
Mrs. G. W. P. Custis, Arlington,	7 50
Mrs. Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Ravensworth,	5 50
John Pearson, Bangor, Maine,	5
E. S. Snell, Amherst, Ms.,	5
J. F. Easton, agent, Louisville, Kentucky,	30
Geo. Stillman, Columbia, Va., per Mr. Hill,	6
John H. Eaton, agent, New York,	50
Rev. John Boynton, Phippsburg, Maine,	8

The following were received through Benj. Brand, of Richmond, Va., viz.—

James S. Penn, Lovington, Va.,	1
Wm. Isbel, Buckingham C. H., Va.,	4
John H. Martin, Greenfield, Va., (\$6 being for interest, voluntarily added by Mr. Martin,)	26
N. C. Crenshaw, Montpelier, Va.,	6

Liberia Herald.

E. C. Harper, Cincinnati, Ohio,	2
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THE
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HISTORY OF LIBERIA.

"A concise History of the commencement, progress and present condition of the American Colonies in Liberia, by Samuel Wilkeson." A work under the above title, containing 88 octavo pages, has been prepared and recently published by Judge Wilkeson, General Agent of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Ashmun's history of Liberia, the only single publication of this nature which had previously appeared, comes down only to the year 1822. The subsequent period is now, for the first time, made the subject of a continuous historical record. Judge Wilkeson's pamphlet presents a condensed and concise account of the prominent events in the history of Liberia from the year 1815, when the first emigration of colored People from the United States to Africa took place, to the year 1838. It also exhibits views of the territory, soil, productions, settlements, trade and commerce of Liberia; and contains the amended Constitution and present organization of the American Colonization Society, with some illustrative observations; and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Liberia, adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, January 5, 1839.

Designing to make this interesting publication the subject of more particular remark hereafter, we shall at present content ourselves with inserting the Preface, which explains its objects and plan:

The subject of American Colonization in Africa has become one of interesting inquiry and discussion, but those who have not carefully watched its progress are placed in an unfavorable situation for forming correct opinions as to its merits. Exaggerated statements of zealous partizans can only mislead those who seek for facts, on which to make up their own judgments.

The official documents of the Colonization Societies, and the communications from colonists, and distinguished individuals who have visited the colonies, which have been published in the newspapers and periodicals, have either not been preserved, or are not accessible to the thousands who are calling loudly for information on the subject.

With the design of supplying, in some measure, this demand, the following pages have been prepared. Most of the facts have been derived from

published documents and communications, and are often given in the words of the writer. But it was thought unnecessary to name, in every instance, the original sources of information, in a work that professes to be little more than a compilation.

As it was the writer's design to give the work a pamphlet form, for distribution by mail, he has aimed to bring it into the smallest compass. This necessarily excluded many interesting facts, especially in relation to the recently established colonies, as well as all notice of the proceedings of the Colonization Societies in the United States, except as these were immediately connected with their operations in Liberia.

No statement in relation to the country, the health or condition of the colonists, has been admitted that was not considered by the writer as entitled to credit; and if important facts have been omitted, his apology for this as well as for imperfections of arrangement, is the very little time which his other engagements allowed him to devote to this.

Washington, April 15, 1839.

SAMUEL WILKESON.

DEATH OF DR. BLUMHARDT.

Dr. Theophilus Blumhardt, the learned and venerable founder of the Missionary Institution of Basle, in Switzerland, died in that city on the 19th of December, after a long and painful illness. "This loss," says the *Paris Journal of Evangelical Missions*, "is incalculable. No one in Europe was better acquainted than he with the work of missions, loved it more, or labored more for it. For nearly twenty-five years he was the soul of the Missionary Society at Basle."

The memory of this excellent man, endeared as it is to the friends of religion and philanthropy throughout the world, is peculiarly interesting to the advocates of African Colonization. About thirteen years ago, on reading a published appeal of Mr. Ashmun, he was so forcibly struck with the duty of making missionary efforts in Liberia, that he addressed a letter to the Managers of the American Colonization Society, inquiring into the practicability of establishing a mission in the vicinity, on the plan suggested by Mr. Ashmun, and under the auspices of the Evangelical Missionary Society at Basle.

"For a long time," said he, "already, I have, in common with many of the supporters of our Society in Switzerland and Germany, had the state of the negro tribes of Africa upon my heart; and it has been a subject of consideration with me, where a door might be open for our missionaries to enter in with the message of salvation to vast numbers of our fellow-mortals. Mr. Ashmun's appeal opens that prospect for which I have long been looking; and I believe the vast importance of the cause, which he urges on the attention of missionary societies, will be a sufficient excuse for my addressing you on the subject, with all that confidence and frankness which ought to subsist between fellow-laborers, in the promotion of the best interests of mankind. I enclose a letter to Mr. Ashmun, soliciting his advice on several points connected with the establishment, by our society, of a mission as proposed by him; which, if you will take the trouble to peruse, will inform you, somewhat more in detail, of the view I take of the enterprise now under consideration. A matter of the first moment, and that

which forms the chief object of my letter to you, gentlemen, is the intercourse which I think it requisite to secure between your Colony and the missionary settlement; and I cannot but consider it as the indispensable foundation of all the deliberations which our committee may engage in on the subject, that they should have reason to expect the approbation of the revered Directors of the American Colonization Society to their undertaking, and that protection to their future missionary settlement and laborers which the Colony of Liberia is in a condition to give. I venture, therefore, to solicit some communication of the view which you take of the possible event of our establishing a mission in the vicinity of, and in friendly intercourse with your Colony; and I assure you of the deep feeling of regard and affection which our committee entertain towards you, as the friends of a long neglected race of men, as well as of the sincere gratitude with which every assistance that you may be willing to lend to our operations, will be received by us."

This letter was enclosed in one to the Rev. Jeremiah Evarts, and by him forwarded to the Society. The Managers lost no time in transmitting to Mr. Ashmun Dr. Blumhardt's communication, which produced an answer so satisfactory, that the Basle Society despatched five missionaries to Liberia. Thus was established the first mission at Grand Bassa.

NEW PLAN FOR AIDING THE CAUSE.

A plan is now in operation for securing a regular income to the cause of Colonization, by obtaining 20,000 subscribers of \$10 each for ten years. The favor with which it has thus far been received, encourages us to expect much advantage from it. In one town only—that of Springfield, in Illinois—\$1,600 are stated to have been subscribed; and in other places in the West, it has met with animating success. The moderate sum paid in each year is calculated to render the scheme generally acceptable to the friends of Colonization; especially as it does not exclude the receipt of even smaller amounts.

MR. POMEROY'S LEGACY.

The late REV. JONATHAN L. POMEROY, of West Springfield, in Hampden County, Massachusetts, bequeathed to the American Colonization Society, as our readers will recollect, a legacy of one thousand dollars, and the same sum to each of three other benevolent institutions, viz. The American Bible Society, the American Education Society, and the American Home Missionary Society. After bequeathing several other legacies to individuals, he left the residue of his estate, real and personal, to his wife; but, in the event of her dying without having disposed of the same or any part thereof, he directed that such whole or part should be divided equally between those Societies. MRS. POMEROY died before her husband; the specific legacies were paid; but the heirs at law contested the residuary clause of the will. Its validity has been recently established by the Supreme Court.

of Massachusetts; and each of the four Societies is thus entitled to about *five thousand six hundred dollars*. The American Colonization Society has already received on account of its residuary share one thousand dollars. The will is dated in 1832, and Mr. Pomeroy died in 1836.

L E G A C Y .

It is stated that GEORGE E. HARRISON, of Virginia, who recently died, bequeathed FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the Colonization Society. Mr. Harrison was a wealthy planter, and most estimable citizen. He was, we believe, the lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison, of Brandon, one of the Revolutionary worthies of the Old Dominion, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, whose daughter Mr. George E. Harrison had married, in noticing his death, relates the following affecting incidents :

On Sunday last, we saw the bed on which his remains were resting surrounded by his slaves—not the domestics of his house, who were all devoted to him, but by his field hands. They were dissolved in tears, and pouring forth their most piteous wailings. A very intelligent slave, in whose arms his master accidentally died, and who spoke of it with an intensity of feeling which would have done honor to any man, was addressing his brethren in the most plaintive terms—"Well may you weep—you have reason to weep. You have lost not only your master, but your friend and father." The interment scene of the next day baffles any description which we could give of it. The negroes of his own and his brother's plantations, of both sexes and of all ages, flocked around the grave. Tears, groans, and all the manifestations of utmost distress, were poured forth over the closing grave of their master. They bade him "good bye"—they called him their friend and their father.

Mr. H. has remembered them in the kindest terms in his will. It speaks of them by name—makes the most humane and liberal provisions for them especially, and enjoins his executor to treat them all with every kindness, and points out the manner in which it was to be done.

[From the New Orleans Observer.]

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, called by the President, Dr. S. Duncan, on the 13th April, 1839, the following resolutions were offered, and, on motion, unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this board have heard with deep sorrow and regret of the violent and untimely death of our late governor in the Colony of Mississippi in Africa, the Rev. J. F. C. Finley.

Resolved, That this Board entertain a high sense of the exalted benevolence to which alone can be ascribed the self-devotion of the late Governor Finley to the noble cause in which he met an early and violent death, and of his fidelity, zeal and integrity in the execution of the arduous duties devolved upon him by this Board.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be offered for publication in the papers of this city, and in the New Orleans Observer.

S. DUNCAN, President.

F. Beaumont, Sec'y pro tem.

COLONIZATION RESOLUTIONS

Passed by the Methodist Episcopal Baltimore Annual Conference.

1. *Resolved by the Baltimore Annual Conference in Conference assembled, That we cordially approve of the objects and aims of the American Colonization Society.*
2. *Resolved, That this Conference recommend to the members thereof, the taking up of collections on or about the 4th of July in behalf of this noble enterprise; those in the District of Columbia to be forwarded to the American Colonization Society, and those in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, to the Societies in those States.*

[From the Hartford Congregationalist.]

MR. EDITOR: For one, I am much gratified with the stand you take in favor of African Colonization. Uniting fully with you in your views upon this subject, I should like to make, through the medium of your paper, a suggestion, which may perhaps be of some service to the cause.

Why is it that the merits of the Colonization Society are so seldom presented to the consideration of our churches, together with the opportunity of contributing of their substance to aid in carrying forward its plans?—Other benevolent institutions have their merits presented at least annually to all the churches in the State, and receive regular supplies from them to aid in accomplishing their objects; and no small part of the resources of those institutions is made up of the collected contributions of small sums from our country churches. I have spent many years in a country parish in this State; and never knew of but one lecture delivered upon the subject of Colonization there, nor of a single contribution taken in behalf of the Society. Nor was this because of any peculiar opposition in that place; for although the most vigorous efforts had been made to vilify and injure the Society, in the estimation of the people, yet a majority of them were decidedly in favor of it, and very many would readily embrace an opportunity to aid it by liberal contributions. I know not precisely how far this may be true of other sections of our State, but from what I can learn I am inclined to believe that it is very generally the case. So far as I can ascertain, very little effort is made to raise funds for the Colonization enterprise, except in our cities and most prominent towns.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to inquire if it would not be wise for the leading men of the Society, to see that the cause be presented for the contributions of the people, at least annually in every parish in our State. However ready the people may be to assist when invited, it cannot reasonably be expected of the great body of them that they should come forward unasked with their contributions, especially when they are hearing so urgent and so oft repeated calls for assistance from other benevolent institutions. But if called upon, they would not, I am confident, be backward in responding to the call. Notwithstanding all that has been said against this Institution, it is yet manifest that the mass of the people are convinced that as a means of extending the blessings of civilization and christianity to benighted Africa, of affording an asylum to the oppressed African in our own country, and more especially of furnishing the most effectual check to the most abominable traffic that ever disgraced humanity, it is worthy of their firm support, and that as a benevolent institution, it stands among the first of the land. We have, moreover, the most gratifying evidence in all quarters, that the confidence of the people in this Society is rapidly on the increase. Very little effort would be necessary, to secure the expression of that confidence "in the most efficient form."

Permit me to inquire also, if the pastors of many of our churches have not, in this respect, a duty to perform, which they have long neglected.

speak not of those who have no faith in the Colonization Society. Of those we can of course expect nothing; but such pastors in our State, I am certain, are "few and far between." I speak of those who, through mere apathy, have neglected the subject; and would ask them if the cause is not worthy of more efficient effort on their part?

Allow me, in conclusion, to suggest the propriety of a measure, on which I will not at present take time to enlarge, viz. the formation of minor auxiliaries in our County Towns.

F. C.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Among the indications of a reviving zeal in New England in behalf of African Colonization, we notice that a meeting was held, on the 23d April last, at Charlestown, Mass., to take into consideration the expediency of forming an auxiliary Colonization Society. Dr. A. R. Thompson presided at the meeting, and Mr. C. W. Moore acted as Secretary. Addresses were delivered by the President, the Rev. Dr. Walker, and Capt. Benjamin Whipple, of Charlestown; and by the Rev. Mr. Gannett, and Mr. B. B. Thatcher, of Boston. Capt. Whipple offered a series of resolutions, which, the hour being late, were laid on the table, to be taken up on Monday evening, the 29th April, to which time the meeting adjourned. The proceedings of the adjourned meeting have not yet reached us.

NEW YORK CITY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The meeting, 8th instant, at the Middle Dutch Church, was a splendid affair. That immense house was full, galleries and all, including a number in the aisles. Rev. Dr. Milnor took the Chair, and opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks. He then gave out a hymn, which appeared to have been composed for the occasion, and it was sung in the tune of Old Hundred—the powerful church organ aiding. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Van Pelt; after which, letters from two gentlemen, apologizing for non-attendance, were read—one of them from the Hon. Elijah Paine, of Vermont, who concluded by pledging a donation of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to Colonization purposes the ensuing year. It appears from the Treasurer's Report, read by Moses Allen, Esq., that the actual receipts of the Society during the year were about \$11,600 in cash, and \$2,000 in clothing; besides which, subscriptions, not yet collected, had been made to the amount of \$6,000; making a total of \$19,445 51. Extracts from the Report of the Board of Managers were next read, presenting a very cheering view of the state and prospects of the Colonization cause. Among other things, it was remarked that State Societies had been lately re-organized in New Hampshire, New Jersey and Ohio. The enterprise was represented to be rapidly gaining friends throughout the country.

Addresses, numerous passages of which were responded to by the audience with hearty applause, were made by Mr. Pinney, late Governor of the African Colonies; Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Newark, N. J.; Rev. Mr. Reed, late Missionary to Bombay; and Rev. Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia. Col. Stone then made a few remarks; after which, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Proudfit, and the au-

dience retired, a little after 10 o'clock, greatly gratified with the meeting, which is said to have been the largest and best Colonization meeting ever held in this city.

The speeches were first rate. Mr. Pinney stated a number of interesting facts—said there were now nine American settlements along the African coast, in a distance of 250 miles, within which limits the slave-trade was nearly annihilated—that they contained 18 churches, more than 500 children at school, hundreds of natives, as well as colonists, at the Sabbath schools—and that, in short, they presented a living *example* of a negro community, free, prosperous and happy, performing all the functions of self-government. Mr. P. also gave some account of his agencies in behalf of Colonization within the past two years; said that, when he began, there was but one Colonization Society in Pennsylvania west of the Alleghanies, but that now there were 90, besides several county societies. In the Ohio Western reserve, he met with equal, and even greater, encouragement. Nothing, in short, seemed to be wanting to the full success of the noble undertaking, but perseverance and effort, particularly by sending out suitable agents.—*Journal of Commerce*.

A meeting of the friends of the Colonization cause of the village of Binghamton, Brown county, N. Y., and vicinity, was held, pursuant to a public call, at the Court House in said village, on the 18th of April, 1839, and organized by the appointment of Hon. Tracy Robinson, Chairman, and John R. Dickinson, Secretary.

The meeting having been opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burtis, and its objects and the progress of the Colonization cause briefly stated by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Burtis introduced the following resolutions, which were sustained by Rev. Messrs. Burtis and Andrews, and H. Collier and J. Boughton, Esqrs., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the meeting, the Colonization enterprise is the most feasible and efficient scheme for elevating the character, improving the condition, and gradually promoting the emancipation, of the African race, and for giving to the continent of Africa the blessings of civilization, liberty and Christianity; that it is one of the noblest institutions "ever devised by the wit, or sustained by the beneficence, of man," and well deserves the aid and support of every friend of his country and of the human race.

Resolved, That the importance of the Liberian Colonies to this nation in a commercial point of view, and their influence in suppressing the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, entitle them to the continued protection and patronage of the American Government.

Resolved, That we regard the present as a favorable juncture for the organization of a State Colonization Society; and that it is high time that the friends of the cause in the "Empire State" should combine and concentrate their efforts, and co-operate with the National and other State Societies in sustaining the infant colonies of Liberia, and thus aid in the establishment of a new Republic on the western coast of Africa.

Resolved, That the circulation of the African Repository, the Colonization Herald, or some other publication of the Society, in this region, would greatly subserve the interests of the Colonization cause.

Mr. Andrews moved the following, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Rev. Arthur Burtis be delegated to represent the friends of this cause in this region at the Convention to be held in the City of New York on the 8th day of May next, for the purpose of deliberating on the expediency of forming a State Colonization Society; and that the Chairman and Secretary be empowered to appoint additional delegates.

On motion, it was then

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be authorized to call a meeting of the friends of this cause, on the return of their delegates, to hear their report, and to take such measures thereupon, relative to the formation of a County Colonization Society, as may be deemed expedient.

T. ROBINSON, Chairman.

J. R. Dickinson, Secretary.

[From the Cincinnati Republican.]

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Hamilton county, friendly to the colonization of free people of color, held at the chapel of the Cincinnati College, on Thursday evening, the 28th of February, the Hon. Jacob Burnet was called to the Chair, and William Greene was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the object of the American Colonization Society, as avowed in its Constitution, commends itself, as truly patriotic and benevolent, to the judgment of this meeting, and is entitled to the generous support of the American people.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard this Society as well adapted to unite the efforts of benevolent and Christian men from the South, the North, the East and the West, in an unexceptionable and practicable scheme of good to the colored race, that must confer large and lasting benefits upon the emigrants to Liberia, operate in favor of the cause of general liberty, aid in the suppression of the atrocious slave-trade, and throw open one quarter of the world, long covered with crime and barbarism, to civilization and Christianity.

3. *Resolved*, That we deem the cause of the Society worthy to be sustained, not by private contributions only, but by the combined powers of the State and Federal Governments.

4. *Resolved*, That, until the State and General Governments shall apply themselves to the execution of this scheme of African Colonization, every possible motive that can appeal to generous hearts should stimulate all patriotic and Christian men throughout the Union to give to it an earnest, liberal and persevering support.

5. *Resolved*, That this meeting has observed with pleasure the recent formation of the State Colonization Society at Columbus, and the evidences of a new and deep interest in the cause in other parts of this State.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to organize a Colonization Society in this city, auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to endeavor to raise for the cause, in this city, by donations, and by annual subscriptions of not less than five or ten dollars, for two years, per year, the sum of two thousand dollars; that a subscription be now opened for this purpose, and that the Board of Managers be requested to appoint committees in each ward, for the purpose of carrying the object of this resolution into full effect.

On motion,

Resolved, That, when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to Friday evening, the 8th of March, for the purpose of forming a Society, auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting of citizens friendly to the cause of Colonization re-assembled, at the chapel of the Cincinnati College, on Friday evening, the 8th of March, and proceeded to organize a Society, as proposed at the meeting of the 28th of February. Whereupon, the following was adopted as the Constitution of the Society, after free discussion and full deliberation:

CONSTITUTION.

1. This Society shall be called the Hamilton County Colonization Society, and shall be auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

2. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted shall be to aid in the Colonization, with their own consent, of the free people of color, and such as may be voluntarily liberated by their masters of the United States, in Africa, or elsewhere, and to increase, as far as practicable, the influence and resources of the American Colonization Society.

3. An annual subscription of any sum not less than one dollar, shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of not less than twenty dollars, a member for life.

4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, twenty Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Managers, to be elected annually by the Society.

5. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Board of Managers.

6. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

7. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the Parent Institution and other Societies.

8. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at such time, from year to year, as the Board of Managers shall appoint; and the Managers shall meet, whenever they may judge best, to transact the business of the Society.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate officers and managers for the ensuing year, viz.—Robert T. Lytle, Joseph Graham, Hezekiah Flint, and E. B. Reeder. This committee, after a short time, reported the following named gentlemen for the offices affixed to their names, respectively, viz.—

President—Jacob Burnet. *Vice Presidents*—Josiah Lawrence, Rev. J. T. Brooke, Rev. T. A. Mills, Rev. L. L. Hamline, Rev. M. M. Henkle, Rev. S. W. Lynd; Archibald Gordon, of Fulton; G. W. Holmes, of Columbia; Gen. Clayton Webb, of Anderson; Squire Schoonmaker, of Sycamore; Wm. Buckingham, of Symmes; Alexander Mayhew, of Springfield; Stewart McGill, of Colerian; Dr. Robbins, of Green; J. Scott Harrison, of Miami; Wm. S. Hatch, of Delhi; Wm. Oliver, of Storrs; General Charles Mills, of Whitewater; O. Looker, Sen., of Crosby. *Secretary*—Wm. Greene. *Treasurer*—Ephraim Robbins. *Managers*—Moses Brooks, Rev. Wm. H. McGuffey, P. S. Semmes, H. E. Spencer, Geo. W. Neff, N. C. Read, Geo. Graham, Jr., E. Woodruff, Rev. Mr. Johns, James Goodloe, Wm. Tift, Col. Samuel Devou.

Which report of the committee was, on motion, unanimously adopted by the Society.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Mills, the following resolutions were considered and unanimously adopted, viz.—

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting, under a solemn conviction of duty to their country, the colored population of these United States, and Africa, will give a firm, liberal and persevering support to the great benevolent enterprise of African Colonization.

2. *Resolved*, That the Managers of the Society now organized be requested forthwith to prepare and publish an address, in behalf of this Society, to their fellow citizens of this city and State, urging them, by those high and generous considerations which recommend its object to universal regard, to give to it the sustaining power of their opinions and donations.

3. *Resolved*, That the Managers of this Society be requested to co-operate, by all proper measures, with the Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society, in their efforts to secure the countenance and contributions of Christians of every denomination in the State, and of the citizens of Ohio generally, in aid of the cause of African Colonization.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of two from each ward in this city be appointed by the Chair, to obtain subscribers to this Society, and report to the Board of Managers.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz.—1st ward, William Disney, Jedediah Banks; 2d ward, Lewis Day, William Butler; 3d ward, Peyton S. Symmes, Allen Wilson; 4th ward, Wm. H. McCracken, George W. Bradbury; 5th ward, G. W. Rice, William McCammon; 6th ward, L. H. Shally, Joseph Bonsall; 7th ward, Osgood Fifield, Thatcher Lewis.

JACOB BURNET, Chairman.

William Greene, Secretary.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION CONVENTION.—Pursuant to previous notice, a convention of the friends of colonization was organized on the 8th inst. in the city of New York, a highly respectable number of delegates, from different parts of the state, being in attendance. It met on three successive days, and adopted a constitution for a State Colonization Society, the first article of which makes it “directly connected with the American Colonization Society, on the principles of its constitution.” The official notice of the proceedings, was received too late for insertion in this number.

THE COLONIZATION CAUSE IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

[Extract of a letter from Mr. Gurley, dated Louisville, April 26, 1839.]

The citizens of Louisville are open, generous and high-minded. In their movement in aid of African Colonization, they have evinced a lofty spirit of patriotism and philanthropy. The President and Managers of the auxiliary Society here, and the clergy of every name, have thrown into this movement a fine, disinterested spirit of enthusiasm. There has been no coldness, distrust, or (as an old writer would say) no "reluctation." They have given liberally, and spoken eloquently in its behalf. The hearts of our Eastern friends would have throbbed with new and brighter expectation for the cause, could they have listened to the spirit with which it has here been advocated by the officers of the Society, and by the Rev. Messrs. Breckenridge, Jackson, Brush, Humphreys, Clark, Buck, and Maffit, and have observed how the glow of humanity lighted up the countenances of large audiences, under the power of their appeals.

The young men of Louisville have just organized themselves into an auxiliary Colonization Society, and pledged themselves to raise, of the proposed four thousand dollars, not less than six hundred dollars. This raises the amount already subscribed to about \$3,000. A few days more, and I trust the amount of \$4,000 will be completed. The *example* speaks to the nation.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser.]

A meeting of the Colonization Society of Louisville was held, in the 1st Baptist Church, on the evening of the 9th April, at half past seven o'clock. The house was crowded. The President, Mr. Tannehill, took the chair, and, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Tydings, addressed the audience in a short, but lucid and impressive speech, upon the objects of the meeting. R. R. Gurley (Agent of the American Colonization Society) then rose, and proceeded to lay before the audience, in a most masterly and thrilling discourse, the rise, progress and prospects of the Society. Mr. Gurley seemed to throw all the benevolence of his soul into the subject; the audience caught the spirit of the speaker, and responded to his appeals with a magnanimity and cheerfulness highly creditable to our young city.

Immediately after Mr. Gurley took his seat, Rev. Mr. Jackson rose and offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, and passed unanimously by the meeting; and, in demonstration of the sincerity with which the vote was given, between 400 and 500 dollars were forthwith subscribed to the funds of the Society:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the American Colonization Society is based upon sound principles, humanity and benevolence, and that it ought to receive the countenance and support of every friend of man.

Resolved, That we will not only use our own influence to advance the cause of Colonization and promote its great objects, but we will contribute in aid of its funds.

Resolved, That it is expedient to endeavor to raise, in this city, a sum not less than \$4,000, in aid of the cause of African Colonization.

Meetings were subsequently held in the Brook street Methodist Church, in the 2d Presbyterian Church, and in the Methodist Church on Fourth street. The last was attended by an overwhelming audience, and was addressed with effect by Mr. Maffit, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Gurley. The interest manifested in this cause was never so great as now. We begin to hope that the great West is coming up in earnest to this work. But this city has not yet done its duty. We have promised the Society \$4,000, and have only given it \$2,000. Shall Louisville break her word? Shall it be said that we can *talk*, but will not *do*? There are hundreds in this city,

who have not yet given any thing, who can well afford their \$50, \$20, \$10, or \$5. We hope it is to be seen that this city can do *more* than it says.—We hope our merchants on Main street will be ready to subscribe, when called on—not grudgingly, but freely.

DR. SAVAGE'S JOURNAL.

In May, 1837, the Rev. Dr. SAVAGE, attached to the Protestant Episcopal Mission to Western Africa, pursued a journey in which he was then engaged, up to the river Deh-neh, about 40 miles from its mouth, and the same distance from Cape Palmas. This place was again visited by Dr. Savage and the Rev. L. B. Minor, another member of the Mission, early in 1838, and preparations were made for its subsequent occupation by the latter as a mission station. The following notes of the first journey to Deh-neh were furnished by Dr. Savage, on his recent visit to the United States, and have been published in the *Spirit of Missions*:

May 17, 1837.—Embarked this morning, at about half past ten o'clock, upon Sheppard's lake, for "Grahway Point," accompanied by Mr. T—— and the usual complement of "kroomen." Cool and pleasant—the thermometer standing at 78° Fah. in the shade; arrived at Grahway at half past 12, and found the inhabitants in great commotion, from the following cause. A thunder-storm had occurred two nights before, during which a house was burnt. Such an event, seen through the misty medium of superstition, could be the result of nothing short of witchcraft. Hence, according to their usual custom, a consultation was held with the "Devil," or "Greegree man," and an accusation brought against one of their number. The charge was that of "calling down lightning from heaven, and maliciously consuming, in the dead of night, the house of an unoffending citizen!" He confessed his guilt, and, in doing so, implicated two others as his abettors. The result was, as usual, the administration of the "red water." It is supposed to be very poisonous. It cannot be so, however; for the great quantity required to destroy life proves that it is but moderately deleterious.—The bulk of fluid itself would be sufficient, in many cases, to produce death. It is, however, the cause of death to thousands in this heathen land. Within the last month, not less than five were killed by it in the native town of Cape Palmas; and, what renders it still more agonizing to the Christian's heart, it is often done beneath his eye, without his having the ability of rescuing the wretched victims. "Lord, how long!—how long shall it be to the end of these wonders?"

The man who confessed had taken his portion before our arrival, and, having escaped its fatal effects, was now going at large through the town. I asked the principal actor in this scene if he really believed that man capable of doing what had been charged against him. His reply was, "S'pose him no do him, think him say 'Yes,' when he know it be sassy wood palaver!—Ugh! I no think so." They have another custom among them, which, I hope, proved the means of arresting all further proceedings in this diabolical affair. It is this. If a stranger of distinction arrive at the time, the criminal is entitled to an escape. Being viewed in this light by them, I have reason to believe that I was the means of saving one of the two implicated from a cruel death.

Our course hence to the Cavally river (which we designed to ascend) was the same as that described on a former occasion. After two hours and a

half travel through a region principally of rich bottom land, and passing five native towns, we arrived at Nallicott about 5 P. M. This town is situated immediately upon the Cavally river, about three miles above its mouth, and within the dominions of King Baphro. Here we were kindly received, and made our arrangements for the night, with the intention of embarking early next morning. We saw, in the vicinity, orchards of lofty plantains and bananas, with other fruit trees; fields of rice, corn and cassadas. Children of both sexes were promised for education on our return. But we have found that such promises too often prove but a frail tenure. They are made without any regard to the obligation imposed, or advantages involved; and I am sorry to say that, in all my intercourse with the native Africans, I have never yet found an adult in whose conduct there appeared the slightest influence of conscience. But again, what is a consoling fact under our discouragements, I have found their children teachable, and susceptible of a good moral influence—and here, under God, lies our hope of immediate usefulness.

18th. The sun arose clear, and, with the coolness of the morning, invited us to renew our journey at an early hour. No one, but he who has felt it, can realize the pleasurable sensations attendant, in health, upon a morning like the present in Africa. I arose free from symptoms of an intermittent, which had followed me through the day previous. As I looked forth upon inanimate nature, all things seemed clothed in the smiles of a gracious Providence. The noble Cavally, as I stood upon its banks, watching the arrangements for our departure, lay spread out before me, reflecting from its surface the lofty trees, clothed in rich and even verdant foliage.—Birds, whose brilliant plumage bespoke a tropical clime, hymned forth their praises to Him who spoke them into being; and all things, save fallen man, seemed to do him homage!

We left Nallicott in two canoes, our kroomen keeping time with their paddles to one of their rude, but not unpleasant, songs. We had not proceeded far, when the cry of "Sirrah neda tooyah!—Sirrah neda tooyah!" (Snake in the tree!—Snake in the tree!) was heard, and a serpent was discovered on a branch directly over our heads. Every arm was now exerted to the utmost, and our frail bark literally darted from beneath our dangerous foe.—The feeling excited by this occurrence had no sooner subsided, than another cry was heard, "Sirrah banah teah!" (a snake crosses the river!) and another was seen wending his way to the opposite side. These reptiles are objects of great dread to the Africans. Their bite is said to be fatal. Their habit is to ascend an overhanging tree, and suddenly dart into the passing canoe. When this happens, the natives invariably abandon it. Our headsman, or steersman, informed us that, but a few days since, a woman, belonging to the town at Cape Palmas, died from their bite. This confirms the account I had seen before of this species of water-serpent in Africa.

A highly attractive object, to my New England eye, was maize, so frequently seen upon the banks of this river; and another, no less reviving my southern associations, was rice—both of which are produced here in perfection. The rice farms are very extensive, and, at one time, are seen, as we ascend the river, (through a small opening among the trees, made for a landing-place,) expanding far beyond, into fields of many acres; at another, the "bush" being cleared away to the very verge of the river, unfolds to the eye an immense expanse, waving in all the luxuriance of nature.

With such a view before him, one can hardly realize that he is ascending a river of heathen Africa. I found myself often carried back, in thought, to the verdant bank of my own Connecticut; But

"In vain with lavish kindness,
The gifts of God are strewn;
The heathen, in his blindness,
Bows down to wood and stone."

The scenery upon the river increases in beauty as we advance. Indeed, in some places higher up, it approaches to grandeur, and can hardly fail to inspire the admirer of nature with feelings of enthusiasm. We passed two or three small towns, situated immediately upon the banks of the river, and frequently met with canoes, laden with palm oil, rice, and cassadas, destined for market at Cape Palmas; but met with no incivility or opposition till we arrived at Pleh-oro. This town stands upon a high bluff. But a few houses are seen till we almost pass, when turning a point, a bay, or large expanse of water, suddenly opens, and the landing, with the principal part of the town, appears. This town is within the jurisdiction of King 'Tom, of Rabookah, the father of two of our scholars, and is one of the most important in his territory, having its own king, and the usual attendants of African royalty. It was our intention to stop here, but misunderstanding our interpreter, and supposing Pleh-oro to lie farther up, I gave the word to pass on. No sooner was our design perceived on shore, than began a great shouting and screaming. This unexpected salutation was answered in a corresponding manner by our boatmen, when commenced a general "palaver," or jawing, (to use the very appropriate expression of our head man,) which can be compared to nothing but the confusion of tongues among the builders of Babel. One must hear and see for himself, before he can form any adequate idea of this scene. The surrounding forests rang with the clamor; such frantic gestures, such unearthly yells, defy the powers of imagination even; and as to all knowledge of the cause, I found myself in perfect darkness. Nothing could be learned; all questions were vain. I was obliged to sit down with patience and calmly await the result, assured, like all things else, this also must have an end.

This it seems was Pleh-oro, and our offence consisted in attempting to pass without paying our respects to its king—i. e. stopping, receiving the dash of a goat, sheep, or bullock, and dashing back twice its value as the only satisfactory return. We were forbidden to proceed, while guns and spears were pointed at us, with threats of death if we made the attempt.

Under these circumstances, our only alternative was to land, and attempt an explanation, which I did—shook hands with the king and his head men, in token of reconciliation, and visited the former, on terms of perfect good will, at his own house. Here a copy of the deed shown me at Rabookah was produced, which conveyed to the Maryland Colonization Society, through King Tom, of Rabookah, with the consent of his liege kings, the whole of the Bulyemah, or "Grand Devil Country." This name is given to the territory of King 'Tom, and is derived from the grand oracle which is within its limits. By this instrument I was reminded of one of the most interesting conditions upon which that conveyance was made, viz: that schools should be opened in their towns for the instruction of their children. This is a pledge most solemnly given, and is yet to be redeemed.

Having explained my object in coming to Africa, and, as I thought, convinced the king that our present design were purely for his good, we again embarked. When we were completely beyond their reach, our boatman began to inveigh with great vehemence against the Pleh-orians. "Bad people," said they, "love jaw too much; they curse plenty." Desiring to know the peculiarity of their profanity, I asked what they said. "They call us 'poor fellows,' and wish 'leopard eat us;'" they curse too much!" This seems to be about the extent of their profanity in words. They seem to

have no proper ideas of God. If they heard of him from casual intercourse with others, they do not assign to him his proper attributes. There are some few, however, who have served on board of ships, and in various European settlements. By such, an anglo-African dialect has been formed, and through this we sometimes hear the name of our God taken in vain. The idea to me is horrible, that the heathen, in their association with civilized man, should sink in the scale of moral being!

We arrived at He-diah at 12 o'clock, occupying about three hours (exclusive of stopping) in coming from Nallicott. This distance we suppose to be not less than fifteen, perhaps eighteen miles. He-diah is subject also to King Tom, of Rabookah, and is the last town in his dominions on the river. It is called "Grand Devil Town," from the fact that "Grand Devil Place" is within its limits, and that here resides the priest who performs the ceremonies attending all visits of inquiry. This town may be called the Delphi of Western Africa; the "Grand Devil Place," its oracle, standing in very much the same relation to the inhabitants as Delphi, in Ancient Greece, to that country. I have often made inquiries respecting the degree of influence which this imposture has upon the minds of the natives; and have discovered that among the older ones it is regarded with feelings of mystery and reverence; but its hold upon the younger is more feeble. It subserves the same purposes as the oracle of olden time—success or failure in matters of high moment are divined, and the accomplishment of a given desire, either of a public or private nature, secured.

Instances are known, where persons have come for hundreds of miles, in different directions for consultation; and certain European traders, who have permanent factories upon the coast, we are informed, have resorted to its impositions to facilitate the accomplishment of their purposes. I did not visit the "Place," but from Dr. Hall's description, it would not be very difficult for the imaginative mind to discover Parnassus, the Castalian fountain, and some other characteristics of the famous Grecian oracle. It is a spot well selected for the object in view, difficult of access, dark and gloomy—circumstances well calculated to inspire the superstitious mind with fear and reverence.

Arriving at the town, I found myself under an attack of the intermittent fever. I left home with some signs of its approach. Having inadvertently left behind my almost specific, ("Sulphate of Quinine,") I was obliged to abstain from every thing that might aggravate the attack, and therefore remained here a number of hours. We were kindly treated, and all seemed anxious to supply us with what the town afforded. Here was manifested the same tendency to superstition which we found exhibited in other towns. A copy of the deed granted by King Tom, of Rabookah, to the Maryland State Colonization Society, was also brought forward. It seemed to be preserved with as much care, and esteemed as great an object of curiosity, as any of the treaties between the United States of America and the European monarchs.

Leaving He-diah we were cheered by the fact that our next stopping place would be Deh-neh. Here for the first time I saw the African monkey. The natives set a high value upon this animal as an article of food: "monkey soup," is to them what turtle soup is to us. On their "bill of fare" and esteemed as delicacies, will be found many things, from which the civilized mind shrinks with disgust, such as reptiles, the different kinds of vermin, &c. The usual method of taking the monkey is as follows: When one or more is seen, they are immediately surrounded by the hunters. Springing from tree to tree they chatter, for a time, defiance to their pursuers. In an unwary moment, they congregate upon another more isolated, or lofty,

near the river bank. The natives now arrange themselves so as to prevent their escape. The tree is felled and the monkeys plunge into the water. The natives follow and being more expert at swimming, they soon disable their prey with clubs, and return in triumph to their homes. Passing along, we saw many places where trees, as we were told, had been cut down to a great extent for this purpose.

Within two or three miles of Deh-neh the scenery begins to change in its character. The banks of the river become more elevated till near the town they are strikingly so. It was now about six o'clock when we found ourselves drawing near, and seven before we arrived. The sun had set behind the highlands without a cloud intercepting its rays; a rich mellow light overspread the surface of nature, and softened down its wildness to an aspect of sweet serenity. Even the heathen felt its silent influence. The song of the boatman had ceased and hardly a sound was heard, save the rippling of the waters, as our frail bark moved gently onwards. The news of our coming had long preceded us, and watchmen were on the look out for our approach: soon the cry was heard, "Koope di!" "Koope di!" "White man comes!" "White man comes!"—a small bay opened and the landing place was discovered, crowded with natives to receive us. I was conducted, fatigued and unwell, to the house of the king, which was large and comfortable. Being a white man and a stranger, I was, as usual, an object of curiosity, and, consequently, annoyed by a crowd of visitors—I say annoyed, because I was under the mysterious influence of an intermittent. Such circumstances however can be made profitable, for they often try, to the utmost, one's patience. At my request that the king would disperse the people, the house was soon cleared, and I was left for the night to reflection and repose.

19th. Obtained but little rest through the night—quite ill this morning; as the day advanced my health improved. Had an interview with the king and found him very desirous that schools should be established for his people. He seems mild, pleasant, and hospitable, and appears to have the good of his people at heart. Having accomplished my object, as I thought, I designed to leave in the afternoon in time to reach one of King Tom's towns on the river, and there spend the night. But no sooner was this discovered by my host, than he came into the hut with his head man, and began, in a fervent and eloquent manner, to show me its impropriety. His argument was as follows—"You be new man; no live in my country long time; him no sabby you proper now," (i. e. not as yet congenial to your constitution,) "you come long way look me, make you sick—spose you go down river, be bad palaver—make you more sick—you die; then me no look you more—no!—you be sick plenty—you live here to-day, me do you good fash—no man look you—you get sleep, then you be well. My heart no speak all yet, plenty thing live there—that time you be better, then I bring my head men;—we speak all palaver about school. Then you sleep next day—plenty men carry you softly through the bush—plenty tree live there—no let the sun look you, and you go home fine." Such were the sentiments and feelings of this heathen man, as made known to me through an interpreter. I had no cause to doubt his sincerity.

MISSIONS.—The Baptist African churches in the island of Jamaica, have raised the necessary funds to support two missionaries in Western Africa. These churches have about 16,000 colored members.—*South. Relig. Herald.*

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Mr. and Mrs. Venable, of the mission to the Zulus, arrived at Boston in the Levant, captain Holmes, after a short and favorable passage from Cape Town, on the 2d of March. The unhappy state of the Zulu people, in consequence of the contests between them and the Dutch farmers, it will be remembered, induced the missionaries to leave their country more than a year since; and as the prospect for quietly prosecuting their labors any where in that quarter continued to be unfavorable, they thought it expedient to return to the United States. They will probably enter some other field of missionary labor.—*Missionary Herald*.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Free people of color, who wish to emigrate to Liberia, are informed that it is expected an expedition for that country will leave Louisville, Ky., about the last of June next. Information to this effect has been received from the general agent of the American Colonization Society. Such free people of color as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity will apply to Col. James Davidson, President of the State Society, Henry Wingate, Secretary, or E. H. Taylor, Treasurer, at Frankfort, to the Rev. Mr. Flagg, one of the agents of the State Society, or to the undersigned.


The colonies of Liberia are at present in a highly prosperous condition, and present strong inducements to the colored man of industry and enterprise, who desires to improve his fortune and elevate his character. The colonies are increasing in strength; the present population amounts to about five thousand, all of whom have emigrated from the United States, and are enjoying personal and political independence, under the sanction of wise and wholesome laws. The soil is fertile, and produces, in abundance, the most important articles of commerce; the climate is healthy, and peculiarly suited, by nature, to the constitution of the colored race. The advantages to the free man of color who emigrates to Liberia are no longer doubtful; experience has already shown, that with the energy and industry of which he is capable, he cannot fail to better his fortune, and improve his moral and social condition.

To carry the object of the American Colonization Society into effect, funds are necessary, and the Society relies upon the public liberality.—Those persons who are disposed to contribute their aid will forward their donations to either of the gentlemen above named, or to Samuel Cassedy, Treasurer of the Louisville Colonization Society. It may here be remarked that, notwithstanding the opposition of the Abolitionists and others inimical to the plan of Colonization, upwards of six thousand dollars have been recently contributed in the City of New York to advance the objects of the Society. It is confidently believed that the citizens of Kentucky will contribute in aid of those who may wish to emigrate from this State.

W. TANNEHILL, *President Louisville Col. Soc'y.*

Louisville, April 5, 1839.

BEQUEST.—The Rev. Dr. Proudfit, corresponding secretary and agent of the New York City Colonization Society, has received advices that the late Daniel S. Montgomery, of Danville, (Penn.) has willed to him (Dr. P.), in trust for the Colonization cause, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—*C. Ad.*

 The Author of "Our Duty to the Africans in our midst" will please send us his 3d No.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.] Washington, June, 1839. [No. 10.

Published by James C. Dunn semi-monthly at \$1.50 a year in advance, or \$2 after six months.

NARRATIVE OF JAMES WILLIAMS.

A WIDE circulation has been given by the Abolition papers to a narrative of a person calling himself James Williams, filled with statements of the most inflammatory and improbable character, in relation to the owners of slaves at the South. We regretted the diffusion of this libel, as we do that of every publication calculated, like it, to excite angry feelings among our Southern brethren, and thus obstruct that union among good men in all quarters of the Union in philanthropic enterprises of a practical character. We also regarded the circulation of such a paper by the Abolitionists as being exceedingly impolitic, on the assumption that they sincerely desire the co-operation of the South in the extinction of slavery; for surely nothing has a less tendency to that result than accusations of the most atrocious description against Southern citizens. We abstained, however, from animadverting on the narrative, and therefore did not notice the official admission of its falsehood; which, after a considerable interval, and then not very cordially, was made by the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society.

It was with utter amazement that we observed, the other day, in the "Philanthropist," the leading Abolition newspaper in the West, published at Cincinnati, by the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, advertisements, under date of May 7 and May 21, 1839, of the renowned narrative for sale. Among the works advertised in the Philanthropist of that date for sale, "at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository," is the "AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE of James Williams, an American Slave"!! As the Abolitionists are thus active in circulating what they have, in the most formal and solemn manner, repudiated as false and libellous, we deem it due to truth and justice to copy the official statement referred to. It is as follows:

[From the Emancipator.]

STATEMENT AUTHORIZED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

About three months ago, the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society appointed the undersigned a special committee to investigate, and report on, certain allegations, published, together with the testi-

mony to support them, in the Alabama Beacon, against the credibility of the "Narrative of James Williams." This they have done with the most cautious circumspection, inasmuch as the party whose veracity was called in question was absent from the country, and his aid in the investigation could not be had. The investigation was given to the public in the Emancipator of August 30th. It will be remembered that the objections taken were not so much to the force and applicableness of the testimony as to the *loose and suspicious form* in which it was presented in the Beacon. The material bearing of much of it was not denied, provided the *actual entity* and the *credibility* of the witnesses (of which the committee knew nothing) could be made to appear, in such a manner as to remove from them all reasonable ground of doubt or impeachment.

That the editor of the Beacon might be advertised of what—in the eyes of others, less excited by the subject than he appeared to be—was wanting to his testimony, the deficiencies were pointed out, and an opportunity thus afforded him of correcting any error, or supplying any omission, that might have occurred in the preparation of his cause.

Immediately on the publication of the statement, the undersigned individually addressed letters of inquiry to between forty and fifty persons residing in Virginia, Alabama, and elsewhere. Some of the letters were written in such a manner as not to disclose to those to whom they were directed the *object* of the writers in seeking the information requested, or their *connection* with the anti-slavery cause. Where these letters have been answered at all, it has been done, as it is thought, without any knowledge, on the part of the respondents, of such object or connection. This is mentioned, in the absence of any personal knowledge of the respondents possessed by the undersigned, to show that full confidence may be reposed in the sincerity with which their answers have been given. Other letters were written to persons who were made fully acquainted with the object of the writers and their anti-slavery connection. Where these have been replied to, it has been done in a manner not only unequivocal and direct, but respectful and courteous.

Letters have been received from the following persons in Virginia :

1. From Dr. John Brockenbrough, who has resided in Richmond forty years, and been long and extensively known as among the most respectable and intelligent of its citizens.

2. From John Ruthford, Esq. Mr. R. was born in Richmond, and has resided there ever since, with the exception of two or three years spent at Princeton College, where he was a class-mate and friend of one of the committee, and where he was considered, in every way, a young man of unusual worth. It is believed that he has maintained this character in his native place unimpeached up to this time.

3. From Thomas Miller, Esq., two letters have been received. It will be remembered that two communications from Mr. M. appeared in the Beacon. It was in this way the committee first became acquainted with his name. They take pleasure in stating—and in doing it explicitly—that they have ascertained, from various sources, that Mr. M. is not only all he represented himself to be in the communications referred to, but that, in Virginia, his standing is very high, as an upright and intelligent citizen.

4. From Hon. John Scott, judge of the sixth circuit court, residing in Fauquier county.

5. From William J. Dance, clerk of Powhattan county court.

6. From James Roy Micou, clerk of Essex county court.

7. From James R. Micou, father of the one last mentioned.

8. From John L. Pendleton, clerk of Caroline county court.

The committee know no reason for impeaching or suspecting the testimony of these witnesses, apart from the fact that they are slaveholders, and interested in the system whose enormities are exposed in the narrative.

The committee abstain from any detail touching the credibility of the greater part of the narrative that would unnecessarily protract this statement. They will only present the substance of the testimony furnished by the letters above cited.

1. There is an estate in Powhattan county, of but little value, called Mount Pleasant, but it has not been owned or possessed, in the memory of the existing generation, by any one bearing the name of Larrimore, or any other name resembling Larrimore.

2. No such man as the Larrimore described in the narrative, or any other of that name, has been known, at any time, to have resided either in Powhattan county, or in any of the neighboring counties, or in Richmond, either in summer or winter. There is but *one* family named Larimer (*none* named Larrimore) known as having resided in Virginia. This consists of two brothers only; one of them, a few years back, removed to Florida; the other is George T. F. Larimer, of Essex county—the same whose letter was published in the Beacon.

3. There has been no intermarriage between the Larrimores and Roanes, Brockenbroughs or Scotts, for the last fifty years, if ever.

4. The late Mr. Brockenbrough, of Charlottesville, never held a slave who was brother to James Williams.

5. Neither John Smoot, described in the narrative as a planter of Powhattan; nor John Green and Benjamin Temple, as administrators on the estate of the elder Larrimore; nor John Gatewood, as the master of Williams' wife, and as living about four miles from Mount Pleasant, are known as having at any time resided in said county or elsewhere.

6. Neither is such a man as Stephen Ransdel known ever to have resided in Caroline county.

7. Nor has John Scott, a respectable merchant of many years' standing in Fredericksburg, ever resided in Richmond.

There is but little, if any thing, set forth in the narrative, and denied in the letters, that can fairly be considered as matters *merely of opinion*, about which a person of hasty or weak judgment might be expected unconsciously to err. The statements are of *facts* on the one side, met by *absolute denials* on the other. That *one* of the parties has *intentionally* misrepresented, is placed beyond all doubt. The committee, called on, in the discharge of their duty, to say *which*, in coming to a decision, have scrupulously guarded themselves against the influence of the prevailing prejudice, which would lead them to decide *of course*, or hastily, against a *black*, where his testimony was contradicted by a *white*. Thus prepared, as they feel themselves to be, for impartially weighing *all the circumstances* of the case, they have been drawn fully to the conclusion that the statements in the narrative, so far as they are cited above, and contradicted by the writers of the letters, are wholly false, and therefore they cannot with propriety ask for the confidence of the community in any of the statements contained in the narrative.

Without waiting longer for answers to letters that have been addressed to several persons in Alabama, the undersigned presented, at the last meeting of the executive committee, a report in accordance with the opinion expressed above—whereupon, it was

Resolved, That the said special committee prepare, as soon as may be, a statement in relation to said narrative, to be inserted in the Emancipator; and that the publishing agent be directed to discontinue the sale of the work.

In accordance with this resolution the foregoing statement is submitted.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, } Committee.
LEWIS TAPPAN, }

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. TAPPAN AND MR. KEY.

Mr. Key's letter to Mr. Tappan has, we are happy to observe, been republished in several northern prints, and well received by the candid and thinking part of the community. The following extracts are from two of the most respectable and influential newspapers in New England :

[From the *New Hampshire Gazette*, May 14.]

We have this day devoted a principal portion of our first page to the publication of an interesting correspondence between Rev. Dr. Tappan, a member of a committee from an ecclesiastical body in the State of Maine, and Francis S. Key, Esq., of Washington, D. C., on the subject of Slavery in the Southern States. We recommend the letter of Mr. Key, in answer to Dr. Tappan, to a careful and attentive perusal. Without expressing our opinion as to the expediency of the interference of the North at all, in the present stage of the business, we can entertain no doubt that promoting Colonization, in conjunction with the efforts of the South, is the only method in which the North ought to interfere, and the only way in which they can be useful in bringing the institution of slavery to a successful termination, or in meliorating the condition of the colored population. Mr. Key appears to understand perfectly the subject on which he writes; and we think that candid abolitionists, who may have imbibed prejudices against the South, from misrepresentations regarding their humanity in the treatment of the slaves, and who may have supposed it impossible that the purchase and holding of slaves, under any circumstances, could be exercised in consonance with the dictates of humanity, will rise from a perusal of Mr. Key's letter with different and more expanded views, and will be constrained to admit that the denunciations against slaveholders so profusely indulged in by abolitionists are unjust, impolitic, and calculated rather to defeat than to promote the professed object of the anti-slavery movements—that the slaveholders, as a class, are not those hideous monsters of moral deformity that abolitionists have represented them to be, but that they are actuated by the same feelings of humanity that prevail among the philanthropists of the North.

[From the *Christian Mirror*, May 16.]

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—The last number of the *African Repository* contains a correspondence between the Rev. Dr. Tappan, of Augusta, and Mr. Key, of Washington city. We have had oral and written requests to republish it in the *Mirror*, with which we feel disposed to comply. The dread of some quires of comment from various sources has been our only objection. This is now overruled by a probability that Dr. Tappan will himself continue the correspondence; and, as he is competent to make the necessary animadversions, we presume no others will see a necessity for interfering. He can do it through our columns, if he judges this to be the best method.

TESTIMONIAL TO COLONIZATION.

At a meeting of (Old School) Gen. Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, held on the 18th day of May, 1839, in Philadelphia, it was, on motion of Dr. Alexander,

Resolved, That this Assembly approves of the object, and rejoices in the success of the American Colonization Society, and recommends to its Churches to take up collections for this Society on or about the 4th of July.

MR. BIRNEY AND THE SOUTH.

A letter from Mr. John G. Birney, lately published, shows that his affiliation with the patrons of James Williams' narrative has not rendered him utterly uncharitable to his fellow citizens of the South. While Gen. Winfield Scott was on his recent journey to Maine, a casual interview took place between himself and Mr. Birney, at which Gen. Scott related the circumstances attending the emancipation of a large number of slaves in Virginia. They are thus detailed by Mr. B. in a letter to the editor of the *Emancipator*:

"When the General was a lad, there was yet living—almost centenarian—an Indian woman, called Hannah, reputed a slave. Hannah had been unusually prolific in early life, and her descendants—all held as slaves—were now numbered by the hundred. More than thirty of them were held by Mr. Scott, the General's brother. The manner in which they came into his hands was not mentioned. It began to be whispered about in the neighborhood that Hannah's posterity was unlawfully held in bondage—as she, instead of having been made a slave under the Virginia law, which authorized the enslaving of hostile Indian captives, had only "taken up" (to use a slave phrase for marriage) with a slave, with whom she lived as a wife—remaining on the same plantation, and—for the permission to do so—performed servile work. The establishment of this fact was all that the courts of the State required for the liberation of all her descendants.

A suit was instituted, by the slaves concerned, for their freedom, and the necessary counsel employed. The chief out-door management—such as finding the known witnesses—searching out others—serving the subpoenas, &c. &c., devolved on Frank, an active, intelligent and faithful servant, of the number held by Mr. Scott. The General—as all the boys in the South used, in such cases, to feel, twenty or thirty years ago—became warmly interested for Frank and his plaintiffs. He would make the proper *introduction* for him on paper—fill up his blank subpoenas—and do all for him that a young and unprofessional scribe could, to assist him in preparing his cause for a hearing.

Most of the witnesses—as might well be supposed—being very old, and scattered about the country, it was a matter of no small difficulty to secure the attendance of all of them at any one term of the court. Owing to their non-attendance, the case was continued several terms. A short time before the court was to be held, Frank would go to his master, and a conversation of this kind would take place:

'Master, I come to ask leave to go to serve my subpoenas.'

'Certainly, Frank, you can go, if you think it's time. With so much at stake for yourself and others, Frank, you ought to be diligent to secure the attendance of your witnesses.'

'I may stand in need of a little money, sir, to pay ferriages and other expenses occasionally.'

'True, Frank, you may; and here are five dollars for you. But how are you going?' 'Afoot, sir.'

'Would it not be better, Frank, to take a horse? You will be able to do your business and get back quicker. There's Roger—take him; and, as he must be fed too, Frank, here's as much more money as will pay his charges.' 'Thank'ee master.' (*Exit Frank.*)

At last, however, all the witnesses were forthcoming—were examined—old Hannah was proved never to have been a slave *according to law*—and, as *partus sequitur ventrem*, all her offspring was declared free. Frank came home from the scene of triumph, and announced his success to Mr. Scott.

'Well, master, we gained our cause.'

'Have you, Frank? Well, I have no doubt justice has been done. But what are such of you as are with me going to do with yourselves?'

'Why, master, as for us, we can't leave you.'

'But I cannot afford to pay you the wages you will expect, Frank.'

'Why, as to that, Sir, there won't be much in the way. We have thought—take us all together, little and big, old and young—we would be worth to you what we have been used to receive all along.'

'But, Frank, that will never do. I can't agree to that. You must have something for your work. I must pay you wages—at least, I'll try it for awhile.'

Mr. Scott accordingly made an estimate of what he ought to pay them, ranging from one to six dollars a month. These emancipated slaves remained with him *from that time until his death*, which took place a short time since, except when seeing one who, by his industry and enterprise, he thought could do better for himself—such a one he would always advise to seek other employment. It was only in this way that any left him. Since the death of his brother, General Scott had understood they were seeking places in the neighborhood—which, he supposed, they would easily obtain, because of the good character they always bore."

The correspondent of the Boston Christian Mirror, in noticing the New York anniversaries, thus speaks of the Colonization Society :

"In connection with the above notice of the Anti-Slavery meeting, I am induced just to mention that the Anniversary of the City Colonization Society was held last evening, and excited an interest unsurpassed at any previous time. That cause, it cannot be doubted, is not only gaining favor, but is firmly seated in the hearts of the most intelligent and sincere friends of the colored people. While listening to their report of proceedings, I could not but contrast the actual tangible good effected, with the constructive intangible accomplishments of the Anti-Slavery Society. Indeed, I wanted to ask this last for their *treasury report*, for I just then remembered that I never had seen an account of how its money was expended. Is it not proper that those who give money for Abolition should know what is done with it?"

DR. SAVAGE'S JOURNAL.

[Concluded from page 159.]

May, 1837. It is needless to say that I was deeply affected with his apparent kindness, and yielded to his request. He informed us that he had two places, either of which we might have for a site for a school-house.—Thinking it imprudent for myself, I requested Mr. T. to take a comparative view of them, whose report was that the one, formerly the site of the town, was admirably adapted to our purpose. It was elevated, embraced about twenty acres of good land, was planted with numerous bananas and plantains, having two streams of water running through it, and a fine landing place from the river. In the evening, I informed the king that I was ready for the interview, and desired to hear what he had to say further. I was fully satisfied that his desire for a school was real; and, though his dark mind could not comprehend the probable results, yet he seemed to have the good of his people at heart in the object. He agreed to furnish the timber, boards and native labor necessary in constructing a house, and to contribute the amount we might require for the support of their children. To give to the matter as much importance, and to our proceedings all the force possible, *two instruments* were concisely drawn up, embracing the points of agreement. Such papers are called by the Africans "books," and, in their es-

timation, possess a high degree of value, especially whenever they desire that the promises which they contain may be fulfilled. I endeavored to impress upon the mind of the king the purity of our motives, the various advantages that would probably accrue to the rising and future generations among his people, and the nature of the promise he was about to make, with the obligations. The papers were then signed, one given to the king, the other retained by myself. I was careful not to implicate myself in regard to the time when the school should be established.

It should not be forgotten that this man is a heathen, having no hope, and without God in the world, consequently under the influence of no moral principle. How far, therefore, these conditions will be fulfilled on his part, remains to be proved. One point, however, is gained. He is willing to have us "preach Christ and him crucified" among his people, and to have them instructed in the ways and works of Godliness! Nay, he is expecting it—waiting for it. The pledge I have given him is a solemn, an important one—as much so as the infinite value of the soul, the blood of Christ and the judgment day can make it. Who, O who will help me to redeem it?

Deh-neh is, we think, about forty miles from the mouth of the Cavally, and about the same distance, by land, from Cape Palmas. It is soon to be connected to the latter, by a direct road, and, consequently, will become, for some time, the most important town in the interior. Though other stations will hereafter be established beyond, yet we shall always find it necessary, from its relative position, to have one here, whether subordinate or not. It is situated among an extensive and powerful tribe, in a region noted for its wealth, is elevated, and abundantly supplied with good water. I could discover nothing in its vicinity unfavorable to the idea of its conduciveness to health, but much in this respect to recommend it for an interior station.

The only difficulty now in the way is the peculiar disposition of the coast people. They have ever been distinguished for their hostility to "bushmen." You can give no greater insult to an inhabitant of the coast than to call him a "bushman." It is equivalent to the regular term of "green horn," or a "Jonathan," in America. They have ever been in the habit of imposing upon them in trade. We have known repeated instances of the latter being robbed of his property when brought to the coast for sale.—There is therefore a strong opposition by the one to the improvement of the other, because, in the language of the former, "they will then sabby all the same as we"—in other words, will be able to detect their dishonesty! How far this opposition will affect our immediate movements, I know not; but, from the character of these Africans, our opinion is that no permanent or serious difficulty need be apprehended.

In consequence of my illness, I did not assemble these people as a body for religious services, as I intended, but spoke only to those who gathered around me. Their debasement will be spoken of at the close.

Saturday, 20th. Left Deh-neh this morning at half past nine. My health improved, though feeling unable to perform the journey on foot. I made a kind of "sedan" of my hammock and umbrella, which, borne upon the shoulders of two natives, alternating with others, proved a very comfortable mode of conveyance. It seemed a novelty to the Deh-nehans, and afforded them much amusement. I was accompanied out of town, I presume, by hundreds, men, women and children, shouting and clapping their hands to a degree inconceivable. It was a great relief when the last cry died upon the ear.

After proceeding one-fourth of a mile, or more, we came to the brow of a hill, constituting a part of the general elevation upon which Deh-neh and its immediate vicinity are situated. Here a scene was suddenly opened

view, which I thought could not be surpassed in any country. I ordered my bearers to stop, that I might enjoy it. An extent of country, for miles, most beautifully diversified with hill and dale, was spread out before me.—Of this, hundreds of acres were waving with rice in all the profusion of nature. The graceful palm, scattered here and there, far in the distance, imparted to the scene a highly picturesque and enchanting aspect. My emotions at the view were indescribable. A feeling of gratitude swelled my bosom, that, in the providence of God, I was permitted to look upon it with an eye, not only of civilization, but also of Christianity. Oh! what ground, what single point can be assigned, in which the heathen would not be happier for the sanctifying, the elevating influence of the gospel?

Our way to the next town lay through fields of rice and cassadas, the latter of which were frequently enclosed with fences of native make. We observed many other indications of a nearer approach to the industrious habits of civilized life among this tribe than we had seen upon the coast.

Arrived at Querokah at a quarter past eleven; at Noway, or "Pumpkin-town," at half past one. These towns are small, the number of the inhabitants about five hundred. Noway is about twelve miles from Deh-neh.—Frequently stopped by women, as we passed through their rice-fields, begging for the sight of a white man for the first time. I was evidently an object of dread to many of them; for the slightest movement or look would cause them to start back or run away in fright.

Arrived at Barcray, or Barracah, at two o'clock—entered the town beneath orange trees loaded with their golden fruit, about twenty miles from Deh-neh, and the same from the Mission. The inhabitants, those of Deh-neh and of the intermediate towns, as well as of some others not visited, are all included in the same tribe.

Our reception here was cold and inhospitable. Contrary to the usual custom, I was obliged to call for something to eat. A kid, lean, sick and "blear-eyed," was brought forward, as an index of their hospitable feelings. Such being the disposition of this people, I thought it best to go on to the next town, and there get refreshment; informing them of my object in leaving my native country and coming to theirs—the nature of my religion, its ability to improve their condition, and to secure their highest happiness.—After telling them that, whenever any of them should visit me, I should treat them kindly, and now freely forgave them for what they had done, we proceeded on to the nearest town, about three miles distant. Here we found a cheerful willingness to supply us with food. A thunderstorm arising, we concluded to remain the next day, Sunday. About the time of twilight, a deputation appeared, composed of the principal head-men of Barracah.—They seated themselves for some time in silence; at last, one spoke in behalf of the rest, saying they were ashamed of their conduct towards me, and were very sorry for it. They said the house, in which I then was, was too small for my comfort. I was sick, and it made their hearts feel sorry for me. I must go back—they would give me large house and plenty to eat, &c. I thought it too good an opportunity for making an impression favorable to the cause of my Master to be neglected, and yielded to their entreaties; although I believed them to be actuated wholly by feelings of jealousy towards those among whom I had already located myself, and a desire to receive my "dash" for themselves.

Sunday, 21st. Last night, in returning, was overtaken by a violent rain-storm, and very much wet. Not so well this morning; could not assemble the people in the "palaver-house" for worship, but spoke to as many as could get into my house, from time to time, through the day. The king and head-men professed to be convinced of the absurdity of their fetishism, and promised to destroy all their "gregrees."

Their moral degradation is great, very great; and I felt my Christian sympathies exercised in their behalf to a degree beyond my physical strength. Though their case presents a barren soil indeed, yet the sweet reflection accompanied my efforts, that, as God was able of the very stones to raise up seed unto Abraham, so could he cause the doctrines of his blessed gospel to take effect in the hearts of the heathen; and never can we have a deeper sense of our own utter inability to this end, and of the necessity of God's sole power, than on such occasions.

Monday, 22d. Endeavored this morning to obtain an accession to the number of our scholars. The king had already freely promised us his two daughters, with the consent of their mother. His conduct in the affair will serve to illustrate the treachery of the native character, and one of the obstacles in the way of the missionary.

The first thing required by the king was, that I should give him a "book," or paper, certifying that I had been well treated during my stay in his town. This I did, so far as my conscience would permit. He seemed fully satisfied. His two children were then brought forward by their mother, in high glee. A small present, according to the usual custom, was given to the mother, the two children having been previously put under the especial care of two of our party. But, notwithstanding all our prudence, made necessary by our actual knowledge of the native character, they disappeared in almost the "twinkling of an eye." The reception of the present by the mother, it seems, was the signal for decamping; and, while our attention was but momentarily diverted, the objects of our benevolence withdrew. One should have the eyes of an Argus in dealing with these natives. Nothing short of the converting, restraining, elevating influence of the Holy Spirit in their hearts, can ever erect a sufficient barrier against the torrent of superstition, selfishness and absolute covetousness which now originates their motives and impels them to action.

The king at first professed perfect ignorance of the absence of the children, but still he made no effort towards their return. When I perceived it to be a hopeless case, I then demanded the paper I had given him for good treatment, and also the present. But these, being the principal objects for which he had manœuvred, were also refused. He pretended that the mother was unwilling to part with her children, of which no hint had before been given. But the cloven foot appeared under his desire to get another dash. I left him with true sorrow of heart, after endeavoring to show him the wickedness of his conduct and the purity of our design.

Arrived at Nessaka at about four o'clock, after a walk of two hours. This town is about eight miles from the Mission. Its king possesses a great deal of ill nature, and little spirit of hospitality. He is the only man I have found in Africa who, upon being asked if he desired to have his people instructed, has answered "No!" Upon further inquiry, I found his refusal to be based upon a fear of King Freeman, of Cape Town, at Cape Palmas. "If he have school," (to use the words of the interpreter,) "coast people make palaver for him." This is but another illustration (daily becoming more and more evident) of the slavish and debasing fear in which the poor "bushman" stands towards the coast people. He is the subject of cruel exactions and constant imposition, and ever will be, till the redeeming influence of the gospel shall have introduced higher motives and purer principles of action.

23d. Had a sleepless night, occasioned by the smallness of my hut, and groans of distress in an adjoining house. Upon inquiry, this morning, found that some one had died. On such occasions it is their custom for the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased to assemble around the sick, and moan incessantly until death shall come to relieve the unfortunate being. This mourning has been compared to the "weeping and wailing" of the lost.

and most surely I never before heard sounds which came so near to my conception of the infernal world.

Left this place about eleven o'clock. Our way for about three miles lay through a dense forest of large and lofty trees, and for the remainder through meadows, which, two or three years before, had been planted with rice and cassadas. At two o'clock, the Mission came in view—a spot which, in my eye, is the loveliest in the world. In some way unaccountable, the news of our approach had long preceded us, and our little missionary flock came bounding forward with all the characteristic demonstrations of a joyful reception. The degree and nature of my happiness at this moment can be conceived only by him who has been similarly situated. 'The wings of divine protection seemed to have shielded our little "vine," while the very dews of heaven appeared to smile upon its buddings. May God, in his own good time, bless it, and thus show to the world that it is of his own planting.

In the course of this short circuit, I passed through, and in view of, twenty native towns, each containing from five hundred to two thousand inhabitants, and, in the aggregate, not less than fifteen thousand, who could give employment to fifteen missionaries and teachers. 'The section embraced by this tour constitutes one-third of a semi-circle (having the Mission for its centre) which contains a population not less, I should think, than sixty thousand souls, who would to-day gladly receive sixty Christian teachers. "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

Need I call any further attention to their moral condition, to show their need? The fact that every town I visited was clothed in the darkest habiliments of superstition should suffice. 'The fact that "God is not in all their thoughts" should give force to my appeal. But, when it is recollected that they rob God of all those attributes which make Him terrible in justice and lovely in mercy to the undying soul—when it is remembered that, in all their religious views and practices, they place the devil upon the throne of Jehovah, and live and die only in reference to him—surely nothing more need be said to any who is washed in that fountain which is opened for sin and uncleanness, no other motive can be required, in view of such truths, than what the command of heaven involves: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

While in Deh-neh, a woman had fallen under the suspicion of her husband; twice was she rescued by us from the dreadful punishment inflicted in such cases, viz.—thrusting her hands into a cauldron of boiling oil! If the wretched victim escape without denuded flesh, (more often bones, in reality,) she is pronounced innocent; but, if not, guilty! In the latter case, the administration, to death, of the horrible "red water," or "sassy wood," is sure to follow. 'They acknowledge, in general, but two causes of death, viz.—old age and witchcraft. The consequence is, that all not dying from the former are subjects of the latter. 'The punishment of witchcraft is death by "sassy wood." How many, then, must necessarily thus die yearly, monthly, nay, daily, in this benighted land!

In Barracah, I saw an enclosure, about four feet in diameter, and as many in height, made of sticks, and filled with beach sand, brought, upon the heads of natives, from a point thirty miles distant. I approached, and, putting my hand into the sand, asked what it was for. An exclamation of horror burst from the surrounding crowd, and all seemed to look as if they expected me "to swell, or fall down dead suddenly;" but, after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to me, they changed their minds, and concluded that "black man's fetish no fit white man."—"Fetish no be for white man," say they, whenever the folly of their superstition is fully demonstrated—"Witch can't touch him."

It seems that this was the public fetish of the Barracah people, and had been placed in the centre of the town, that it might equally exert its influence over the whole !

When I think upon the perfect holiness and justice of God—how he made the first man in his own image—when I think what he must necessarily require to obtain his favor—and when I can discover not a feature of the second man, a child of grace, the “new man in Christ Jesus,” but a wilful continuance in what God hates and threatens with his most direful judgments—I can but record it as my solemn conviction, my firm belief, that these heathen are daily sinking into hell ! “Be not deceived ;” “neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, (nor murderers,) shall inherit the kingdom of God.” If this be the voice of God, then, I can see no hope for the thousands and tens of thousands around us. “They must be washed, they must be sanctified, they must be justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the spirit of our God.” But how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard ? and how shall they hear without a preacher ?

FOURTH OF JULY.

It has been our custom on the approach of the anniversary of American Independence, to invoke the aid of the Clergy of the various Christian denominations throughout our country, in behalf of African Colonization.—These appeals have seldom been unheard; and to the efforts of Ministers of the Gospel in submitting to their respective congregations on some Sunday shortly before or after the Fourth of July, the claims of the American Colonization Society, much of its success is to be ascribed. We cannot again call the attention of the Reverend Clergy to this subject more appropriately, than in the terms employed by the Society’s Agent for Virginia, in addressing the Clergy of that State. His address is as follows :

TO THE CLERGY OF VIRGINIA.

For a number of years, it has been usual on the Sunday immediately preceding or succeeding the 4th of July, to raise collections in the churches of Virginia, for the benefit of the State Colonization Society. It is believed that an attempt to remind you of this laudable custom will not be construed into an act of presumption. The writer indulges the conviction that every member of the distinguished order he addresses will be faithful to this cause, which is fast rising on the scale of a benevolence that expands itself for the good of nations.

The clergy have civilized Europe. Philosophers and historians have not only conceded this point, but they have placed it above contradiction. Are we willing, then, that civilians, legislators, and merchants should be contending in the race of African civilization, without an effort on our part to reach the goal which they have set up in the light of the tropics.

The cause of Colonization has been called a clerical scheme. Some who have never examined the crusades in the lights of philosophy, have likened its agents to the hermit of Amiens. But this scheme was not invented by the clergy. The men, who, in 1789, founded the colony of Sierra Leone, were of the laity. Marshall, Madison, Clay, Mercer, and Tyler, belonged, and belong to the same order; and by these men has our aid been invoked. Let us prove ourselves worthy of the invocation.

The Colonization scheme has never forfeited the confidence of any denomination. The Episcopal Church has acquitted herself well in this enter-

prise. It requires but a slight acquaintance with history to know how energetic the Anglican Church has been in the execution of great and good schemes. Every student understands and appreciates her connection with those events which introduced the Reformation, the number and the majesty of her martyrs, the richness and the purity of her literature, the solemnity of her forms, and the retreats which for ages she has furnished to unpretending piety. In our own day Henry Martyn has braved Mohammedanism in the capital of Persia, and made the forms of Christian devotion to supplant the mutterings of idolatry. At this moment, Savage and Minor are unfurling the standards of the Anglo-American Church on the confines of Liberia.

The ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been true to this great cause. What then will the Angels say, should they now relax their efforts, and permit those Christian colonies to die. Will they, can they, consent that the flocks which missionaries have collected in Liberia shall be scattered? Will they permit the green fold which their brethren have reclaimed from the wilderness to be given back to wolfish paganism? This cannot be allowed by the successors of Wesley, who, as a scholar, enlightened the university of Oxford—who, as a reformer, agitated nations—and whose life was a long-drawn picture of generous philanthropy.

The ministry of the Baptist Church have done much for Liberia, and they will accomplish more, presiding as they do over numerous congregations. There are whole churches in Liberia of a kindred order to those over which they rule. The statement of this fact is enough to enlist their best efforts. If not, let me fix their attention a moment on those models of philanthropy which have been visible in Hall, Fuller, and Pearce. The mantle of Carey, who provided moral germs which have borne salutary fruits in India, has been deposited among their archives. Standing among the vibrations of the chord which he struck, they cannot be indifferent to the destinies of Liberia.

To the ministry of his own church, the writer is privileged to speak.—When did the Presbyterian Church draw back at the call of benevolence, or when were her ministry startled at any enterprise because of the magnificence of its design or the difficulty of its execution. History associates your predecessors in the sacred office with the classic environs of Geneva; with the towers of the Alps; with the vine-elad hills of France; with the universities of Holland; with the literature of the Culdees; with the Shamrock of the North of Ireland; and with Scotland, whose people live in the shadows of august mountains. Will the possessors of such a heritage achieve nothing for Liberia?

This brief address has not been dictated by a desire to escape those toils which are incident to an Agency. Any toils are cheerfully encountered, whether on the east or west of that mountain which divides the surface of the State, but supplies from its devious chain links of sufficient power to unite this commonwealth in any great design. Nor has it been dictated by desire to be conspicuous; for the time is coming when one diamond mark in the temple of philanthropy will be worth incalculably more than the most elevated niche in the temple of fame.

THOMAS B. BALCH, *Agent of the Va. Col. Society.*

FORMATION OF NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Consistory Rooms of the Refl. Dutch Church, New-York, May 8, 1839.

A convention of the friends of the Colonization cause in this State was organized, pursuant to previous notice, by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Chairman, and the Rev. Alfred Hough, Secretary. After which, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Arthur Burris. It was then *Resolved*, That the convention consist of all those persons who present their creden-

tials as delegates from the different parts of the State, and also that those friends of the cause present, who are without written credentials, be invited to participate in the deliberations and doings of the convention.

Whereupon, a highly respectable number of delegates, from different parts of the State, presented themselves, and were enrolled as members.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, it was

Resolved, after a free expression of views on the subject, That, in the opinion of this convention, the cause of Colonization will be advanced by the formation of a State Society—as thereby the views of its friends may be more fully communicated to each other, and their more efficient co-operation secured.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to prepare and report a constitution for a State Colonization Society.

Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Mr. Copp, Dr. Reese, Rev. Mr. Hough, Rev. Mr. Chase and Rev. Mr. Burtis were appointed that committee.

Convention then adjourned, to meet again, in this place, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pinney.

6 o'clock, P. M. Convention again assembled, and proceeded to business.

The committee to whom was referred the preparation of a constitution for a State Colonization Society, made a report, which was accepted, and, after being read and considered, article by article, was unanimously adopted, and is as follows :

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the New York State Colonization Society, and shall be directly connected with the American Colonization Society, on the principles of its constitution.

ART. 2. This Society shall be located in the city of Albany.

ART. 3. Any person may become a member for life of this Society by the payment of thirty dollars, or a manager by the payment of one hundred dollars, or a patron by the payment of one thousand dollars; and the President of any local Society, auxiliary to this Society, shall be ex-officio a manager of this Society. Any individual may become a member of this Society by contributing any sum to its funds annually.

ART. 4. Any minister of the gospel may become a manager for life by the payment of fifty dollars.

ART. 5. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, and thirty Managers, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer; of which Board, when regularly convened, seven shall form a quorum. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 6. The Board of Managers shall meet, on their own adjournment, to transact the business of the Society; and the first meeting shall be on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the city of Albany, at the session room of Rev. Dr. Sprague's church.

ART. 7. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, shall take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to the order of the Board of Managers.

ART. 8. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board of Managers; and the Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society, and of the Board, and give notice of all meetings.

ART. 9. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of seven members, appointed annually by the Board of Managers, from their own number, whose office it shall be to transact the ordinary business of the Society, and report to the Board of Managers an account of their transactions—four of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the Corresponding Secretary shall be ex-officio a member of this Committee.

ART. 10. The patrons and managers for life of this Society shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers, and shall be entitled to meet with the Board, and unite in the discussion of any subjects presented to them, but not to vote.

ART. 11. The officers of this Society shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are duly chosen.

ART. 12. This Society shall hold its annual meeting at such time and place as the Board of Managers may direct, to receive the annual report and elect officers; it may also hold occasional meetings in other places throughout the State, as the Board of Managers may authorize.

ART. 13. The Board of Managers shall have the power of filling all vacancies in their own body; and if any member is absent from three meetings in succession, without a satisfactory reason, the Board may pronounce his seat vacant.

ART. 14. This constitution shall not be altered, except at an annual meeting of the Society, and by a vote of the majority of the members present.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Rev. Moses Chase, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Proudfit, be a committee to *nominate* the officers of the State Society, and that they report to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, in this place.

Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1839.

Convention assembled in the consistory rooms of the Reformed Dutch Church, pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Chairman.

The committee to whom was referred the *nomination of officers* for the State Society, presented a report, which was accepted and adopted, and is as follows :

President—Hon. Archibald McIntire. *Vice Presidents*—Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, Esq., Hon. David Buel, Hon. Asa Fitch, S. Newton Dexter, Esq., Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, D. D., James Pumpelly, Esq., Hon. Jacob Sutherland, Nath'l W. Howell, Esq., Harvey Ely, Esq., Herman Camp, Esq., Hon. Samuel Nelson, Wm. M. Oliver, Esq., Albert Porter, Esq., Rev. Mr. Shelton, Isaac W. Bostwick, Esq., Hon. John Fine, Isaac C. Platt, Esq., Hon. Edward Howell, Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Hon. A. Loomis, Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Hon. T. Robinson, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. Hiram Denio, Hon. Henry a Foster, Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., Rev. Simeon North, Pres't of Hamilton College. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Isaac N. Wyckoff, D. D. *Recording Secretary*—Gideon Hawley, Esq. *Treasurer*—Thomas J. Olcott, Esq. *Managers*—Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D., Rev. B. Sprague, D. D., Rev. Andrew Yates, D. D., Annanias Platt, Esq., Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Gen. J. A. Dix, Richard V. De Witt, Esq., Joseph Russel, Esq., Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, D. D., George Vail, Esq., Wm. Reid, Esq., Wm. Tracy, Esq., Rev. John W. Fowler, Rev. Moses Chase, Rev. Henry Mandeville, Joshua A. Spencer, Esq., John F. Seymour, Esq., Wm. Olcott, Esq., Rev. David L. Ogden, Rev. Gilbert McMaster, D. D., Rev. Joseph McCarroll, D. D., Rev. Reuben Smith, D. D. Barnard, Esq., Bradford R. Wood, Esq., Wm. C. Miller, Esq.

The minutes of the Convention were then read, approved, and ordered to be published; and then the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THOMAS DE WITT, Chairman.

Alfred Hough, Secretary.

ARRIVAL FROM LIBERIA.

The Spirit of Missions for the present month contains a letter under date of Dec. 1838, from the Rev. John Payne, attached to the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas. This letter is presumed to have been brought by the Brig Oberon, which is stated by the Baltimore Patriot to have recently arrived with despatches from Gov. Russwurm representing the Maryland Colony to be in a prosperous state. We have as yet seen nothing farther in relation to these despatches. The number of the Spirit of Missions before referred to, has the following remarks :

“CAPE PALMAS.—Accounts have been received from this mission up to the latter part of December last. The difficulties existing between the coast natives and the bushmen, and the misunderstanding for a time between native Cape Town and the colonists, had led to the murder of three members of a colonist family before alluded to, and also to the death of several of the Cape natives. The former scene of horror was witnessed by the mission family; and such events, with subsequent fears for the safety of the mission, may be conceived better than described. These occurrences, taking place in July, had passed away, and a good measure of tranquillity again prevailed, with the prospect of increased usefulness. The efforts for the interior were, however, for a while suspended, and the attention of the mission directed to a coast town to the northward of Cape Palmas, and distinct from the colony. The health of the members of the mission, which had been, in several instances, much impaired, was, at the latest date, restored. Preparations had been made for the reception of Dr. Savage and others, who sailed in the *Emperor*.”

Since the above was in type, we have noticed an extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Savage, dated on board the ship Emperor, Monrovia Roads, 22d January, 1839, announcing his arrival there, in health and safety, early in the morning of the 19th of that month, after rather a boisterous and unpleasant passage of 38 days.

The following letter from Liberia is addressed to the editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal :

Dear Brethren : While the glad tidings of salvation are sounding from the different parts of our Zion, it gives me pleasure to inform the public, through the columns of your widely circulated paper, that Maryland, in Liberia, has also been visited. We cannot, with some of your more successful correspondents, tell of scores, because the work among us has not been of that sweeping character, levelling all before it; but the Spirit has "distilled upon us as the dew, and as the small rain upon the tender herb." In the beginning of the year, a large measure of the spirit of prayer was infused: this was followed by a strong conviction of the possibility and importance of holy living, together with an outpouring of the Spirit of wrestling, agonizing supplication for a closer walk with God. As might be expected, the hopes of the little society were raised proportionably high; but subsequent events discovered that the Lord was preparing his people for the furnace, and not for such an immediate display of his powers as they had anticipated. A season of unprecedented scarcity of provisions ensued, succeeded by a breach in that state of amity and good feeling which hitherto had subsisted between the colonists and natives of this place, and soon assumed so hostile an appearance as to render it often impracticable to assemble for public worship by day, and entirely to suspend our meetings at night. The laboring class of the community, in view of the well known character of native warfare, and the threats which were openly made to seize upon, abuse, or kill, any that might be found within the precincts of their respective territorial limits, were obliged, as they regarded their safety, to abandon those lucrative employments by which they supported both themselves and their families. As they had few means in advance, their resources were soon exhausted, and thereby the procurement of such things as were exposed for sale at a large advance rendered extremely difficult. This, together with some other disturbances which it is not my province to mention, rendered the picture, to the minds of many of the most enterprising of the colonists, very dark and discouraging. Prayer, however, was made at night, when the guards were posted, and in the morning, before they dispersed, by some of their number, that the colony might be spared, and that a better state of things might soon relieve the minds of the people from that anxious suspense from which they desired to be free. So great was the excitement, that a martial law was passed, that all the men, except in case of sickness, should take their regular turns each night at their post, boys of sufficient age and infirm men not excepted; which, of course, in a short time disqualified them for any thing like business, and, together with the unmitigated scarcity alluded to above, invested every thing with an exceedingly gloomy aspect. God, however, did not long appear inattentive to the cry of his people, nor neglect to brighten the picture by at least partially removing the occasion of their fears. It was instructive to watch the work of grace in the hearts of many of our little society while undergoing these trials, and to observe, as it finally proved, that, like an injured vessel, they were only thrown down to repair. About two months elapsed before things began to assume much promise of exemption from no very distant hostilities, and revive the hope of an immediate return of peace and safety to the bosom of our very generally agitated colony. I would not by any means convey the impression that there was any fear of being conquered by the natives, in case of attack, if but the shortest notice be given; but fears of surprise were not groundless, and some terrifying and deeply revolting circumstances had but just occurred, which greatly served to enhance them. You cannot easily conjecture with what gratitude we hailed the removal of so ominous a cloud, foretoking, with such seeming certainty, calamity and peril to our infant community. But, God be thanked, we are continued to see not only many among us improved in their piety, but to see also lost sinners brought to terms of peace with God, and into the enjoyment of the Christian religion; so that, whereas we reported last year but 78, now, although five have died since (most triumphantly) and eleven have been expelled and dropped, we have in society and on probation for full membership, 105. All this year's increase, however, have not been converted—about 14 emigrated from the United States. I would not be understood to say that the scarcity above alluded to was strictly unavoidable, because I am quite confident that a man of industrious and economical habits, with few means, but a common share of health, if he cultivate the lands presented him by the society, need not be apprehensive of the want of such vegetables, and that too in large abundance, as are indigenous to the climate. But in the case above stated, the settlers had failed to give that attention to agriculture which even their circumstances required at

their hands; consequently, any efforts that they could make at such a time would not be sufficiently seasonable to provide against an emergency of so difficult removal. Great benefit I believe to have resulted from that pressure, as it awakened resolution to be, as far as possible, independent of the produce raised by the natives, and the present appearance of many of their farms shows that their expectations will not be cut off.—Many families in this place live, if not in affluence, certainly in great comfort; and this, I believe, nearly all may do. Some in every part of the world are indolent or unfortunate, and therefore uneasy and discontented. Such instances, however, need be comparatively rare here. O sirs, let me add, send us over the people, follow them with the missionary and the well qualified school teacher of truly missionary spirit, and the means of ample and respectable support, without which his hands will not be likely to be strong, and the books, and you need not fear; you will have the prayers and blessing of the poor. Thus may you “make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, that when ye fail they may receive you into everlasting habitations.”

I am, Messrs. Editors, your most obedient and respectful servant,

FRANCIS BURNS.

Mount Emory, Cape Palmas, Jan. 1839.

LATE FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The long continued war between the Dutch emigrants and the native chief Dingaan, in the Natal country, has at last been brought to a close, for a time at least, by the defeat of the latter, and the capture of his capital, the name of which is Umkunglove. The emigrant force consisted only of 460 men, commanded by Andrics Pretorius. The battle was fought on Sunday, December 16th; the Zoolus making the attack. Their loss was about 3000 killed, while of the emigrants not one was killed, and only 3 wounded.

After the battle, Dingaan set fire to his capital and fled. The conquerors found there the bones of their countryman Retief and his companions, murdered by Dingaan some months before, which they buried.

Port Natal had been taken possession of by a British force, which would hold it until instructions should be received from England. Martial law was proclaimed in the port, and the surrounding territory for two miles.—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society for May.

Collections.

By Capt. Geore Barker, Agent, Saco, Me., \$50, Portsmouth, N. H., \$50, Dover, N. H., \$50, South Berwick, Me., \$50, -	\$200
By Rev. Charles Cummins, Agent, Orange Co., N. Y., including the sums to constitute Rev. Robert P. Lee, Jr., of Montgomery, and Rev. James R. Johnston, of Goshen, life members, -	300
Farmington, Ten., Bethbeira Ch., by Rev. T. J. Hall, -	5
Louisville, Ky., St. Paul's Ch., by Rev. B. O. Peers, -	10
Jeffersonville, Ia., Dr. Merriwether, by G. W. Fagg, -	5

Auxiliary Societies.

Sangamon Co., Illinois, Colonization Society, by Porter Clay, Esq., Agent, -	145
Morgan Co, Ill., do. do. by do. -	86
New Jersey State Colonization Society, (omitted in April,) -	300
Hamilton Co., O., do. do. by Ephraim Robbins, Esq., Tr., -	1,542 29
New Albany, Ia., do. do. Robert Downey, Tr., by G. W. Fagg, -	78
Connecticut State do. do. by Seth Terry, Esq., Tr., -	106 72

Legacy.

In part, from the residuary estate of the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, of West Springfield, Ms., by David S. Whitney, Executor, -	1,000
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\$3,778 01.

African Repository.

John H. Eaton, Agent, New York, -	\$40
Garrett Merriwether, Oak Grove, Ky., -	5
John Pilson, Yancey's Mills, Va., -	5
Wm. Pope, Powhatan Co., Va., -	10

This work is now subject to only newspaper postage.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XV.] Washington, June, 1839. [No. 11.

Published by James C. Dunn semi-monthly at \$1.50 a year in advance, or \$2
after six months.

TO THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS.

ONE of the most interesting aspects in which the friends of African Colonization are enabled to present it before the Public, is its tendency to Christianize Africa. This tendency, even in the present early epoch of the history of the American Colonization Society, has been often and signally displayed in the assistance afforded by its settlements on the African coast, to missionary operations. A new instance appears in the letter of the Rev. Francis Burns, published in our last number, describing the alarming interruption to missionary proceedings interposed by hostilities on the part of the natives, and the restoration of tranquillity and safety which was effected by the prompt military movements of the colonists at Cape Palmas. The history, indeed, of the colonial settlements in Africa, abounds in evidence of their benefits to the missionary cause. The soldiers of the cross who had before exercised their pious duties at the constant and imminent risk of martyrdom, amid savages whose superstitions rendered them callous to every instinct of human sympathy, and prompted to acts of the most atrocious cruelty, can now sojourn with civilized and christian communities, enjoying protection, and sure of a refuge from barbarous enemies. Their labors, instead of being suddenly terminated by some murderous onslaught, are now continued, in comparative safety, until the fruits can be matured.

The advantages ensuing from the colonizing principle to missionary operations, being undeniable and important, it may be reasonably expected that the friends of Missions should be peculiarly solicitous for the success of the Colonization Society. It appears from the Missionary Herald, that the contributions to the American Board for Foreign Missions, for the month of April last, was \$21,180; while the African Repository shows an income accruing to the American Colonization Society for the same period, of only \$1,410. This comparison is calculated to suggest to the friends of Missions the peculiar propriety of exertions on their part to promote the pros-

perity of an institution whose influence on their own holy cause has been so benign. A fit occasion for aiding the Colonization Societies will be presented on the ensuing fourth of July. Whatever diversities or even contrarieties of opinion may exist in relation to the political or economical questions with which in this country the colonizing principle is connected, all must agree that its action has been favorable to Missions. Who then can more properly advocate it than the friends of Missions? From the large amount of piety, talent and learning, devoted to the missionary cause, the most favorable result may be anticipated for any efforts which its friends may make in behalf of Colonization on the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

“SLAVES WITHOUT MASTERS.”

In noticing, as it has been our duty far oftener than our pleasure to do, the assaults of the Abolitionists on the Colonization Society, we have occasionally adverted to the condition of the colored race in what are called the “Free States” of the Union, as being one of nominal liberty, but of substantial hardship and degradation of the severest character. If this state of things result from the volition of those exercising social control, nothing can be more disingenuous or immodest than their invectives against southern slavery: if, on the other hand, the physical characteristics of the colored people necessarily place them in a relation of social inferiority to the whites, and render that relation more distinct and depressing in proportion as the two races approximate to political equality, what can be more irrational than the efforts of the Abolitionists to emancipate the southern slaves and retain them in the country?

Our thoughts have been again turned to this topic, by the perusal of a letter in the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, addressed to a gentleman of that city, by a colored man, who was born there, but who for a number of years past has resided in Philadelphia. We cannot wonder that it should excite the Editor of the Courier to expressions of resentment against the Abolitionists “who,” he says, “while proclaiming the creed of universal emancipation to the slave with their lips, yet leave the condition of the already freed, who live among them, so debased and miserable, that they sigh for a return to their homes in the slaveholding south. Indeed, we have no doubt, as well from other testimony, as that contained in the subjoined letter, that the false philanthropists of the north shrink from the colored race as from contagion, and are their worst enemies, while professing to be their best friends.”

The letter is as follows:—

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6, 1839.

RESPECTED SIR:—I claim the privilege of a South Carolinian to address you, and to beg, sir, that you will interest yourself in behalf of many re-

spectable colored people, natives of South Carolina, who are digging out a miserable existence in the northern cities; very few of these are comfortable, and most of them are anxious to return home, sweet home, to our dear Carolina, but are prevented by the enactment of law. From careful observation and acquired facts, permit me, sir, to state that I believe it is the interest, as well as the dictates of humanity, that the laws be repealed, which prevents the native Carolinians returning to their home, if they desire it. I am free to say, that not one of us, who left Charleston with high expectations to improve our condition, in morals, virtue or useful enterprising pursuits of industry, but have entirely failed in their expectations, in fact, so different is the living at the north from that of the south, (I never had the most distant idea of the depravity, in all its most varied and complicated forms of wickedness, until I settled in New York and Philadelphia—there is no such wickedness in Charleston,) that Carolinians cannot live comfortably at the north, for this very plain reason: 'The manners, habits, and pursuits of the people are so vastly different. The Carolinian, at home, engaged in pursuing some respectable occupation, sometimes is grieved that he is not sufficiently protected by law—he removes to Philadelphia or New York, for the enjoyment of privileges there, which are denied him at home. But, alas, he fails to acquire by removal the reasonable desires of his heart. He does not find happiness in these cold regions, where prejudice against the colored complexion reigns triumphant, no matter what a man professes himself to be, he keeps far off from colored people; most of us are without employment in winter, and in spring and summer, however careful we may be, are entirely too short, with the little business we have, for us to live and provide against the long tedious inclement winters of the north; I do humbly think, sir, that it becomes the duty of every christian, patriot, and philanthropist of South Carolina, especially, at this particular time, when there is no cause whatever to reject us, the repenting prodigals, from the privilege of returning home. I repeat my most solemn conviction, that I believe it is the interest, as well as the dictates of humanity, that all of us who are anxious, be permitted and encouraged to return home. In this matter I speak the language of a South Carolinian, who loves the soil where first he learned to lift up his feeble voice in praise to God and his country. Besides, the repeal of the law will disarm the north of a very important and powerful weapon, now wielded against you; this very law which denies to us native born South Carolinians the privilege to return within her borders, and that too, without crime, operates against you, can do you no possible good, whilst it inflicts a very serious injury upon us—we are your friends. When any of us stand up in defence of our state, which is often the case, we are calmly asked if the customs and privileges are such as you represent them to be in Carolina, why do you not go back to Charleston and enjoy them, why do you remain with us? If South Carolina repeal the law which bears heavily upon us, without doing good in any one single instance, the world will sing praises to your magnanimity, your own approving conscience will cheer you for the part you might take to effect its repeal, besides the blessings of many honest hearts, who will return to the sweet embraces of long separated friendship.

So far as regards myself, who was deluded away from home by offers of large salary, &c., for missionary services, all the promise has proved to be base imposition and cruel cheat; it is true that I had some privilege to travel, which I improved carefully, looking out for a home and in reviewing the condition of the colored people. In this also I have been sadly disappointed; although I have visited almost every city and town, from Charleston, South Carolina, to Portland, Maine, I can find no such home—and no such

respectable body of colored people as I left in my native city, Charleston. The law in my adopted city, Philadelphia, when applied to colored people, in opposition to white people, is not as good as in Charleston, unless the former has respectable white witness to sustain him. Property colored people generally transact their business through the agency of white people. They cannot rent a house in a court or square occupied by white people unless it is with the consent of white neighbors—we are shamefully denied the privilege to visit the Museum, &c.—all the advantage that I can see by living in Philadelphia is, that if my family is sick, I can send for a doctor at any time of the night without a ticket.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

P. S.—A good remedy—if you desire a Carolinian to have an 'exalted ardour for his native state,' permit him to live a few years in Philadelphia, New York, or any other northern city, and depend on his daily exertions for his daily bread, and I will warrant, if he is permitted to return to Charleston, the process will make a perfect cure.

N. B.—I do not know the names of the gentlemen who compose the Charleston delegation in the legislature of South Carolina—and if I did, my time would not permit me to address every individual member, unless I had a printed circular, and do not know if it would be advisable for me to do so whilst I am living in the north. Still, sir, I will be glad if you will furnish the names of the whole assembly—please put it on board one of the Philadelphia packets, it will save the postage.

[For the *African Repository*.]

SPECIMEN OF AFRICAN CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The substance of the following account of the native African's mode of detecting crime, by the ordeal of drinking an infusion of Sasswood, was related to me by the Rev. Mr. Barton, one of the missionaries in Liberia. The scene, to which he was witness, occurred at a small native town about 12 miles up the St. John's river.

Having reached Goystown in the evening, he slept there all night, and was awaked early in the morning by the noise of drums beating. On inquiring into the cause, he was informed that the *Greegree-man*, or native Doctor, was about to drink Sasswood water, to find out the person, or persons, who were guilty of intending to poison, or *make witch*, as they call it, for the king, or head-man. On proceeding towards the place appointed for this trial, he saw the *Greegree-man* sitting with a large vessel before him, containing about 15 gallons of this decoction, or preparation, of Sasswood. A few paces in front of him were erected two upright posts joined together with a cross piece at the top. The people were sitting in a circle round all. The person appointed called out the name of one individual, upon which the Doctor drank about a pint of the liquor, and immediately rose up, and went over to the posts above mentioned, and vomited it up—a proof of *this* person's innocence. This was repeated about fifteen or twenty times, a person being named each time, until the name of the king's head-woman was called. After swallowing the probationary draught for her, it refused to be ejected. The judge then began to lament that he could not vomit this as he did the others, but that he felt it going over his whole body, even to his toes. Wo to her for whom this draught was taken. Her guilt was considered unequivocal. "Throw it up now," cried out the by-standers. "The palaver has caught her." "Give me a pledge," first answered the old Seer. They gave him a knife as a pledge she should be punished.

The wonderful fluid no longer refused to be dislodged, but was immediately thrown up, to make room for more. The woman was brought forward, looking downcast and rather sulky. She confessed that it was true she had tried to poison her husband; whereupon, the other women began to wail and cry, and tear off their clothes. The punishment of the culprit was to rest with her husband. He might kill, sell or pardon her, as he pleased. Again the vessel was filled with this mysterious fluid to the brim, and again the arbiter of fate seated himself beside it. Names were called over, draughts taken and ejected, as before, until the name of the king's brother was submitted to the decision of the mysterious fluid. Again it refused to be dislodged; the same symptoms of uneasiness were again complained of. A pledge was demanded and given, as in the former case. This man's guilt was thus decided, and the fluid no longer refused to be removed. This man, being informed of his sentence, pleaded innocence, and said he himself would drink Sasswood water to prove it. His friends urged him to confess, as his brother, the king, said he had no ill will against him, and did not wish him to drink the Sasswood, unless it was his own pleasure to do so. He still, however, persisted in his wish to make the trial. Four pieces of the Sasswood tree, each about the size of a finger nail, were then prepared for him; each of these was named according to the specific effect which it would produce if the person was guilty. The first piece to be given was designated by an expression meaning "I catch you"—the second piece, "I hold you"—the third, "I throw you down"—and the last, or *coup de grace* piece, "I kill you." The first and second pieces were presented to him and eaten, when he appeared to stagger a little, as if giddy. On being asked what was the matter, he replied, "nothing at all." Before a third piece was given to him, he was again urged by his friends to confess, that they might take means to relieve him from the poison he had already swallowed. Upon confessing himself guilty, something was given him which produced vomiting. When Mr. B. saw him, he was retching violently, and seemed terribly convulsed; at last, he drew himself suddenly together, then, stretching himself out, fell back and expired. A few days after this took place, on his return down the river, Mr. B. was informed that the man he had seen killed was thrown into the river, with a stone fastened to his body, and that, on his way further down the river, he would see the body floating—which he did. The body, having become buoyant from putrefaction, had risen to the surface, and had a white, blanched appearance, partly eaten by fish.

Such is a fair specimen of native justice. They believe that no one dies except through the agency of some malicious person who makes "witch" for them, who must be found out and punished accordingly. It may well be said this "people perish for lack of knowledge." R. McD.

ABOLITION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Rev. A. A. Phelps, has resigned his office as a member of the Board of managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and also as recording secretary. He says:

"I regard the recent action of the society, and of the board, on particular subjects, as changing entirely the original character of the society, and the principles on which its meetings were originally conducted. The society is no longer an *Anti-Slavery Society simply*, but in its principles and modes of action, has become a *woman's rights, non-government, Anti-Slavery Society*. While it remains such I cannot, consistently, co-operate with or sustain it. When it shall have returned to its original character and principles, I shall rejoice to do so. Meanwhile I must seek other ways of making my influence felt for the slave.

THE LATE ARRIVAL.

In our last, we noticed the reported arrival of the brig *Oberon* from Cape Palmas. The following statement has since appeared in the Maryland Colonization Journal:

The brig *Oberon*, which took out the fall expedition to Cape Palmas, has recently returned to this port, bringing full despatches from Governor Russwurm, with numerous letters from the missionaries and colonists to their friends in the United States. We do not remember to have received intelligence from the colony since its settlement so decidedly favorable in all respects.

Of a number of excellent letters addressed to members of the board, and citizens of this city, a few only can be had for publication in the Journal; but not one of them, as far as we have seen, gives any other account of the colony than such as would be gratifying to the friends of the cause.

We learn from an intelligent colonist who returned in the *Oberon*, that the progress of education and religion is such as would scarcely be credited by any but an eye witness. The colony, he thinks, has passed through its darkest days, and that its future prospects are most encouraging. His own feelings in regard to it may be estimated by a single remark—'that the happiest days of his life were those of the last six months' residence in the colony.'

EXTRACTS FROM THE DESPATCHES OF GOV. RUSSWURM TO THE AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Dear Sir: I had the honor of addressing you on August 20th, ult., via *Monrovia*; and, as there has been no opportunity of forwarding from thence, you will probably receive these lines as early, though the vessel does not proceed directly home. Then affairs appeared rather gloomy, for the reasons therein set forth; and I felt it as much duty to inform you of the dark, as I now do to give you a detail of better times and prospects.

Columbia's Emigrants.—The emigrants by this vessel have been highly favored by the fever. No individual has been sick enough to be considered really dangerous—consequently, we have had only two deaths, of children, since their arrival. They have had so little sickness, that I have hired a nurse only about four weeks. It is pleasant to visit them, as I was received with smiles. I have not to listen to petty grievances which I am unable to remedy. By request of Rev. J. L. Wilson, they are located on 'Bayard's Island,' in Hoffman's river. Bayard's Island contains, perhaps, 40 acres of good land. I am not much in favor of the location, but my instructions were imperative.

Farms.—The farms are now looking finely, and I speak within bounds when I assert that there is more than twice the quantity of land under cultivation this season than the last. A little pinching, scolding and petting, and driving operations on the public farm, have convinced those who had the least spark of industry that they need not starve unless they chose. A new species of potatoes has been introduced from the public farm. The seed came from *Monrovia*, and all are delighted with its size and productiveness.—The introduction of night guards has prevented the farms from being plundered by the natives.

The want of working cattle cramps all farming to any extent; and I feel it duty to place this subject constantly before the board. I have purchased one yoke for the *Tubmans*, and should have supplied them with five more, but they are not to be easily procured. A native counts his cattle as his money, to purchase wives, and nothing but dire necessity ever drives him to part with them. They know, also, that they can get better prices from vessels.

Public Farm.—Has been prosecuted with considerable energy during the past season; but, owing to its being a very unfavorable one, not much has been raised, except *cassadas* and potatoes. Pains were taken to have on the ground a quantity of manure, and the spot where the cotton seed was put in was well covered over. It was ploughed thrice, as it was my determination to give the seed a fair trial, but this second experiment has proved no better than the first; and if cotton is to be raised for export, it must be from the African seed, which thrives finely. The plant grows well; but when it begins to bear, there is a small insect which plays havoc among its pods, before they are fairly ready to be picked. I calculate that 200 pounds have been raised this season.—The experiment, so far as it has been tried by the colonists, proves that land should be

well broken up and manured, as there was a striking difference in the several patches, and where most labor was expended in preparing the ground, there the plant was most thriving. Our cotton on the public farm was planted May 5, 1838.

Though in the rainy season, we suffered much for want of rains; as there were ten or twelve weeks in which we had none. Even the cattle suffered for want of grass, and those at work had to be fed on corn or cassadas. Notwithstanding, our corn had quite a tolerable look; but when it was harvested, the injury which it had sustained from the drought was evident, from the small quantity gathered. I planted about one acre, to show the colonists, who are daily complaining, that they could raise corn, if they would only put forth the requisite quantum of sinews. All cavilling on this head is nearly silenced, as corn has been harvested two seasons. Our leeward natives raise it so extensively as to load vessels.

Our oxen have done exceedingly well; and without them I could not get along. Besides doing all the necessary farm work, they have hauled country boards, &c., for various individuals. The pair which were first broken are still at work, and have increased in size and value.

Assistant Agent's House.—Agreeably to instructions, a comfortable house has been erected on Mount Tubman, for the permanent residence of the assistant agent, who is now stationed there. The Tubmans and others in the vicinity are well pleased with the place, and fancy already they feel a security which they did not before. Thirty acres near will be placed under his superintendence, to test the difference between it and land exposed, as the agency farm is, to the deleterious influence of the salt air. The present missionaries at Mount Vaughan are pleased with having so good a neighbor.

The mount is being converted into a fortification, by throwing up a stockade, and digging a trench, six feet wide, around it. In it will be kept the cannon and ammunition, and it will always serve as a place of refuge for women and children in case of war or invasion. True, we fear no war or regular invasion, but we cannot tell how soon another colonist may be foolish enough to act as Parker did, or the party assaulted to take the law into his own hands. On the reserve land, I have erected a comfortable dwelling for a family of respectable emigrants, during their six months' seasoning.

Free School, No. 1.—This school still continues in successful operation. The sickness and death of the teacher, O. U. Chambers, has been somewhat of a pull back to it, but I can perceive no sensible diminution in its numbers. On my late visit, forty-nine were present—average, forty-two. Not much can be said in favor of their progress, as we want a more competent teacher. As our population extends out in the bush, we shall soon be under the necessity of having another school, somewhere in the vicinity of Mount Tubman. The people there, in a praiseworthy manner, have subscribed liberally in labor towards putting up a school house. One has given a site. It is but reasonable that they should look to the society for a teacher after it is finished. We want a fresh supply of Webster's Spelling Books, and cards of A B C. Would it not be well to give some name to Free School No. 1?

The materials for the Ladies' School House are all ready, and I am only waiting the movements of our *only* mason, who has been engaged for the last three months at Mount Vaughan. We suffer but little inconvenience, as the house now occupied by Mr. Alleyne for his school belongs to the society. I am really pleased to have another school in operation, as the Methodist mission have discontinued theirs; and the desire to acquire knowledge is pretty general, its loss being felt sensibly by nearly all who aspire to public office. We have to raise up a class of young men for officers, as we cannot expect to find any among the emigrants duly qualified. In my opinion, the Ladies' Society, by furnishing us with a competent teacher, is conferring a blessing on this colony which will extend to our remotest posterity.

COLONIZATION OF NORTH AFRICA.

It is stated in a French paper that a company is forming at Marseilles for colonizing and cultivating the North of Africa, and promoting its civilization by the introduction of Christianity. It will be parcelled out to different families, who will be formed into villages, where the natives will also be invited to settle. The (Romish) Bishops of Algiers and Marseilles give their countenance and encouragement to the plan. Model farms are to be established, upon which will be admitted orphan children, who are to be religiously brought up.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

In April last, we re-published extracts from the journals of the Reverend Messrs. Owen and Hewetson, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, stationed at Umgunghlovu, or Umkung-love, the residence of Dingaan and capital of the Zulu country. Our last number apprised our readers that the murder of the Dutch delegation by Dingaan had been followed by his defeat and the capture of his capital. We now copy, from the *Missionary Herald* for June, a letter dated 31st December, 1838, from Mr. Lindley, who embarked at Port Natal, in company with Messrs. Owen and Hewetson, at the time of Dingaan's outrage. The vessel carried them about three hundred miles northeast from Natal, to Delagoa Bay. To the information given by Messrs. O. and H., concerning the circumstances of the embarkation, and the people at Delagoa Bay, Mr. Lindley's letter adds the following interesting particulars :

The Zulus carried every thing before them in the vicinity of Natal, but I only beheld it with my eyes ; the evil came not nigh me. I thanked God that my wife and two little daughters were far away ; that I was not compelled, as many were, to take my children in my arms and flee into the bushes and there remain, as some did, three days and nights without water.

Believing that my longer stay at Natal, after the Zulus had overrun it, would be useless, I took passage in the *Comet* with Mr. Owen and party, and sailed to Delagoa Bay. We left Natal on the eleventh of May, and on the twentieth anchored before Lorenzo Marques, where waved the flag of Donna Maria over a well built fort, out of all repair. This fort was well supplied with rusty cannon, the most of which had crushed the rotten carriages on which they had once been mounted. I do not think there was one gun from which three rounds could have been fired. The appearance of the soldiers, of whom there were about seventy, was in perfect keeping with every thing I saw around them. Some of them had on hats of different shapes and materials ; others of them wore caps as various in kind as their hats ; some had shoes, some slippers, and many were barefoot. Nor was there any better agreement in their shirts, coats, and pantaloons. These men were generally ragged from head to foot. This ridiculous group were of all ages, from eighteen to fifty-five, and of all colors, from the European white to the jet of Mozambique. Their arms and accoutrements perfectly became them. I was told by one who had been several weeks at the place, that Donna Maria's men had not among them more than five muskets which could be fired. The commander of this formidable power is sixty-five years old. On invitation I drank tea with him, when he informed me that he had four wives, three of whom he pointed out, adding that he had paid for each one fifty dollars. Near his door sat a boy in shackles, about nine years of age, whom he had bought the day before—the Sabbath—for twenty-five dollars.

The houses in this place are few in number and of mean construction. This is an old but decayed establishment, in which there is still carried on some trade in negroes and ivory ; but much less than in former years. The place is under the government of Mozambique, and I should think was regarded as hardly worth keeping up ; and if I am right in this opinion, we may conclude that the number of slaves exported from here is not very great. Ivory is collected in considerable quantities. The natives are not

allowed to trade with vessels touching there; except in a few cases where special permission has been previously obtained. A few individuals in authority have monopolized the trade, given what they please for the produce of the country, and then selling it at what profit they can get, which is sometimes very great. The poor natives are under a perfect tyranny.

I made such inquiries as I could respecting the country around and behind Delagoa, and learned that it is thickly inhabited. A party of Boers, about one hundred men, women, and children, and the first who emigrated, made their way up considerably to the north of Delagoa, where they quarreled and separated into two companies of about equal size; one of which was soon attacked and destroyed so that not a soul was left alive; the other company with great difficulty and after much suffering, made out to reach Delagoa, where they arrived about a month before I did. From these unhappy people I learned that they travelled up along the western side of the mountains of which so much has been said, and having reached a point considerably north of Delagoa, they then crossed the mountains and afterwards travelled in a southeast direction, by which they came to the place at which I found them. They informed me that there are a good many people on the western side of the mountains, but that they are much broken and scattered, without cattle, and living where they would be most secure from the assaults of enemies. I suppose they are fragments of the Basutu tribe of Bechuanas, and speak the Sisutu dialect of the Sichuana language. They are at present, and will probably remain some years, entirely beyond our reach. The Boers say that the country on the eastern side of the mountains is very thickly peopled indeed; that you are never from among them for a journey of thirty days. I saw, myself, many natives in the neighborhood of Delagoa. The language they speak is neither Sichuana nor Zulu, is without clicks, and is very agreeable to the ear. While in its words it differs much from the languages just mentioned, in its structure, I think, it bears a striking resemblance. In the vicinity of Delagoa the natives speak the Portuguese, though I could see that those not living immediately in the place, preferred among themselves to use their own language. To a missionary about to enter that part of Africa a knowledge of the Portuguese would be all important. At present he could obtain no interpreter who could speak English, and could find no man in whom he could confide.

Practicability of establishing a Mission at Delagoa—Climate.

But is that country open for the entrance of Protestant missionaries?

Leaving out of view the climate, of which I shall hereafter speak, the only obstacle in the way of entering it would be in the influence of the Portuguese, who regard the country as their own. They will not allow even a worthless sailor to be left on their shores. An English soldier deserted his regiment, and by a very crooked route got to Dingaan's place, and from there to Delagoa, where he wished to remain till the arrival of some vessel in which he might make his escape from Africa; but this he was not allowed to do, the authorities compelling him to return by the way he had come.—Captain C., of Connecticut, put in, while I was there, for water and to make some small repairs. He had taken from some vessel two vagabond English sailors, who were willingly spared, and whom he wished to set ashore, himself having become heartily tired of them, on account of their bad conduct and their influence on the rest of the crew. This he was not permitted to do, though the sailors themselves asked for a discharge. One of captain C.'s boat-steerers was seized and detained in the fort till the two sailors were taken back. I mention these circumstances that you may see

the spirit of the "powers that be," and are likely to continue at Delagoa for some good while to come. They seem resolutely determined not to allow any thing which might, in any way, lead to an interference with their plans and means of making money. I ought to say they treated us well, were full of compliment and friendly professions; but then their offers were so extravagant, that you could only receive them, with a bow, for what they in fact were—mere words. But bad men will not always stand in the way of Christ's kingdom.

What must be expected, in regard to health, by missionaries who may go to Delagoa?

To this question I cannot give a full and satisfactory answer, such as I would wish to communicate. I will, however, say what I know, and some little of what I think. A few facts which came under my observation would lead to the conclusion that the country around the bay, and in the interior till you reach the mountains, a distance of perhaps three hundred miles, must be very sickly. The Boers I saw kept their health till they crossed to the eastern side of the mountains, when they began to be visited with sickness, which increased as they advanced toward the coast. During the two months previous to the time when I left them, about twenty had died; and of the thirty-six remaining alive, not more than five were well. The mortality among the Boers at Delagoa would seem to indicate that there all foreigners, except those from a similar climate, might expect soon to meet their death. It ought, however, to be remembered that these Boers were three years on their way, enduring great hardships; that their clothing, covering, and stores of every kind, which they had laid in for a journey to the moon, for aught they knew of their stopping place when they set out, were exhausted—especially such articles as are used for seasoning food—long before they found a fresh supply. It should be remembered, too, that they had no medicines, not even after their arrival at Delagoa; that they had lost the greater part of their property, and, after all their fatigues and trials, found themselves where they could do little more than give themselves up to despair. If we look at what these poor people had experienced, it would be obviously unfair to attribute all their sickness to the unhealthiness of the climate they were in. What they endured in body and mind was enough to make them sick any where. A fever has been prevalent among the Boers at Natal, where men may live as long as they can any where in this diseased world; but, of course, not in the circumstances of those with whom this fever originated. Natal is surely a healthy country.

From these remarks, you will see that I am not prepared to ascribe their sickness at Delagoa wholly, or even principally, to the climate they are in. Yet the diseases I saw on them are just such as I have been accustomed to see in unhealthy parts of Virginia and North Carolina; and therefore I conclude that the country around Delagoa is also unhealthy. The resident Portuguese there complained more of musketoes than any other evil, and said that the bite of these insects was poisonous and peculiarly painful to strangers—so much so, indeed, as to cause dangerous sickness. But these insects hurt some by their bite more than they do others. I saw but one man at Delagoa who, of the proper residents, had the complexion and the appearance common to persons living in very sickly places; and he had been after ivory up the Maputa river, where, from all accounts, any man may get his death as soon as he likes. We remained at Delagoa twenty-two days; and there on the Comet, in all, crew and passengers, thirty-four persons.—Two of the passengers were taken sick and died, the one on our way back to the colony, and the other about an hour after we had come to anchor in Delagoa Bay. The first who died was an Englishman about forty years of

age, who was much addicted to intemperance. He had been broken up by the war with the Zulus, though he had not taken any direct part in it, and was, with a heavy, disappointed heart, making his escape to the colony. I observed, before he became sick, that he sat still almost whole days in a hot sun, and cautioned him against it, but he gave my caution little heed. When we consider the habits and conduct of this man, and the state of mind in which I know he was, it would be unfair to say that the climate of Delagoa killed him. The second who died was a native of Natal, about ten years of age. His sickness was brought on, I think, by eating great quantities of improper food, which produced a stoppage that could not be removed. I am not aware that there was in his case a single symptom of a bilious character. I arrived here in the colony under the impression that it was hardly worth a good white man's while to go to Delagoa to live; but, on reflection, I think less unfavorably of that climate than I did, and am inclined to believe that most of the counties below the head of tide water in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, may be equally unhealthy. Persons from these portions of the United States would perhaps have little to fear or suffer by going to the part of Africa of which I have been writing. Were this part as bad as the western coast; the Boers would have all been dead long before I saw them. The American whalers, too, who stop there two and three months at a time, would not escape, as they generally do, without even a case of fever.

That country is not open for the entrance of missionaries; but when it shall be, rice, pigs, chickens, eggs, sweet potatoes, and Indian corn, may be had in abundance; and iron scraps, of all sorts and sizes, will be the best money with which to purchase the above named articles. Plain cotton goods would find ready sale among the natives.

THE FAITHFUL SLAVE.

Eustace was born on the plantation of M. Belin de Villeneuve, situated in the northern part of St. Domingo, in the year 1773. In his youth he was noted for avoiding light and vicious conversation, and for embracing every opportunity of listening to intelligent and respectable whites.

Occupied in the labours of the sugar house, in which he became remarkably expert, he grew up respected by his master and by his fellow slaves.

It was near the time of his attaining the age of manhood, that the revolution of St. Domingo broke out. He might have been a chief among his comrades, but he preferred the saving to the destruction of his fellow-men. In the first massacre of St. Domingo, 1791, his knowledge, intrepidity, and the confidence of his countrymen, enabled him to save four hundred persons from death. Among these was his master.

Eustace had arranged for the embarkation of M. de Belin, and other fugitives, on board a vessel bound to Baltimore. In the midst of terror and confusion, he bethought himself that his master would soon be destitute of resources in the asylum to which he was about to be conveyed; and he prevailed upon upwards of a hundred of his comrades to accompany them to the vessel, each bearing under his arms two large loaves of sugar. These were stowed on board, and they set sail, but not to reach the United States without a new misfortune. They were captured by a British cruiser and a prize crew put on board.

Eustace was a superior cook, and soon rendered himself very useful and agreeable to the officers of the prize in this capacity. Having gained their confidence, he was permitted to enjoy entire liberty on board, and he de-

terminated to use it for rescuing himself, his companions, and their property, from the captors. Having possessed the prisoners of his plan, and found the means of releasing them at the moment of action, he proceeded with his usual skill and assiduity to prepare the repast of the English officers: but soon after they were seated at the table, he rushed into the cabin at the head of his men, and with a rusty sword in his hand. The officers were taken so completely by surprise that they had no weapons within reach, and no time to move from their places. Eustace had got possession of the avenues and the arms, and he now told the mess, whom he had lately served in so different a capacity, that if they would surrender at once no harm should be done to any of them. They did surrender, and the vessel arrived safely with its prisoners and passengers at Baltimore.

At that city Eustace devoted the resources which his industry and skill could command, to the relief of those whose lives he had saved. At length it was announced that peace was restored to St. Domingo, and thither Eustace returned with his master, who appears to have been worthy of the tender and faithful attachment with which this negro regarded him.

The peace was only a prelude to a bloodier tragedy than had been before enacted. M. de Belin was separated from his benefactor in the midst of a general massacre, executed by the Haitian chief, Jean Francois, at the city of Fort Dauphin. M. de Belin effected his escape, while Eustace was employed collecting together his most valuable effects, and committing them to the care of the wife of this avenging chief. She was sick in his tent, and it was under her bed that the trunks of M. de Belin were deposited. Having made this provident arrangement, Eustace set off to seek his master; first on the field of carnage, where he trembled as he examined, one after another, the bodies of the dead. At length he found the object of his search, alive and in a place of safety; and having again embarked with him, and the treasure which he had so adroitly preserved, he reached St. Nicholas Mole. Here the fame of his humanity, his disinterestedness, and his extraordinary courage and address preceded him, and on disembarking he was received with distinction by the population, both white and colored.

On the return of peace and prosperity under the government of Toussant L'Ouverture, M. Belin established himself at Port au Prince, where he was appointed president of the privy council. At this time he had arrived at the decline of life, and had the misfortune to lose his eyesight. He now regretted that he had not taught Eustace to read. He expressed himself with much emotion on that subject, saying, "how many heavy and sleepless hours of a blind old man might Eustace have beguiled, if he could read the newspapers to me." Eustace mourned his master's bereavement, and his incapacity to console him. In secret he sought a master, and by rising at four o'clock, and studying hard, though not to the neglect of his other duties, he was able in three months to present himself to his master with a book in his hand, and by reading in it with perfect propriety to give a new and surprising proof of the constancy and tenderness of his attachment.

Upon this followed his enfranchisement. But freedom did not change: it only elevated and hallowed his friendship for his late master; rather let us say, his venerable and beloved companion.

Soon afterward, M. de Belin died, leaving to Eustace a fortune which would have supported him in ease during the rest of his life. But the legacies of his friend came to the hands of Eustace only to be passed by them to the needy and unfortunate. At that time there was a vast deal of misery, and but one Eustace in the island of St. Domingo. If a soldier was without clothing and pay, a family without bread, a cultivator or mechanic without tools, the new riches of Eustace were dispensed for their supply.

Of course these could not last long, and from that time until his death in 1835, a period of nearly forty years, he maintained himself and provided for numerous charities by serving as a domestic. He lived and laboured only to make others happy. Some times he was found defraying the expenses of nursing orphan infants, sometimes administering to the necessities of aged relations of his late master; sometimes paying for instructing, and placing, as apprentices, youths who were destitute and unprotected; and often forgiving to his employers considerable arrears of wages which they found it difficult by a vicissitude of fortune to pay. His remarkable skill as a cook enabled him to provide for all his expenditures, as it secured him constant employment in all the wealthiest families. His own wants were few and small.

The virtues of this humble and noble-hearted negro could not be hidden by the obscurity of his calling. In 1832, the National Institute of France sought him out to announce to him that that illustrious body had paid to his worth the highest homage in its power by awarding to him the first prize of virtue, being the sum of \$1000. To this announcement, made by a member of the institute, he replied with his habitual simplicity and piety, "It is not, dear sir, for men that I have done this, but for my Master who is on high."

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

Pursuant to notice given through the public papers, a large and respectable audience assembled, on Friday evening, 22d ult., at the Presbyterian Church, Lafayette, Indiana, to listen to an address from Porter Clay, Esq., on the subject of African Colonization.

After a clear and eloquent illustration of his subject, Mr. Clay proposed the formation, in this county, of a society auxiliary to the grand and benevolent designs of the parent Institution at Washington, and submitted for the consideration of the meeting the following constitution, viz.---

CONSTITUTION.

1st. This Society shall be called the Tippecanoe Colonization Society, auxiliary to the Indiana State Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution, at Washington, in the colonization of the free people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa, and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other societies.

3d. An annual subscription of one dollar shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment of twenty-five dollars, at any one time, a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, five Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and nine Managers, who shall be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other societies.

After the reading of the foregoing constitution, on motion of Mr. Clay, the Reverend S. J. Minor took the chair, and called the meeting to order. The result of the proceedings was the organization of a society, of which the following were declared to be duly elected its officers for the ensuing year:

President—S. J. Minor. *Vice Presidents*—I. Spencer, Baker Guest, Loyal Fairman, S. Henkle, Jno. Kennedy. *Secretary*—W. G. Webster. *Treasurer*—J. S. Hanna. *Board of Managers*—John Taylor, John D. Smith, Benj. Henkle, S. C. Cox, Wm. M. Jenners, A. Ingram, Jesse Andrew, J. L. Pifer, H. T. Sample.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, on Tuesday evening, 26th ult., it was

Resolved, That the editors in Lafayette be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of the Society at its organization, with the constitution and names of members.

S. J. MINOR, President.

Wm. G. Webster, Secretary.

[From the Cleveland Herald and Gazette.]

CUYAHOGA COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the friends of Colonization, held at the Presbyterian Church in the city of Cleveland, on the eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, Samuel Starkweather was appointed Chairman, and Sheldon Pease, Secretary. On motion, Dr. J. Weston and Messrs. T. M. and M. Kelley were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, and report the names of officers of the Society; and the committee, having retired, submitted the following constitution, which was adopted:

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the Cuyahoga County Colonization Society, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

ART. 2. The sole object of this Society shall be, by contributions and influence, to aid in the scheme of the parent Society for colonizing free people of color of the United States upon the coast of Africa, with their own consent.

ART. 3. Any person who will subscribe this constitution, and pay annually any sum to its treasury, shall be a member.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, twenty-five Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, who, together, shall constitute a Board of Managers, any seven of whom shall constitute a quorum for business at a regularly called meeting of the Board, who shall be elected annually, at the regular meetings of the Society.

ART. 5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the city of Cleveland, on the first Monday of September, the time of day and place of meeting being determined by the Board of Managers: special meetings of the Society may be held by adjournment or call of the President or Board.

ART. 6. A member may at any time withdraw his subscription by notifying the Treasurer and paying his dues.

ART. 7. Members of societies auxiliary to this shall enjoy all the privileges of members of this Society, and, upon forwarding a copy of their constitution to the Corresponding Secretary, shall be recognized and allowed to vote in meetings of the same.

ART. 8. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society or Board—or, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents.

ART. 9. The Recording Secretary shall make up an accurate account of the proceedings of the Society and of the Board; and the Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, and shall exhibit the same, when required by the Board.

ART. 10. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as the Board may require, shall pay them out, on the order of the Board or Society, and shall make a statement, at the annual meeting, of the financial concerns of the Society, and shall report the state of the funds to the Board, when required; and the books of the Treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board.

ART. 11. The Board of Managers shall meet quarterly, or oftener, on the call of the President; they shall be allowed to adopt by-laws for their own government—to fill all vacancies occurring in their own body during the year—and to do all other matters and things that they may judge necessary to promote the objects of the Society—and they shall make an annual report to the Society of their proceedings during the preceding year.

ART. 12. The Society shall annually elect one or more delegates to attend the meeting of the parent Society at Washington city, and report thereto the state of the Society.

ART. 13. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members at an annual meeting.

The same committee who reported the foregoing constitution, also reported the following names of officers:

President—Hon. Josiah Barber. *Vice Presidents*—Hon. J. W. Allen, R. Winslow, Esq., Hon. Reuben Wood, Hon. Nehemiah Allen, S. Starkweather, Charles Stetson, G. W. Stanley, T. M. Kelley, C. M. Giddings, D. Griffith, Harvey Rice, John W. Willey, John Blair, Henry B. Payne, Sheldon Pease, J. A. Harris, S. S. Handerson, L. Handerson.

son, T. Ingraham, M. Kelley, Hon. F. Whittlesey, Rev. L. Tucker, D. H. Beardsley, Rev. J. H. Breck, Geo. B. Mervin. *Corresponding Secretary*—J. D. Weston. *Recording Secretary*—F. Randall. *Treasurer*—T. P. Handy.

And thereupon it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the foregoing persons be elected to the offices designated.

On motion, the Society adjourned, to meet to-morrow evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held at the American House, on Monday, the 11th of March, 1839, the President in the chair, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary subscribe for two copies of the African Repository and the Liberia Herald, and deposit one of each in the office of the Herald and Gazette, and Mr. James' Reading Room.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint delegates to the Colonization Convention to be held at Pittsburgh on the 9th of April next.

Resolved, That the Hon. John W. Allen be requested to address this Society at the earliest convenience.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to Mr. Pinney for his instructive and interesting lectures on the subject of Colonization.

Resolved, That the Hon. Daniel Warren be appointed one of the Vice Presidents, in place of Mr. Breck, resigned.

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Pinney be elected an honorary life-member of this Society.

Resolved, That the proceedings of our meetings be published in the Herald and Gazette.

Adjourned till the 10th day of June next.

F. RANDALL, Recording Secretary.

[From Judge Wilkeson's History of Liberia.]

APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS IN BEHALF OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The missionary character of the American Colonization Society cannot fail to interest most deeply every benevolent mind. It is a missionary work in two aspects. First, *as it regards the colored man in this country*; and secondly, *as it respects the native of Africa*.

It manumits the slave; breaks down many of those obstacles to knowledge and to goodness which necessarily exist in his enslaved condition; restores him to the land of his fathers; raises him to the dignity and self respect of a freeman; and opens before him a field of enterprise, of usefulness, and of happiness.

But this is only the beginning of the work of Colonization, or more properly of its fruits. Every company of emigrants may be regarded as a *band of missionaries to Africa*. They go to that country with some knowledge of the gospel; are accompanied by intelligent ministers of Christ; a Christian society is immediately formed, which becomes a bright and powerful centre of civilization and of religion. How mighty must be the influence of such a minister and people upon the surrounding nations of Africa, and how rapid will be the triumphs of the gospel in such circumstances!

What an appeal then does the American Colonization Society make to every denomination of Christians in our land! and may we not respectfully suggest to THE DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS BODIES IN OUR LAND—Presbyteries, Associations, Conferences, and Conventions, to recommend the interests of this Society to the affections, the prayers, and the liberality of their respective churches. Something has been done already. But does not this GREAT CAUSE demand something more? Should not bleeding Africa have a large place in the affections of the Christians? and would not an EARNEST APPEAL AND RECOMMENDATION from the congregated wisdom and piety of our

country be regarded with deep interest by the community generally, and rouse those feelings in every denomination which have too long lain dormant? The sufferings of some nominal Christians in Palestine, as those sufferings were depicted by Peter the Hermit, once roused all Europe to precipitate itself upon Asia. If the wrongs of Africa were contemplated by the Christians of this country in their reality; especially if Christians could be made to see that the day of her redemption was drawing nigh, through the influence of Colonization, we doubt not all America would come up to a work more holy in its character, and more certain, as well as more glorious, in its results.

✂ **LET CHRISTIAN LADIES** in every part of our country come to this Society with their efficient aid. In every good work they have always been foremost. They can form Societies; they can perform the self-denying work of soliciting donations; they can circulate information; and they can pour out their fervent prayers to God for his favor and blessing.

Every Pastor, Rector, Presbyterian, and Bishop, should be a life member of this Society; and who can do this work so cheerfully, or so acceptably, as the ladies? Let every lady, then, who reads this, resolve that her minister shall be made a life member of this Society.

✂ **Rich and benevolent men** may find in this Society a claim to their high and kind regard. Let such ask themselves, "can I not redeem some African from his bondage, and restore him to the land of his fathers? Can I not kindle a light of civilization, of liberty, of religion in Africa, which shall never be extinguished? Can I not lay up treasure in this Society which shall never rust, and which shall gather its interest in a nation redeemed from oppression, and beautified with salvation?"

Will those who are about to depart to the world of glory, remember their obligations to a wretched world, and bequeath their gifts for its melioration, not forget the claims of Africa, and leave her a legacy which shall bless the present generation and thousands yet unborn?

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July is approaching—a day most appropriately selected for contributing in aid of the Colonization enterprise. The American Colonization Society, under its new organization, is prosecuting its objects with vigor and success; and its claims on the patronage of the benevolent public were never so great as now. The ship *Saluda*, purchased for the purpose of conveying emigrants to the Liberia colonies, is daily expected to return from her first expedition in the service of the Society, and will soon commence her second voyage to Liberia, with a large number of emigrants—provided that money can be procured for the expenses of their passage and their settlement in the colony. A considerable number of them have been liberated on the express condition of emigrating within a given time; and this time, with several, has nearly expired. What an appeal does their case make to the free citizens of the United States! and will not these, while celebrating their own National Independence, contribute liberally to assist their less favored fellow beings to establish themselves in a country where they, too, may enjoy political freedom?

The clergy of the different denominations through the country, friendly to the cause of African Colonization, are respectfully and earnestly requested to take up contributions in favor of the cause.

By order of the Executive Committee,

SAM'L WILKESON, Chairman.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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NOTICE.—Communications relating to claims against the Society, Emigrants, Agencies, Reports from Agents, &c., are to be addressed to S. WILKESON, General Agent of the American Colonization Society.

All remittances of money should be made to the Treasurer, P. THOMPSON, Checks, Drafts and Certificates of Deposite to be made payable to his order. This publication is now subject to only newspaper postage.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.—The ship *Saluda*, Capt. Waters, just returned from Liberia, will be despatched again for that colony the 1st of August.—She will sail from Norfolk, and it is desirable that all emigrants who are to take passage in her should be got ready with as little delay as possible.—The philanthropic and humane are earnestly solicited to aid these emigrants in making their preparations, and in reaching the place at which they are to embark.

S. WILKESON,
Gen. Agent Am. Col. Society.

CONDITION OF THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

The very recent news from Liberia, per the Colonization Society's ship *Saluda*, at Philadelphia, is almost exclusively of a very cheering character. Governor Buchanan, who went out in the *Saluda*, was every where received by the colonists with enthusiasm, and the new constitution for the colonies adopted under the most flattering auspices. With respect to the advancement of agriculture, Governor Buchanan, in a letter to the Hon. S. Wilkeson, General Agent of the American Colonization Society, says, "I was very much gratified in passing up the St. Paul's river, to see the extent of improvements since my last visit three years ago. From New Georgia to Millsburg, a distance of about 17 miles, the right bank of the river presents an almost continuous line of cultivated farms, many of them, too, of considerable size." And again, speaking of Millsburg, "there were about 4,000 bushels of potatoes raised here last year, besides corn, cassada, rice, and va-

rious garden vegetables. This year there is both at Millsburg and along the whole line of the St. Paul's, at least ten times the quantity of corn planted that there has been in any former year." "New Georgia I found the same thrifty and prosperous place whose appearance so excited my admiration on my arrival three years ago. The village seemed but little changed, but the environs showed great and extended clearings, and large additions to the substantial sources of comfort and wealth." Speaking of the public farm, Governor Buchanan states, "every thing looked snug and farmer like, and the crops were very luxuriant. There are about thirty acres under cultivation, eight or nine of which are planted in sugar cane. This crop promises well, and will be ready for harvest about the 1st September, when we shall be able to put the sugar mill into operation."

The colonists exhibit a degree of industry and perseverance, which gives the best assurances of their future prosperity and ultimate success. On his visit to Bassa Cove the Governor writes, "since the 1st of January last, not less than 200 or 250 acres of new land had been cleared, and the business of clearing and planting was still going on with a vigor that astonished me." The colonies have made such progress towards their permanent establishment and self-government, that the Governor proposes to dismiss several officers and agents heretofore supported by the Society. This will materially lessen the expenses of the administration. Corroborative of Governor Buchanan's reports are the accounts of several respectable citizens of Liberia, who came over in the *Saluda* to purchase goods, and some to visit their friends. One of these citizens the writer has conversed with, who speaks of the country and its prospects in the highest terms. He considers it, in all respects, preferable to America for the colored man. In answer to an inquiry, if there were not some discontented colonists? he said "yes, there are some too lazy to work, who would be discontented any where." But he doubted if the offer were made, whether they would come back, "as it is much easier even for a lazy man to get a living in Liberia than in America." The colonists are healthy, and the industrious generally in a thriving condition. There are churches, temperance societies, and schools, as well supported as in any part of America.

Over all this prosperity there hangs a lowering cloud, and one which the colonists are unable to remove. The cursed slave trade is pushed almost into the very waters of Liberia, with a vigor and rapacity heretofore unknown. The benevolent people of the Union, without respect to party or sect, have given their means to provide an asylum for the degraded sons of Africa, where they may better their condition, and will they now believe that this trade is now greatly increased from its being protected by the *American flag*. The British and American Governments, impelled by the cries of humanity among their people, have declared this traffic piracy; and now, from the failure of the latter to co-operate with the former in suppressing it, it is carried on with perfect impunity. The British cruisers are active, but the

chased pirate has only to hoist the American flag, and is exempted from capture. More than rumor even points to American citizens holding highly responsible stations, as conniving at this business. Will our people consent that the banner of our country, which floats so proudly in every sea, which is associated with so many recollections of national glory, and which is a protection from every foe, civilized or barbarian—that this flag shall be prostituted to the protection of a trade at whose horrid enormities christianity weeps and humanity shudders! We have the power, in conjunction with others, to prevent a single slave ship leaving the coast of Africa: instead of doing this, the immunity enjoyed by our flag has increased the number ten fold. In this emergency will not the earnest appeals of the American people, the expression of public opinion be so loud in the ears of Government as to utterly abolish it? This is a subject on which good men, of whatever name, section, or party, cannot differ; it is the cause of humanity—of bleeding, imploring weakness against the thirst of gold and arbitrary power.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

NEW ORLEANS, *June 22, 1839.*

On Sunday evening last I addressed a public meeting of the friends of African Colonization in this city, in the Presbyterian church on Lafayette square; and on Thursday evening the Louisiana State Colonization Society assembled at the same place, at which the Hon. Judge Bullard presided, when a preamble and resolutions were submitted by J. A. Maybin, esq., which, after a very impressive and able address from the Rev. William Winans, of Mississippi, were unanimously adopted. These resolutions (which you will find in the papers of this city) give the sanction of the Louisiana Society to the proceedings of the American Colonization Society at its late annual meeting, and to the amendments there made in its constitution.

It was a subject for regret, that the Rev. R. S. Finley, the efficient agent of the Louisiana Society, and who has also labored so successfully for the cause in Mississippi, was unable to be present at this meeting, though it is understood that he concurs in the union with the General Society, secured by the recent action of these associations. He designs to visit the northern States this season, and, I trust, will render very important service to a cause which for years he has so ably advocated.

It were unwise, if not vain, to solicit funds here now; because of the heat of the season, the absence of thousands of citizens, and the gloomy condition of commercial affairs. At another time, and by judicious measures, the citizens of New Orleans may be excited to earnest and generous action to promote the cause. No States will do more for colonization than Mississippi and Louisiana.

New Orleans is already a great city, and extending its limits and adding to the number of its fine and noble buildings every year. The Methodist and Episcopal churches (both handsome buildings) have been completed since my last visit. The City Exchange in Louis street, and the St. Charles street hotel, are probably the largest hotels in the world. The latter building resembles more than any building I have seen our capitol in Washington.

The arrangements made some two or three years ago for separating the

French and American portions of the city into distinct departments or municipalities, have contributed immensely to its growth and prosperity. Samuel J. Peters, esq., one of the most wealthy and intelligent merchants, has, as president of the City Bank, member of the Council of the Second Municipality, and chairman of the Finance Committee, evinced great enterprise and ability in the work of public improvement, and won very distinguished confidence and respect from his fellow-citizens.

On Monday last I visited the Rev. R. S. Finley's residence in Pine Grove, about fifty miles distant, and sixteen from Madisonville, on the opposite side of Lake Ponchartrain. To this neighborhood a number of wealthy families from this city resort in summer for health and retirement. In this wide spread pine forest, extending in some directions for hundreds of miles, Mr. Finley has established an institution for the education of young ladies. He has also secured the erection of a small church within a few yards of his house, in which he preaches to a congregation gathered from a wide distance around him. No other Presbyterian minister is to be found in that region, which is indeed but very thinly settled, and offers no temptations to men hastening to be rich and in love with a crowded society. Yet Pine Grove has its attractions, and not the least to the contemplative and religious is its separation from the influences of intemperance, avarice, and the numerous and agitating passions and vices of a more productive and populous country. A pure air and good water, rich grasses to sustain large herds of cattle, a soil capable, by *cultivation*, of producing corn, fruits, and vegetables in abundance, innumerable flowers, and birds of sweetest song, with honey from the hive and tree, are blessings which those who can appreciate may freely and richly enjoy. Here God is, nor can man easily forget his presence. The vine and the mulberry tree may be successfully cultivated on these pine lands; and from the earth, comparatively sterile as it appears to be, the hand of industry may draw forth abundant means of subsistence for a dense population. Those who prefer splendid fortunes to health, industry, contentment, and virtue—nature in her pride and luxury, rather than in her plain dress and simplicity of life, will hardly seek a home in the pine groves of Louisiana. G.

P. S. A number of the ladies of this city met yesterday to promote the object of their association, which has for some time existed to aid the cause of colonization, education, and christianity in Africa. Much may be anticipated from their zeal and resolution in this blessed work.

EFFECTS OF COLONIZATION.

An earnest of the good that must ultimately result to Africa from the success of the colonization cause, may be discovered in the following editorial of the *Liberia Herald*:

Doings of Colonization.—At no place can the practical influence of colonization be seen and felt more clearly and forcibly than at New Georgia, a settlement composed, with the exception of three families, entirely of native Africans. This fact was forced upon our mind, when a short time ago we had occasion, accompanied by our family, to spend a couple of days at this place. We had previously notified Thomas Davis, a *native*, a *magistrate*, and a *member* of the Baptist church, that we should put up with him. On our arrival we found that, though we had rather unceremoniously invited ourselves, our host was anxiously awaiting our arrival, and had made ample preparation for our reception. The house, a neat wooden cottage about twenty feet by sixteen, finished in a style that indicated a laudable ambition in

the master, displayed in its interior all the paraphernalia that are ordinarily to be found in the cottage of the decent liver in America. Of a piece with the house, was the garniture of the table. Fish, fowls, meats, rice, cassada, and potatoes, abundant, and well served up, was the fare set before us at each meal; all of which was rendered doubly palatable by the cordiality and hearty welcome with which brother Davis served us. *Help you self*, (said he,) *I no be Merica man, any ting you see eat em: pose man came my house, I like see him eat plenty*; while with great difficulty we prevailed on him to join us at table, insisting on waiting until we had finished. We have selected this instance as a fair specimen of these people's general hospitality. At church on the Sabbath their conduct was not only pleasing but imitable. There was a large number of persons from the Cape, and the church was filled to overflowing; and as soon as a stranger was seen standing for want of a seat, some one of the New Georgians would arise and tender the stranger his, until at length they were nearly all standing in the aisle or without the door, while the strangers occupied the seats. These people were once the subjects of a dark and disgusting heathenism, without hope, and without God in the world; then the victims of a cruel and relentless avarice—the doomed of slavery and bitter scorn—apparently consigned, while breathing the breath of animal life, to a moral, mental, and political tomb. But better things were in store for them. In a propitious hour they were rescued from the monster's fangs, their chains unrivited, and they brought back to the land of their fathers, where now they sit and worship under their own vine and fig tree, none making them afraid. This is what colonization has done. Where is the man that assumes the hallowed name of philanthropist who can, in view of such godlike results, oppose the peaceful redeeming scheme of voluntary colonization.

LIBERIA.

The following is an extract from a Letter to the Board, by Thomas H. Taylor, of Liberia, an African, and one of the earlier emigrants. It presents the condition of the colonists, and the capacities of the soil in a clear and honest light:

"I cannot refrain from writing that agriculture is marching forward; the spirit of domestic independence is getting into almost every family; and you can read it in almost every countenance; convinced that with a little assistance they can live comfortably. We can enjoy the necessities of life in abundance; and as for the luxuries of America, we should not, and after a while we will not, be much concerned about them. The most important articles in the economy of health are, bread—this we make; salt—this we can make also; water, of which we have an abundance at Millsburgh, good all the year; and plenty of exercise, of which we can take as much as we please. Now the luxuries of life, we can make many of them—such as sugar and coffee; and we can raise beef, mutton, goats, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and chickens, and catch fine fish out of our river. And some of the delicacies of life, too, if you please. We can preserve the ginger from our own gardens; we make a beautiful citrine from the green papaw: from the same a delightful pie, much like a green apple pie. A fine jelly and preserve may be made of the *guaver*, and a delightful tart, almost equal to the cranberry, from a cherry, we call it, much like the cranberry. Some other little delicacies, but I do not recollect them just now. Now, all that is wanting is, plenty of money, to make us affluent; then our foolish hearts will become vain, and forget God, and God will be justly displeased with us, and take away what we

have. It is certain, however, that a little assistance is needed, to enable the farmers to make experiments in agriculture. The summer or spring wheat that is raised in America would most likely grow in this country. Buckwheat, I cannot see why it would not do as well here as in America. Rice grows in any situation or almost any season. Oats certainly will grow here. The people brought from Virginia some oats, a small quantity of which I have planted or sown for experiment.

Millsburgh, in my humble opinion, with what industry and enterprise she now possesses, and a liberal assistance from our benevolent friends and lovers of industry in the United States and elsewhere, would soon become a source of great agricultural interest to the whole colony. In writing this, I do not wish to be understood to attempt, in the least, to derogate from the agricultural reputation of any of the other settlements. I believe, however, that it is now a conceded point that Millsburgh possesses superior advantages in this respect, over most, if not all the other settlements in the colony. Facts, bearing directly upon this position, might be adduced; lest, however, I should be thought unduly prejudiced in favor of my own settlement, I forbear.

It is very discouraging to our farmers, who have been accustomed to the assistance of animals in America, to have to depend entirely upon the hoe as a substitute for the plough, and themselves for the horse. But one thing encourages them; that is, that with one-third of the labor they can make a crop in this country that it would require for the same purpose in America."

LIBERIA HERALD.

The following is an extract from the editorial columns of the Liberia Herald, brought by the Saluda, Capt. Waters :

From the 15th to the 18th of this month, we were on a visit to the promising and interesting settlement of Millsburg. Our visit was of a religious character—to attend a Union or Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist Churches, appointed by the last Association. Brethren from different churches and settlements attended. The exercises of the occasion were conducted with the utmost order, regularity and decorum, and were solemn, impressive and refreshing. Though we are not so happy as to report any converts as the fruits of the meeting, yet we are permitted to believe, that the good seed were sown in some hearts, till then destitute of religious emotions, which we trust will germinate, and under the Divine blessing, produce a glorious crop to the honor of God.

While there, we for the first time ascended the eminence directly in the rear of the settlement, and we had no sooner cast our eye around on the beautiful prospect and scenery, that met the vision on every side, than we learned more of the general aspect of the country, than we had from all the imperfect and erroneous descriptions we had hitherto seen. The river St. Paul, on whose northwestern bank the settlement is seated, washes on its southeastern side, the base of a long range of high land, gradually rising in elevation as it recedes from the river, until its shadowy outline fades in the distance from the vision. This high land towers in one or two instances into considerable mountains which clad in the sober gray of the forest, overtopping and overlooking the whole, bring strongly to the mind the idea of towers and castles, on the redoubts of a fortified city. On the northwest, the land appears to run off into an extended campaign terminated by the shore of the Atlantic on the west, and the eastern bank of Little Cape Mount River on the north, dotted by eminences or hillocks of inconsiderable elevation.

Immediately beneath our feet, the infant settlement reposed in quiet tranquillity, shaded and fanned by the mammoth leaves of the ever verdant Plantain and Banana, of which a great abundance is raised in the settlement. To give the finishing touch to the picture, the romantic St. Paul was seen—now wending its noiseless way over its sandy bed, then curling and foaming over the rocks sprinkled across its channel—now expanding in full view between the opening of the trees, then losing itself behind the shrubbery that skirts its banks. The prospect as crayoned on our imagination, defies description, and afforded a most interesting subject for the pencil. But, unfortunately, the only penciling of which we are capable is—occasionally staining the smooth surface of an unfortunate sheet of paper, with ink and *Calamo*.

The soil about Millsburg is a stiff red clay, mingled with sand, under a very thin stratum of vegetable mould; the latter being the result of vegetable decomposition. The soil has been extolled as highly fecund and productive. But we beg leave, with all due deference to the judgment of our farmers, to dissent from the prevailing opinion, and we establish our opinion on two well known facts. *First*, on the fact that *such* a soil *cannot* be permanently productive in the heat and wet of this climate. And *secondly*, on the fact that no amount of effort nor industry, has been able to produce the abundant crops, in articles supposed to be peculiar to temperate regions, which were easily reared in the first years of the settlement. These abundant crops were unquestionably the result of the manure which the soil derived from the burning of the bush, shrubbery and grass by which the land had been so densely covered. From these facts we draw the conclusion, that though the soil is not at present productive, it can be easily made so by a compost, or by an admixture with suitable earths. It should be borne in mind, that we have no reference to the capabilities of the soil in producing those articles that seem indiginous to the country, such as cassada, rice, coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, nor even potatoes, of which there is (and may there always be) an abundant quantity.

On our way home, we called by invitation at White-Plains, the residence and scene of operations of the Rev. B. R. Wilson, of the M. E. Church. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the energy and industry with which this gentleman has pushed forward the objects of the mission; of which a dwelling house, work shop, school house, and other necessary outbuildings—all neat, commodious and convenient, are standing evidences; while about a dozen little sons of the forest, redeemed from the contaminating influences of heathenism, and literally clothed in their right mind, regularly attending upon the ministrations of the sanctuary, and bowing around the family altar, is an evidence of a more deeply interesting fact—that this industry and energy have been directed to the noblest ends. After peregrinating the location, which has considerable of the romantic and the picturesque, we sat down about 10 o'clock, A. M. before a most excellent collation, to which having done justice, we resumed our *boat*.

AFRICA'S LUMINARY.

The editor of the Liberia Herald greets the appearance of this new paper in the following language :

Africa's Luminary.—This is the title of a semi-monthly published in this town, under the auspices and patronage of the Missionary Society of the M. E. church, edited by Rev. John Says and Doctor S. M. E. Goheen. We hail the appearance of the Luminary as an able coadjutor in the work of illuminating Africa, and of imparting abroad correct information of the

Colony, and the country generally; and we have every thing in the character, intelligence, and industry of the editors to warrant the highest anticipations. The first number crept into existence on the 15th instant; and though the editors in their prospectus declare, with usual and becoming *editorial* modesty, that the editorial cap "sits rather awkwardly" on their unaccustomed heads, we do assure them, but for the announcement, we should have concluded it had received the adjustment of years. It is not the least of our pleasure to perceive in the editorial reference to the death of the unfortunate Mr. Finley, a determination on the part of the editors to pursue a straightforward and truth-telling course. It is only by this course that we can hope to draw any important aid to the Colony or country from abroad. Deception will eventually be exposed, and brand the deceiver and the cause with infamy and detestation. Florid and exaggerated statements have been the bane of the Colony; and as we find in all past experience and instances an unaccountable propensity to mystify, amplify, and magnify every thing said, done, seen, or thought, in this land of dreamy mysteriousness, a ceaseless regard should be had to the soberness of truth. The Luminary is printed on good paper, with a clear type; is embellished by a vignette significant of its character, and in its mechanical execution does credit to him of the *stick*. We take as much pleasure in recommending the Luminary to our readers, as we shall in occasionally enriching the HERALD with extracts from its columns.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

MISSISSIPPI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, held this day in the Methodist church, the Rev. WILLIAM WINANS (the President being absent) the senior Vice-President was called to the chair, and THOMAS McDANNOLD (the secretary being absent) was appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been opened by prayer, and its object stated, the President called on the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary and General Agent of the American Colonization Society, to address the Society, who, after having read the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, gave a lucid exposition of the objects, condition, discouragements, and prospects of the Society of which he is agent; and concluded by an eloquent appeal to the judgment, patriotism, and benevolence of the friends of the cause.

After which, resolutions touching the relations hereafter to exist between this society and the American Colonization Society were offered by Dr. John Ker, and were under discussion when the society adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, in this house.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1839.

The society met according to adjournment, the Rev. William Winans in the chair, and, after being opened by prayer, the resolutions under discussion yesterday were called up; and after a free and full discussion, and some amendments, they, together with the preamble, were adopted. They are in the following words, to wit:

Whereas this society cannot consistently with the existing constitution adopt any change therein, except at an annual meeting; and whereas we believe it to be of the greatest importance to preserve union among the friends of the cause, and to adopt the most effectual measures to prevent conflict of views or collision in action, this society deem it proper to express their sentiments in the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That this society consider the American Colonization Society as, in every way, entitled to our respect and veneration as the parent institution, and that in any

separate action on our part, we have never contemplated or designed an entirely independent position.

2. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the design of the other friends of the cause of Colonization, to establish bonds of union and harmony of action both here and in Africa; and that, to this end, we recommend to the next annual meeting of this society the adoption of the recently amended constitution of the American Colonization Society, and the adaptation of our constitution to said constitution, provided the following propositions or articles shall be considered as compatible therewith, and as such shall be approved of by the parent society, viz: 1st. The Mississippi State Colonization Society reserves to itself the right of appointing its own agent for their colony founded in Africa, and to clothe him with such authority and power as may be necessary to the fulfilment of his duty, provided such authority and power be not inconsistent with the order of laws and form of government adopted by the American Colonization Society for Liberia and, secondly, of having its territory extended to not less than thirty-five miles of continuous sea-coast.

After which a motion was made by Mr. Forshey to appoint a committee of three to draft a new constitution in conformity with the constitution of the American Colonization Society, and to report the same to the next annual meeting of the society for adoption. The chairman appointed Dr. John Ker, Rev. B. M. Drake, and Rev. S. G. Winchester, said committee.

The following resolutions were then offered by the Rev. S. G. Winchester:

Resolved, That this society is deeply impressed with the magnitude and benevolence of the scheme of the American Colonization Society, in its relations both to the United States and to Africa, and deem this scheme worthy of the generous and persevering support of the citizens of this State.

Resolved, That the scheme of African colonization commends itself to our judgment and regards, as adapted to unite the friends of benevolence and religion throughout the whole country in endeavors entirely unexceptionable, to confer on Africa the blessings of knowledge, civilization, and christianity.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this society, the people of the Southern States of this Union are beyond any other people entrusted by Providence with the means of conferring on Africa the abovementioned blessings; and as a christian, patriotic, and benevolent people, they are urged by the most weighty considerations to assist the free colored population of this country in founding and extending republican and christian commonwealths on her shores.

Resolved, That the plan of securing for this cause throughout the Union twenty thousand subscriptions of ten dollars each annually for ten years, is entirely approved by this society, and is earnestly recommended to the consideration of our fellow-citizens of this State.

Resolved, That, in reliance on Divine Providence, and in hope of the co-operation of the citizens of this State, this society will attempt, as soon as possible, the organization of a Colonization Society in each county of the State, auxiliary to this society.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this society be authorized to employ a suitable agent, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to carry into effect the fifth resolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

Great harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the meeting.

WILLIAM WINANS, *President*.

THOMAS McDANNOLD, *Secretary*.

NATCHEZ, JUNE 7, 1839.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The anniversary of the New Hampshire Colonization Society was held at Concord, the 6th June, 1839. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

Rev. John H. Church, *President*. Samuel Fletcher, Esq. Concord, Ebenezer Adams, Esq. Hanover, Rev. Zedekiah S. Barstow, Keene, John Rogers, Esq. Plymouth, Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, Concord, David Currier, jr. Esq. Chester, Col. William Kent, Concord, Hon. David L. Morrill, do., Rev. Jonathan French, Northampton, Rev. Phineas Cook, Lebanon, *Vice Presidents*. Samuel Fletcher, Concord, Rev. Asa B. Tenney, do., Rev. Jonathan Clement, Chester, Hon. Joshua Darling, Henniker, Rev. Abraham Burnham, Pembroke, Rev. Isaac Knight, Franklin, Rev. Moses B. Chase, Hopkinton, Rev.

Isaac Willey, Goffstown, Prof. Dixi Crosby, Hanover, Rev. Benjamin P. Stone, Concord, Hon. Samuel Morrill, do., Rev. John Woods, Newport, *Managers*. Dr. E. K. Webster, Hill, *Secretary*. George Hutchins, Esq. Concord, *Treasurer*.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The following is a list of the officers of the Society, chosen at the late annual meeting:—

Hon. Thomas S. Williams, *President*. Benjamin Silliman, M. D., LL. D., Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D., LL. D., *Vice Presidents*. Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, *Secretary*. Seth Terry, Esq., *Treasurer*. Henry White, Hon. R. M. Sherman, LL. D., Rev. Leonard Bacon, Aaron N. Skinner, Richard Bigelow, Eliphalet Terry, Charles W. Rockwell, Hon. Seth P. Beers, *Managers*.

The contributions to the cause of African Colonization in Connecticut, during the past year, made to the State and Parent Societies, amount to more than \$1500; a sum larger than the contributions which have been made during any preceding year.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following remarks, from the Baltimore American, on the Colonization enterprise, are equally just and encouraging. One source of the fresh energy which the enterprise now betrays, may be found in the wisdom and humanity with which its claims are sustained by such journals as the American:

Even the most casual observer must have been struck with the manifestations of public feeling, for some time past, in behalf of African Colonization. Whatever may have been the cause, the change of sentiment has been such as to give assurance that time alone is required to effect the consummation of a scheme as purely philanthropic in its character, as it is widely extended in its effects. In the districts of country where doubts were formerly entertained, even by the best friends of the cause, as to its practicability, there appears to be no longer hesitation, and persons now look to the fulfilment of the designs of the Society as a matter subject to delay, but eventually certain. Instead of the occasional donations of moderate amounts, which were formerly made, like angel visits few and far between, we now hear of contributions by bequest and otherwise, sufficient of themselves to effect a great deal. Maryland may well be proud of the prominent part she has taken in behalf of this great project, and the day is not far distant when her agency in the matter will be regarded as one among the proudest circumstances connected with her history. The policy heretofore pursued by the State Society has been marked by sound discretion, the good effects of which are shown in the prosperity which has attended the settlement that bears the name of our native State, on the Coast of Africa. The great difficulty to be encountered in planting colonies, has always arisen from the jealousies of the aborigines of the country to be occupied, and the hostile disposition engendered between them and the colonists. In this respect Maryland in Africa has been particularly fortunate. So far as we are advised, no serious collisions have occurred, and if there have been occasional misunderstandings, they have been of so trivial a character as not to affect the prospects of the settlement. Such being the fortunate state of affairs, the next thing to be considered is how to make the thriving condition of those who have emigrated known to their friends here, and appreciated by them as it deserves. The policy of the opponents of colonization in the United States has uniformly been to cherish a distrust on the part of the colored population, and make them incredulous of the ac-

counts which from time to time have been brought to this country. These ignorant people are taught to believe that the tidings of prosperity, so much greater than was anticipated, are merely gotten up for the purpose of deceiving and entrapping those to whom they are addressed. A circumstance which is calculated to give weight to such misrepresentations, is the fact that the channel of communication is through the agents of the Society, who are naturally suspected of wishing to give such a coloring to matters as may favor their own views. That this impression should be corrected is evident to all, but the difficulty is how to effect this end. The only mode of doing it, as far as we can see, is to let the intercommunication between America and the colonies in Africa be under the control of the colonists on the one side, and their friends in the United States on the other, which can alone be done by a line or lines of packets, which shall ply regularly between the two countries. There is not the slightest doubt that a most advantageous traffic might be carried on in the exchange of African products of various kinds for manufactured articles made in this country; and, besides, if these packets were established, persons having a desire to emigrate could take a trip and judge for themselves. There need be no compulsion nor any undue influence exercised, as, if they found things such as represented they would stay, and if not, they could come back at their pleasure. The mistake that seems to have been committed in reference to these colonies is, that they are looked upon as a sort of banishment instead of what they in reality are, places to which colored people who desire self-government may go if they think proper. The same thing has existed in reference to other colonies, among which may be named some of those of our own country. To be sent to the colonies was, during the early settlement of America, esteemed a punishment, and therefore persons declined coming, but it was very soon found that to come to America was to secure independence in a pecuniary as well as a political point of view, and then persons of the greatest respectability were found eager to better their fortunes by a trip to the new world. The simple circumstance of being separated from family and friends has its weight on such occasions, but how unworthy of consideration is the momentary pain of a separation when compared with the advantages to be gained. Nor is this separation indispensable; families and connections may embark together, and then the place of residence alone is changed—a matter of very little consequence when old associations are preserved. African Colonization has always appeared to us, when stripped of the mystification that some people would cast about it, nothing more nor less than a plan by which descendants of the African race are enabled to go to the land of their forefathers, and there enjoy the political independence and civil and social consideration which, owing to peculiar circumstances, they can never possess here. The advantage to be gained is on the part of the blacks, and they should be eager to embrace it.

THE SHIP OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Liberia Herald has the following clever hit at the proposed enterprise of the Abolitionists:

We have heard that our friends, the anti-colonizationists in America, are talking of sending out a ship to carry the colonists back to *Egypt*, that they may wallow a little longer among the pots, and again browse on gourds and mellons. Success to them. We shall hail the arrival of the ship with pleasure: there are some here whose going would cause but little regret, and who would answer as an excellent shuttlecock for the different parties in America. So much pure benevolence as is manifested in such a step, will

surely provide the expedition with every thing conducive to comfort, and therefore we are not certain we will not avail ourselves of a gratuitous trip, reserving, however, the privilege of returning when we think proper. As the object of the expedition will be to benefit the man of color, it would greatly conduce to this object if they were to send by the vessel for those who might not choose to return, a few pairs of cards, spinning wheels, looms, hoes, ploughs, &c., and they might also instruct the captain, as it would not be much out of the way, to call at Cape de Verd, and bring along a few jack asses, horses, &c. This would be a most acceptable service, and would confer a double benefit to carry away those who are anxious to go, and effectually serve us who are so simple as to wish to be free.

A SIGN.

The following letter is one of those signs of the times which indicate public sentiment. No agent, to our knowledge, had visited Princeton to excite interest or raise funds; and we are entirely ignorant as to the source of the impulse, unless it be attributable to the abolitionists. They very often, in the bitterness with which they denounce the colonization cause, raise an opposite feeling to the one intended, which results in an increase of our means to carry it on. We hope the example of Princeton will find imitators in every town in the United States.

PRINCETON, GIBSON COUNTY, (IND.) JUNE 13, 1839.

At a meeting of the citizens of this vicinity, called for the purpose of organizing a Colonization Society, Judge Hall was appointed chairman, and Rev. J. McMasters secretary.

The following resolutions were presented by Rev. J. McMasters, which he supported by an able address to the meeting, and were adopted with but two dissenting votes:

Resolved, 1st. That the colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color, together with such slaves as may be liberated by their masters, in Africa, or elsewhere, is an object commending itself to the judgment and generous support of every patriot, philanthropist, and christian in these United States.

2d. That it is expedient to organize a Colonization Society in this place, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

3d. That an effort be made to raise in this village and vicinity, by donation and subscription, the sum of two hundred dollars in aid of African colonization.

A committee, consisting of Rev. J. McMasters, Hon. E. Embree, Robert Stockwell, sen. and James W. Hoge, were appointed to report a constitution for the Society. A constitution was reported accordingly and adopted, and the following persons were appointed officers:

Hon. Samuel Hall, *President*. Rev. John Kell, and Hon. E. Embree, *Vice Presidents*. Rev. Mr. McCord, *Secretary*. Robert Milburn, *Treasurer*. John Arbuthnot, Robert Stockwell, sen., James W. Hoge, John Lagow, General William Daniel, and John McCoy, *Managers*.

The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa; a greater event possibly in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the new world.—*Westminster Review of 1831.*

CONVENTION OF SOCIETIES HAVING COLONIES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

[Deferred Article.]

The Maryland Colonization Journal for February, which has just reached us, contains the official Report of the proceedings of the Convention held last fall, in Philadelphia, in relation to the several American settlements in Africa. Though the proceedings of this Convention were abortive, and though the Report does not exhibit them very clearly, the movement is so important a circumstance in the domestic history of Colonization, that the plan of this work requires us to copy the article. It is as follows :

CONVENTION OF SOCIETIES HAVING COLONIES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

At a meeting of committees from societies having colonies on the coast of Africa, held in the office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, September 25th, 1838, the following named persons were present, viz.—

From the New York City Colonization Society—Dr. Alexander Proudfit, and A. G. Phelps, Esq.

From the Maryland State Colonization Society—Messrs. J. H. B. Latrobe, Stuart, and Wm. Crane.

From the American Colonization Society—Messrs. R. R. Gurley, Seaton, and Wilkeson.

From the Pennsylvania Colonization Society—Messrs. Joel Jones, John Bell, Thos. Buchanan, Stephen Caldwell, Lewis P. Gebhard, and Robert B. Davidson.

Dr. Proudfit was called to the chair, and Messrs. Latrobe and Davidson appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. R. Gurley; after which, Mr. Buchanan stated the object of the meeting to be, to devise a plan for uniting the colonies in Africa under one general government.

Judge Wilkeson then offered the following resolutions, viz.—

Resolved, That, to promote the best interests of Liberia, it is expedient to unite the several colonies under a general government.

After considerable discussion, and several substitutes being offered for the above resolution, the meeting determined that the votes should be taken of the individuals present, and two votes allowed to each society represented.

The first vote in order was on Mr. Gurley's substitute, viz.—

Resolved, That a more perfect union of the friends of African Colonization, in their counsel and measures in this country, is most desirable, and that it is expedient to adopt a general government for the several colonies in Liberia.

The foregoing resolution being withdrawn, Mr. Latrobe's substitute was next in order—a motion was made to lay it on the table, but was lost. New York and Pennsylvania being both divided, and Washington voting in the affirmative, and Maryland in the negative, Mr. Latrobe's resolutions gave rise to a considerable debate, and, at a late hour, a motion was made to adjourn until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, which was lost—several of the members being obliged to leave town. Mr. Latrobe's resolutions were then adopted unanimously—the Washington members not voting, on the ground that they were not authorized to adopt the measures proposed.

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that there should be held a convention of delegates from the several societies having colonies on the coast of Africa, to consider a general plan for the commercial concerns of the colonies and their mutual intercourse and harmony.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the chair, of members from each society here represented, which shall be instructed to prepare a general plan for the commercial concerns of the colonies and their mutual intercourse and harmony.

3. *Resolved*, That such committee be directed to furnish to each of the said societies a copy of such general plan as they may agree upon, with a day and place named by said committee, at which each society shall be invited to send delegates to a convention, for the purpose of discussing and adopting the plan aforesaid, either as reported or amended by said convention.

The following named persons were then appointed the committee under the foregoing resolutions: From New York, Dr. Proudfit; Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan; Maryland, Mr. Latrobe; Washington, Judge Wilkeson and Mr. Gurley.

Mr. Latrobe then moved to adjourn, for the purpose of letting the Maryland members retire, as they could unite no further in the plans proposed. The motion was lost.

Judge Wilkeson called up Mr. Gurley's resolution, which had been withdrawn.

Mr. Phelps moved to adjourn sine die. **Lost.**

The question was taken on Mr. Gurley's resolution, and carried—the Maryland delegation declining to vote.

Mr. Gurley then moved to adjourn sine die. **Lost.**

Mr. Buchanan moved a re-consideration of Mr. Gurley's resolution, in order that the Maryland delegates might be permitted to retire, as they could not unite in any plan for a general government. The motion prevailed, and, without taking the question again on Mr. Gurley's resolutions,

On motion of Mr. Latrobe, the Convention adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, }
ROBT. B. DAVIDSON, } *Secretaries.*

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Between and among the Colonies of Liberia, being Colonies of free colored persons from the United States of America on the Western coast of Africa.

1. The style of the Association shall be, the Associated Colonies of Liberia in West Africa.

2. Any colony composed of free colored persons from the United States of America may become a member of this association, if its legislative authority adopt these articles, and notify the fact to the legislative authorities of the older members of the association.

3. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between and among the Associated Colonies of Liberia in West Africa. Each of them, for itself, renounces the right of making war upon each or any of the others. Any differences which may arise between them shall be referred to the arbitration of the convention of delegates hereinafter spoken of, or of all or some of the Associated Colonies, and the award made by such arbitrators shall be final, and the faith of each of the Associated Colonies is hereby pledged to abide by the same.

4. The Associated Colonies of Liberia in West Africa shall have a common flag, which shall be that now used by the colonies in Liberia and Maryland in Liberia, until the convention of delegates hereinafter mentioned shall otherwise provide.

5. The Associated colonies hereby adopt the decimal currency of the United States of America as the currency of the said Associated Colonies and each of them.

6. Fugitives from justice in any of the Associated Colonies shall be given up by any other of them, upon the demand of the principal executive authority of one colony upon the principal executive authority of another, accompanied by a proof of the crime and of the identity of the criminal. The executive of each colony shall have authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of any such fugitive. No person shall be accounted a fugitive from justice, unless, at the time of committing the offence, he was personally and actually within the jurisdiction of the colony whose laws he is charged with violating—a mere constructive presence shall not be sufficient.

7. Full faith and credit shall be given, in each of the aforesaid colonies, as well in courts of justice as elsewhere, to the legislative and judicial records of each of the other colonies, which, when produced on evidence, shall have the same effect in any other colony as in the colony in which it may originate. The proof of a record shall be a copy of it, attested by the proper officer, to which shall be attached a certificate from the governor or chief magistrate of the colony that the said certificate is in due form of law, and by the proper officer.

8. The citizens of each of the Associated Colonies shall have, in each of the other Associated Colonies, all the rights of citizens, except the right of suffrage, and such other rights as are necessarily connected with residence. They shall also have the privilege of becoming residents of any of the colonies at their pleasure, and shall be admitted to the rights of resident citizens upon the easiest terms upon which the most favored class of persons are so admitted.

9. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except involuntary servitude for a limited time, as the punishment of crimes, shall be forever unlawful in each and all of the Associated Colonies.

10. The slave trade shall be forever unlawful in each and all of the associated colonies. They each hereby yield to each of the others the right of search for ascertaining whether a vessel is engaged in the slave trade, and of capturing and condemning as prize any such vessel, belonging to any of the citizens of any of the Associated Colonies, which may be so engaged, together with her whole cargo. The presence of a slave on board any such vessel shall not be necessary to constitute or prove her a slave-trader, if the proof of the intention to take slaves on board can be otherwise satisfactorily made out.

11. Each of the Associated Colonies, by adopting these articles, recognizes the law of nations, as understood by the civilized nations of Europe and America, as binding upon it, and upon its courts of justice and citizens individually.

12. Each of the Associated Colonies, by adopting these articles, adopts the admiralty and maritime law, as understood and practised in the courts of the United States of America, as well in prize causes, or other, as its admiralty process to the enforcement of the revenue laws, and the laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

13. Every vessel arriving at any port within any of the Associated Colonies, for the purpose of trade, or of delivering goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be entered upon the books of the custom-house of such port; and it shall not be lawful to sell or land any part of her cargo until such entry has been made, and the duties hereinafter imposed paid upon the goods so landed or sold, under penalty of forfeiting the goods so landed or sold, and also the vessel, if the amount of the goods so landed or sold shall exceed five hundred dollars.

14. In order to make an entry under the provisions of the last preceding article, it shall be necessary for the master of the vessel to deliver to the collector, or other proper officer, a manifest, or manifests, in writing, verified by affirmation, and signed by him, containing a list of his whole cargo, with the name, or names, of the port, or ports, place, or places, where goods, in such manifests as mentioned, shall have been respectively taken on board, and the port, or ports, place, or places, for which the same are respectively destined, and the name, description and tonnage of such vessel, and the nation to which she belongs, and flag under which she sails, and the names of all consignees of any part of the cargo resident within such colony.

15. It shall not be lawful for any merchant vessel to sail from any of the ports of the Associated Colonies, without obtaining from the collector, or other proper officer, a clearance in the following—(*insert usual form of clearance in the United States.*) No such clearance shall be granted until the requisitions of the revenue laws shall have been complied with.

16. All goods, wares and merchandize, imported, landed or sold in any of the Associated Colonies, shall pay duties after such rates as the colonial legislature may have imposed.

17. Each colony may enact such revenue laws and regulations, consistent with the provisions of these articles, as it may deem proper.

18. All persons and vessels violating the revenue laws of any of the Associated Colonies, may be arrested, or attached, and proceeded against in the courts of any of the other colonies, in the same manner as in those of the colony whose laws have been violated.

19. These articles shall be binding on each colony which adopted them, provided they are adopted by at least two, and they shall be considered as the supreme law of the land in every place in which they are binding. The mode of adoption shall be by the action of the supreme legislature in each colony.

20. No change shall be made in these articles, or any of them, or in any of the laws or obligations which they impose, by any of the Associated Colonies, without the unanimous assent of all.

21. There shall be a convention of delegates held, from time to time, for the purpose of revising these articles, in which each of the colonies shall have an equal voice, or one vote, to be entrusted to so many delegates as its supreme legislature may think proper. The convention shall not meet oftener than once in three years, or seldomer than once in four years. Each convention shall, by a plurality of colonial voices, or votes, fix the time and place of the next meeting. It may also decide, by a majority of votes, differences between the colonies referred to it. It shall have no other authority, except to propose alterations in these articles to the legislatures of the several colonies, which, when adopted by the legislatures of all the Associated Colonies, and not before, shall be binding on them all, and, until so adopted, shall be binding on none.

22. The supreme legislative authority in each colony may, from time to time, suspend, within its own jurisdiction, the operation of the thirteenth and fourteenth articles aforesaid, until such time as this article may be abrogated in the manner prescribed in the twenty first article.

23. The terms legislative authority and supreme legislature, throughout the articles, are to be understood as applying, in the first instance, to the society, or board, in the United States, which exercises legislative powers over any colony: and whenever such society, or board, renounces its authority, and it passes over to a legislative body in Africa, then, and not before, to such local legislature.

This Convention having proved abortive, these articles were not adopted; and the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society gave to the colonies a constitution on the 5th January, 1839, which will be found at page 68 of this volume.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society for June.

Collections and Donations.

Blountville, Tennessee, Samuel Rhea, donation,	-	-	-	\$5
Little Prairie, Jefferson county, Illinois, Rev. John McMaster,	-	-	-	5
North Carolina, by Rev. Eli S. Hunter, D. D., in a four weeks' tour to that State, including \$23 donations at Petersburg, Va.,	-	-	-	386 55
Maine, by Captain George Barker, agent, \$10 of which by ladies in North Yarmouth, in part to constitute Rev. D. Shepley L. M.	-	-	-	208
Orange county, N. Y., by Rev. C. Cummins, agent,	-	-	-	172
New Hampshire, by Rev. J. B. Pinney, donations to him on a visit to Concord,	-	-	-	76 07
Natchez, Miss., by Rev. R. R. Gurley, \$2 of which being the proceeds of jewelry by Miss M. Dixon, and \$5 by Mrs. M. Foley,	-	-	-	167
Ohio, by Rev. William Wallace, agent, \$63 25 of which collected at Steubenville,	-	-	-	196 75
White Oak, N. C., from John Moore,	-	-	-	5

\$100 Yearly Subscriptions.

Jacob Towson, Williamsport, Md., 9th payment,	-	-	-	100
James Porter, Louisiana, 2d and 3d payments,	-	-	-	200

\$50 Yearly Subscriptions.

J. A. Maybin, New Orleans, 4th payment,	-	-	-	50
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Auxiliary Societies.

New Jersey Society, for ship and outfit,	-	-	-	340 50
Pennsylvania do. do. including \$142 received in April,	-	-	-	287 00
Indiana State Society, by Isaac Coe, Treasurer, \$25 of which being a donation from Elias Stapp, of Madison,	-	-	-	45
Granville (Ohio) Society, S. Spelman, Treasurer, by Dr. W. Richards, of which \$10 is the yearly donation of Sereno Wright, esq.,	-	-	-	89 50
Virginia State Society, B. Brand, Treasurer,	-	-	-	90
Female Colonization Society of Andover, Mass., per Dr. James Warren,	-	-	-	53

Legacy.

From D. S. Whitney, executor, in part, of the bequest of the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by Lewis Strong, esq.,	-	-	-	500
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\$3,974 87

African Repository.

John H. Eaton, Agent, New York,	-	-	-	-	\$40
Rev. Henry Durant, Byfield, Mass.,	-	-	-	-	4
Dr. M. Smith, New Rochelle, New York,	-	-	-	-	6
C. W. James, Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio,	-	-	-	-	55 68
Rev. Joel Manning, Ludlow, Vt.,	-	-	-	-	2
Robert Davis, Concord, N. H.,	-	-	-	-	7 50
William Crump, Fredericksburg, Va.,	-	-	-	-	4

 *This work is now subject to only newspaper postage.*

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XV.] Washington, August, 1839. [No. 13.

Published by James C. Dunn semi-monthly at \$1.50 a year in advance, or \$2
after six months.

NOTICE.—Communications relating to claims against the Society, Emigrants, Agencies, Reports from Agents, &c., are to be addressed to S. WILKESON, General Agent of the American Colonization Society.

All remittances of money should be made to the Treasurer, P. THOMPSON, Checks, Drafts and Certificates of Deposit to be made payable to his order.

This publication is now subject to only newspaper postage.

THE CAUSE OF COLONIZATION.

The signs of the times in reference to this cause are full of encouragement. They have never been so cheering as at present. They are not confined to this or that section of the country, but betray their bright promise at every point of vision. Every mail brings us the evidence of some new manifestation of interest—some fresh devotion to the cause. In the States of Maine and Ohio, where the Abolitionists informed us that not a friend of our cause could be found, good men are now rallying in great numbers to its aid.—Pennsylvania and New York hold steady on their course, and with renewed zeal. New Jersey is setting a noble example, while Connecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts are reorganizing their forces for efficient action. Maryland and Virginia, with an enlarged philanthropy and patriotism, are in action, while Kentucky, under new impulses, is urging on the great and good cause. Nor should Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Illinois, be forgotten in the record of philanthropy and patriotic devotion. Nor ought many noble examples of individual munificence in other States to pass without a grateful recognition.

These recent and animating efforts for Africa and her scattered children, are not the results of transient appeals, or temporary agencies employed merely for effect. They seem to be the spontaneous expressions of the public mind—the overflowings of that sentiment which has at length taken possession of the mighty heart of the nation. It would in all probability have manifested itself, with its present strength, some years since, had it not been checked and overawed by the denunciatory spirit of ultra Abolitionists.

tionism. The rash precipitate spirit of this most unfortunate organization, quelled the confidence of the North, and alarmed the apprehensions of the South. But as the strength of this new party dwindles, and the alarms it created subside, men begin to see things again in their true light, their real relations, and return to those convictions and purposes which will ultimately achieve the glorious objects primarily had in view. This much-to-be-regretted organization will not again, we apprehend, seriously interfere with the cause of African Colonization. The rashness of its measures, the impracticability of its schemes, are now so well understood, that all good and sober men, who may at first have sympathised with the object had in view, begin to withhold their countenance and support. Thousands of such individuals have, within a few months, come over to our ranks, and are now taking a firm stand for Colonization.

It must of course be some little time before these new impulses will develop themselves in a corresponding increase of the Society's means. But the cause, in the mean time, will be sustained; and, of the ultimate result, we entertain not a doubt. Liberia will be a free, enlightened, religious Republic. It will embrace multitudes freed from servitude, and restored to the land of their fathers, by the piety and patriotism of American citizens.— This colony will prevent, as far as its influence shall extend, the crimes and miseries connected with the African slave trade. It will impress the natives near and more remote with some sense of that aversion and horror with which this inhuman traffic ought to be regarded. It will be one of the great radiating points of science, civilization and christianity to Africa. Can any man in his sober senses oppose such a scheme? Can any one in whom humanity is not yet extinct strive to impede its progress? Can the deluded Abolitionist justify his hostility to his own conscience and his God? Why should he, since he lights no fires himself along the savage cliffs of Ethiopia, try to extinguish the heaven-flame which others kindled? If he cannot be a friend, he can at least cease to be a foe.

FURTHER TESTIMONY RESPECTING LIBERIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from W. H. Taylor, of Liberia, to Miss M. Mercer, of Virginia. The writer, it will be remembered, is an African, and speaks from personal observation. A love of candor and truth should induce the abolitionists to publish such letters as these, instead of their vague surmises about the condition of the colonists.

"As for those papers that have been circulated in America for the purpose of injuring the colony, and the colonists, I think it scarcely worth while to trouble them, or to be troubled about them—the white man's letter more especially. To say of them, as a great and good man used to say of such things, "these are sparks which will go out of themselves if we do not blow them," is perhaps as much as need, and the best that could be said. One of them, however, is a most unfortunate letter. It makes

the colonists all liars, rogues, and crazy free negroes and mulattoes. It is true, that I have written nothing of consequence to America since I have been here; it is also true that such letters as the one to which I refer, is above my bend. In it, however, there are statements which I could not make. These are certainly mistakes, into which no doubt the writer was led by the false and exaggerated statements of designing men, who would make tools of others to carry on their own warfare. It is certain that the writer of the letter had not seen these things himself. These ambush men finding one whose mind appeared disturbed, in consequence of disappointment, set upon him like Satanic coadjutors, raking up every old tale they remembered, and handing them to him for the purpose of inflaming and exasperating his already irritated feelings. Some things in the letter I have heard men say are true, and I have no doubt of it; but the statement contained in the letter, that "for one native African that has been brought to conform to the customs of the colonists and contributed to christianity, five of the colonists have pulled off their clothes and gone into the *bush* among the natives, and adopted their habits and conformed to their customs," I cannot think it is true. I have a little more charity than to believe that this can be the case even at Bassa. I do believe that in the old colony it is not the case; and I am confirmed in this from some who have been here for years. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that ten natives have been (not only brought to conform to our customs, &c.) happily converted to God through faith in Jesus Christ, where one colonist has gone back into heathenism. But if, because some men go into the country to buy camwood, ivory, beeves, rice, sheep and goats, &c., because our children learn to speak the native language, we are going back into heathenism, I have mistaken the idea altogether of the intention of our Lord by the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, in the endowment of the Apostles with the knowledge of different languages. If by learning the language of heathens we degenerate into heathenism, does it not seem strange that more of the learned men in the world have not gone into heathenism? I shall close here by saying a word relative to the natives under my own observation. I had one living with me 18 months and more, who was converted in my family; this boy would not go naked only when he had something to do that would make his clothes very dirty, for the last two months he remained with me. He not long since went to Heddington, (a missionary establishment under the charge of Rev. G. S. Brown in the Pesseh country,) and engaged as interpreter in the school. At White Plains, another missionary establishment, there are eight or ten boys and two girls, several of whom can read and write—see Mrs. Wilkins' account of this school in the — number of Africa's Luminary. I know that the writer of the letter under consideration has never been to this school. I might mention many more; one, however, must suffice for the present: this boy lived with Mr. Tolever at Upper Caldwell; I have seen him with my own eyes down on his knees by the side of the colonists in the time of revivals in our church; and I have heard him with my own ears pointing them to the Lamb of God, and exhorting them to give up their hearts to Jesus. The boy that lived with me, I have heard frequently exhorting his countrymen to get religion. If by going back into heathenism we convert the heathens, let us go, if we promote the cause of God and save our own souls at the same time.

"I have been pleased to discover from the last Repositories I received, that the prospects of the Society are brightening up. She is now about to gain a lasting victory over her enemies. Notwithstanding the javelins and darts that have been thrown and shot at her, she has proved herself

invulnerable. Her opponents must now yield; they are conquered, whether they wince or not. They have been beaten from every point of attack. The scheme has succeeded; people, white and colored, can live and enjoy good health here for years together; children are born (white and colored) and raised here, (colored children,) and the population is rapidly increasing in this respect; natives are becoming civilized; missionaries, in the midst of them, have taken up their residences, and they show every disposition to patronise schools—see Dr. McDowell's sketches; and as to the possibility of success in agriculture, no portion of the whole habitable globe could afford a greater than Millsburg. In the middle of the dry season you may plant potatoes, cassada, and rice; and experiment (by myself and Mr. Russ) has clearly demonstrated, that potatoes planted at that time will produce more and larger potatoes—this has never been a contested point with regard to cassada. Rice will not do so well, unless we have a shower once in a while; it is best to plant early rice about the 1st of March. I should like, above all things, for you to walk up the streets of the Millsburg settlement, just to look at the corn."

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

Extract of a letter from JOHN RANDOLPH DAVENPORT, citizen of Maryland, in Liberia, to Mrs. Elizabeth Balch, of Frederick county, Maryland.

How happy am I to hear from you. So unexpected did your letter arrive, and how great a treasure do I esteem it to be. Shall I, or can I ever forget my best of friends? Can there be a better friend than one who freely gives liberty to the slave? My heart expanded with joy when I read your affectionate letter, in which you express a desire to release more of my relations from bondage, that they may participate with us in the blessings of liberty in a land of freemen. You state that you not only urge this privilege on them, but wish us to unite with you in urging them to join us. O could they but appreciate the opportunity now offered them; could my colored brethren in the United States only witness, as we do, the future prospects of the rising generation, what would they not do to obtain a home in Africa? Surely they would come naked, and be content with one meal a day. But alas! they cannot see—they will not be convinced.

My parents are well. The children are all going to school, and improve very fast. As to my poor self, I have not yet tasted the pardoning love of God. If I never felt the need of it before, I assure you I felt it when Mr. Snetter read your letter. He has often spoken to me on this subject, and I humbly trust when you hear from me again, I shall be able to tell you what the Lord has done for my soul. Will you pray for me, my dear Mrs. Balch, and ask Mr. Lewis Balch to remember one who feels he is yet out of the ark of safety. The two oldest girls are quite serious. My mother and wife are both christians, one a member of the Baptist, and the other of the Methodist church. I see the Scripture verified, which says the righteous are not forsaken, nor their children begging bread. May the Lord continue to be merciful to you. Give my love to all the family.

I have understood that master intends to send for me to visit the United States, and I should be glad to come and visit you, when I could say much more about our prospects here than it is convenient to write; but sincerely desire that all my friends may do as I have done, come and judge for themselves. Should they not be satisfied, they will then have no one to blame.

My dear Mrs. Balch remember me to all my dear friends, and believe me your humble and obedient servant.

Letter from DR. McDOWELL to the REV. MR. EASTER.

MOUNT VAUGHAN, CAPE PALMAS, *January 15, 1839.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR: By the return of the Oberon, I have the honor to inform you that the expedition arrived at this port on the 13th instant, after a tedious and disagreeable passage of 53 days from Baltimore. The emigrants were all landed in excellent health, with the addition of a child born during the passage on the 2d of December—both it and the mother, Mrs. Hinson, are doing well. The birth occurred during rather stormy weather. The most of them have been placed in the houses prepared for their reception, and express themselves satisfied.

I have been kindly received by Mr. Russwurm. He is apparently very well qualified for his situation; and in some recent troubles with the natives, wherein some lives were lost, the nature of which you have ere this probably heard, Mr. R's prudence and caution saved the colony from actual hostility and war. Indeed, the state of the colony, and disposition of the surrounding natives are such as to render such qualities eminently necessary. The houses are very much scattered, rendering concentration not always very easy. More arms, and particularly cannon and large shot, it is my private opinion, would be highly acceptable. It is to be regretted the board cannot obtain a larger number of adult males for the colony.

The health of the colony at present is very good, with the exception of a few cases of dropsy, ulcer, and intermittent. The missionaries are all very well, except Mrs. Byron and Appleby, who are recovering from recent attacks.

On arriving on the coast we were sorry to hear of the murder of Gov. Finley, of Sinoe, at Bassa Cove, with the subsequent hostilities entered into by the citizens of that colony on account thereof. It appears that, *getting out of ammunition*, the colonists retreated before the enemy, and that part of the settlement was plundered and burnt. Two Kroomen from Little Bassa who gave us the first information, said that the natives had begged for peace. Two important considerations arise out of this:

1st. The necessity of keeping the settlements in a complete state of defence.

2d. The necessity for, and the good effects that would accrue from more frequent visits of American ships of war on the coast, in preventing such accidents to the colonies and American citizens travelling on the coast.

The natives now see the "star-spangled banner" so often floating freely and boldly from the mast-head of a slave vessel, that they have lost all respect both for citizen and flag.

I find that beasts of burden are absolutely necessary here. The settlement extends so widely, that as physician, in case of any general sickness, one person could not possibly do his duty to all.

A colonial schooner, for the safety of the colony, seems to be unquestionably of the greatest importance. The location of the settlement is very pleasant; the only drawback and eye sore being the large native town on the cape. The mission stations, from one of which I now write, are very pleasant residences.

Your obedient servant,

R. McDOWELL.

Two letters were received per the Oberon from Mr. M. Appleby, a young gentleman from Maryland, connected with the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, from which we make the following extracts:

"I have been blessed of Providence to the utter astonishment of all who know me, both natives and colonists; being from twenty to thirty pounds

heavier than when I left the United States. The clothes which I brought out with me are of but little service, having outgrown them.

"I am at present teaching school at Mount Vaughan, without the least desire to return to the United States. I have visited several of the native towns on the coast, the inhabitants of which appeared anxious to have me sit down among them to teach their children to read; but I am led to believe that education is not their only object. Many of them have an idea that it will bring trade among them.

"We are all quite well at Mount Vaughan; the health of the colony also appears to be good. I regard the present condition of the colony as decidedly prosperous."

CHARLESTOWN, MAY 31, 1839.

DEAR SIR :—Letters have recently been received from Mrs. Payne, extracts of which I send, as the readers of your paper may find them interesting.

H. A. C.

MOUNT VAUGHAN, JANUARY 16.

Our second Christmas and New Year in *Africa* have arrived, and we are still happy in the performance of our work, or I should rather say, in the attempt to perform it, and the increasing conviction that we are where God would have us be. Our school is flourishing and increasing. There are about thirty names enrolled in the *male* department. The female department numbers eleven, eight of whom are natives. Some of my little ones are very engaging, interesting children. Five or six are between five and eight years of age, but though so young are very happy and contented. Since the doctor left, I have had twelve native girls, but four have either been *taken away* by their *mothers*, or induced by them to run off. Their running away is one of the trials we must expect for some years; Mrs. Wilson, though she has been here so long, still has it to bear as frequently as I have. Two of her scholars have lately been united in marriage. They are both members of the church, and continue to reside at Fair Hope, 'their education not being completed.' We expect to get Mrs. Thompson before long as assistant teacher. Mr. Thompson died about three months ago, a truly penitent and changed man, we have every reason to hope. We are having a second school house erected for the accommodation of the girls, part of which Mrs. T. will occupy—her being here will be a great assistance and relief to me. Mr. Byron teaches the scholars to sing, and it is delightful to hear them singing hymns in the school room; they have, as is usual with their race, good ears and good voices. Mr. Payne procured me two more native girls a few days ago; we have named them *Thomasia Meade*, and *Susan G. Smith*. All my girls except Susan and Grace are supported and named by Virginians. I wish the Sunday school in Charlestown would send me a name. The expense is about twenty dollars per annum. Last Sunday morning being our day for church here, I had religious exercises with the girls in my own room. In talking to them, I particularly urged upon the older girls the superior privileges they enjoy, and the danger of neglecting or abusing them. It was long before I could use language simple enough to be understood by my hearers. My intelligent Sunday scholars at home had spoilt me. A few months ago I wrote by a Salem brig, which was going down the coast, on account of a serious *palaver* between the colonists and *bush* natives. All is quiet and peaceable again. The palaver has not yet been *set*, and trade with the bush is still *suspended*, but instead of an injury this has proved an advantage to the

colony. The colonists have been obliged to attend more to the cultivation of the land, and are now in a more prosperous condition than since we have been here. I scarcely need repeat that *we are very happy*. We have some privations to endure it is true, but many comforts and enjoyments to counterbalance them, and though in a heathen land, we are blessed with many religious privileges. We have church here every other Sunday morning, and *every* Sunday afternoon at the Cape. Mr. Minor and Mr. P. preach also at two native towns every week. Sunday evening we have a prayer meeting, and Wednesday evening one at Tubmantown; there is also the monthly concert, which we enjoy particularly, from the reflection that so many of our fellow-christians are uniting in spirit with us. After frequent disappointments, we have at length heard from home. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel to receive such joyful tidings. That I should hear you were all well and happy, was more than I had dared to hope, but God has been better to me than all my fears. The clothes for the children are just in time to save me some trouble. We clothe in American style all who remain eighteen months. The unbleached domestic will be very serviceable as also the calico. I cannot express how grateful I feel to all my friends, from whom I have received new proofs of kindness and liberality. Tell the dear children I read their names on their work with great pleasure; I am afraid there is a little feeling of vanity or pride mingled with my gratification at so much being done by my 'own people.' But indeed I cannot help feeling proud of as well as grateful to them. Our garden is very flourishing, it will soon supply us with all the vegetables we need. We have also between fifty and sixty fowls—no trifle, I assure you, for Africa. A few nights ago we were aroused by a disturbance in the poultry yard. The next morning two pigs and a calf were missing which had been carried off. The track of a leopard was plainly visible. The natives travel with a lighted stick at night, to avoid encountering the leopards; they run from fire light. So that with a lantern I feel quite secure, to go over to Tubmantown every Wednesday evening to prayer meeting with Mr. Payne. Since my last date I have taken another native girl—she is about seven years old, her name is *Francis Payne*; I have several promised, who are yet infants. There is one reflection which prevents my feeling unmixed pleasure at the increasing number of my girls, and that is the increased responsibility which thereby devolves upon me. Oh! that I could be more faithful in the discharge of all my duties. We are all well except Mr. Byron, his fever continues obstinate, though not violent. We feel very sensibly the disadvantage of being without a physician, particularly with new cases. We are looking anxiously for the doctor and his bride. Our hands are full indeed, but soon we hope to have the assistance of the reinforcement from America. The Mary Paulina, we hear, has gone home, and left our letters, &c. at Fernando Po. She had better have taken them back to America, we would have received them sooner. Our despatches must be on board early this afternoon, therefore I have only time to say farewell. If we never meet more here, I trust we may have a blissful meeting in our father's house above.—*Episcopal Recorder*.

The following is an extract of a letter from a colored woman who emigrated in February last in the *Saluda*, to her sister in this city, dated Millsburg, May 20th.

"This is a delightful place indeed. There is no doubt that any one who is disposed to work at all, can get a living in Millsburg. There is as much land as you choose to take up, and you may plant what you choose. You can go any where you please in the woods, and cut timber wherever you

find it. The people enjoy themselves quite as much as the freest white man in America. We are very well satisfied with the place. Many things are scarce here, but this must be expected in all new countries like this.

"This is the greatest place for religion I have ever seen: it seems as if every one had been converted, from the least to the greatest. I have never seen so much piety in all my life, as I have seen since I have been here. No one could be otherwise than satisfied here, if they are disposed to be satisfied at all.

"Any kind of seed you plant will grow; and as for corn, and such things, I have never seen a better place for raising them."

A letter from another of the emigrants to Rev. Dr. Proudfit says:

"Death has taken my affectionate husband. I am a widow, but Jesus is my friend. I have found him to be my friend indeed. He has raised up friends in Africa for me, through all my troubles. I have not as yet felt as if I wanted to return to the United States. My husband's dying words were that I should remain in Africa with the children, and that the Lord would provide.

"Dear sir, though many are my privations, yet I bless the Lord that I am here, I feel to-day, although a widow, satisfied to spend the remainder of my days in Africa; and may the Lord spare my children to prove a blessing to this country, is all that I have to give for my portion."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION.

[From *Africa's Luminary*.]

The Rev. G. S. Brown, who has been designated as a missionary to the Pessah tribe, left us on Monday, the 29th of January, to visit the country inhabited by that people, and to make some arrangements for establishing a mission among them. The following letters will doubtless be read by all with much interest; and by the friends of Africa with gratitude, for the open and effectual door which seems presented to us by Divine Providence.

WHITE PLAINS, JANUARY 30, 1839.

Rev. JOHN SEYS: We landed at this place at half past four o'clock, after a most delightful season on the river. What sweetened our passage most was our call at King Bromley's. The town has a barricade around of plum trees, very thickly set. We entered in at a little door about three and a half feet high. Here were about twenty houses, or huts, very neatly built, and every thing as clean as a new book. The king received us with all the politeness of an American. When we first went in the king was lying down; but he immediately arose, threw his robe around him, and with a pleasant smile, came forth to meet us, and heartily shook us by the hand. He appeared very much pleased at the appearance of sister Wilkins, went into his house and brought forth a chair, set it in the shade, and invited her to sit down. All appeared glad to see us. They gave us, or treated us with, pine apples and bananas. The subject of schooling was soon introduced, and the king was not only willing to have me come and teach them, but expressed much satisfaction. He said he should prefer having school there, rather than send his children away. And when I told him that I would call again, he gave me another hearty shake of the hand, as if to bid me welcome. I dashed* him with a few yards of cloth; he followed us to the landing place, shook hands, and bid farewell.

Affectionately yours,

GEO. S. BROWN.

*To dash is to make a present.

WHITE PLAINS, FEBRUARY 2, 1839.

To the Superintendent of the Liberia Mission:—

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Knowing your zeal and holy ambition, I hasten to inform you of our recent tour among the natives since I wrote you last. But being aware that nothing less than a speedy and universal spread of the gospel can satisfy your expanding soul, I fear that you will be dissatisfied when you hear that we have been no farther than King Tom's; but I will warrant you that you will say glory to Jesus when you have read our report.

We left White Plains yesterday morning for the interior. We went directly into the woods, about a south course. Brothers B. and J. Wilson, two Americans, and three natives were with us. We soon came to the Gnuhway* Creek, which we followed up several miles. In this region of country the soil is very excellent, and the timber most beautiful. It is truly interesting to see so many large clearings or farms belonging to the natives; and such handsome land I never saw before. After travelling five or six miles we met several natives, who, on being informed of our business, turned about and went with us. About one mile before we came to the town we met King Tom, who was very glad to see us, and shook us heartily by the hand, telling us to "Go home, go home," pointing us to his town; for he had heard the day before of our coming, and our business. As soon as we were within half a mile of his town the king began to halloo and whoop, as if at the head of an army, to inform his people to be ready to meet and receive us. Soon we came into the town, and were invited into a large palaver[†] house, a court about twelve feet by thirty, elevated about three feet high. A large palm-leaf mat, very clean, was immediately spread nearly through the court, on which was placed a chair for my accommodation. The king then asked me to tell him my palaver, which I did—to teach them book, and how to serve God. He then said that "every thing in that town was ours—the sheep, goats, chickens, rice, and every thing else;" wishing us to be at home. He then began to jump and halloo, and run all through the town, like a crazy man, laughing and shouting with all his might, and saying, "I am glad American man come to learn us book, and how to serve God." He then called together the older men of his tribe, for counsel, who all heartily agreed to the palaver, and again shook us by the hand and laughed. He then desired me to write a note to King Bango, who lives about five miles from Tom's, which I did, and which was soon despatched. We were then invited to one of the best houses in town, which the king dedicated to our use: and no one was allowed to go into it but our party. I soon began to talk with them about religion, and was astonished to find them so intelligent. "Well, then," said he, "suppose countryman learn to serve God, when he die he go up top; but suppose he no learn to serve God, he go to Debely; be dat true?" I said, "All that be true; but where did you learn it?" He said, "American man tell me; all American man say so. O daddy, me glad you come here to tell us all things; my heart feel good a plenty; me love you plenty; me love big American man who sent you here; me love God because he pass all country man, and tell you to stop here. O daddy, you must not go home from us till all our people know all about God." He then smote upon his breast, and said, "We no serve greegree any more." The king then told us that he would bring all the small towns to us, and all should learn book. At evening the laborers came in from their farms, when the hue and cry was renewed again; and soon we were saluted with a heavy musketry. When we inquired into the reason of this they said, "We glad God man comp." After this we were saluted with drums, and they amused themselves with

*No one come nigh it.

† A house for holding councils.

dancing. We asked them why they danced. They said, "We glad God man come." Soon another house was dedicated to our use. We all lay down in peace, and slept well in this native house in the woods. When we arose in the morning all seemed to love us better than ever.

About twelve o'clock to-day the palaver was "done'set." The king gave a very fat goat, which was butchered for us, and rice to eat with it, and every thing else which we desired. We then dashed the king with a few small articles, and told him we must go. I invited him to meet me at White Plains next Monday morning, and come down and see you. They charged me strictly not to deceive or disappoint them. We then bid them farewell, and returned to this place. We calculate immediately after conference to visit King Willey, thence to the Golah country.

Affectionately yours,

GEO. S. BROWN.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church:
REV. N. BANGS:

Grace, mercy, and peace be multiplied to you and yours in abundance.

Glory be to God, I am yet alive, in excellent health of body, and my soul is happy in Jesus. My head, hands, feet, heart, and soul, are full of business. I have been anticipating, for several weeks, writing to several of my friends in America; but the time is come, and I have not written, and the Saluda is to sail to-morrow for America.

Brother Seys has sent me off alone into the wilderness, thirty miles from Monrovia. I have not been here three months yet; but I have [cut?] all the timber from the stump, and built three thatched houses, and a framed house which has been finished three weeks, eighteen by twenty-four feet. I have cleared eight acres of land, which I have planted with corn, potatoes, cassada, beans, &c., &c. My family consists of a wife, a hired woman, one American boy, one native interpreter, four native girls, and fourteen native boys—making twenty-three in all, besides some hired help. I have all my provision to buy, and we are also engaged in clothing the naked; for the whole of those eighteen natives, when we took them, were almost as naked as they were born; but we have succeeded in clothing them all comfortably.

We have also made clothes for several of the kings, head-men, and their wives; and if we had the means we should clothe many more, for there is nothing that seems to civilize the natives like clothing them in American style. I have been visited by all the kings, and most of the princes and head-men for 100 miles around me; and nearly all have made application for an entire suit of American clothing, and say they mean to introduce them to all their tribes.

The above, together with five or six hours in a day in my school, has kept me busy by day and by night—so that I had not time to write as I had proposed—for which reason I beg of you, and the editors of your wide-spread Advocate and Journal, to give me a small place of five or six lines at the bottom of some column, just to inform my friends in America of the great mercy of God in the preservation of my life and health since I left America, of the favor he has given me among the heathen, and to return to them the warmest thanks for all their kindness when I was in America, and for all their money to support the cause of Christ, and for all their prayers in behalf of the poor heathen.

I do not forget to be thankful for all, and especially to the Board of Managers for making me a life member of the Parent Society; nor do I forget the twelve dollars raised by a few good brethren in your office to assist me in a former loss.

May God Almighty bless you all, and give speed to the Gospel till all flesh shall see his salvation; prosper the heaven-born cause of colonization till Satan's kingdom is overthrown, and perfect peace and freedom reign throughout the universal world. My love to all, and especially to the Troy Conference preachers.

Affectionately yours,

GEO. S. BROWN.

HEDDINGTON, May 20, 1839.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION.

It is highly gratifying to present our readers with the following account of the rise, progress, and present encouraging prospects of the Protestant Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas. It is from the pen of the superintendent of that mission, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Savage, and, at our request, was kindly furnished for the columns of the Luminary. We scarcely need say that we most heartily bid those holy and devoted men who are engaged in that department of the great missionary field, God speed in their labor of love, or that we shall be much pleased to hear of their success from time to time.—*Africa's Luminary*.

The Episcopal Church in the United States had made irregular attempts for fifteen years to establish a mission on the coast of Africa. Their design at that time had reference to the *colonists* of Liberia. No white person offered until the year 1836, when the foreign committee received applications from three young gentlemen who had just been admitted to the order of deacon, one of whom had been a regularly educated and practising physician. Cape Palmas was the point previously determined upon as the location of their primary station. On the 29th day of March, 1836, Mr. James Thomson, a colored teacher, began to clear up a mount from its forest trees and underbrush, about three miles distant from the cape, and to erect a comfortable mission house. On the 25th day of December following arrived the first missionary, Rev. Thomas S. Savage, M. D., when the frame, with a few weather boards only being up, were all that had been done to the house. That was soon completed, and other necessary buildings begun by Dr. Savage, who was authorized to form a strong station at this point, with reference to extended operations in future.

On the 4th of July, 1837, Dr. Savage was joined by the Rev. L. B. Minor, and Rev. John Payne and lady. Since that period the missionary corps has been receiving, from time to time, important accessions, according to its increasing operations. At this period, —, 1839, it consists of nine white persons, (six males and three females,) besides several colored teachers and assistants. Two commodious dwelling houses, a school house, and other necessary buildings, are completed and occupied. The mission premises, consisting of about fifteen acres, are enclosed with a good paling fence, and brought into flourishing cultivation. From the centre of these grounds a beautiful mount arises, one hundred feet or more in height, upon the summit of which stand the several buildings, and which bear the name of "Vaughan," in honor of the excellent "Secretary and General Agent" of the Foreign Committee. Up to this date no deaths have occurred in connection with the mission, but a good degree of health has been generally enjoyed.

Religious services have been established, and are held every Sunday, alternately, on the premises, and at a school house in the colony, one and a half miles toward the cape. Connected with these exercises there is also a Sunday school, numbering over forty, which is constantly increasing.—

Dr. Savage is now on his return from the United States with recruits, and the means for the erection of a "mission church," which is to be immediately commenced.

Religious exercises, with Sunday school instruction in connection, have also been established in a neighboring native town; and so acceptable have they proved to the inhabitants, that they have proposed, of their own accord, to erect a suitable building for these exercises; in their own language a "God palaver house"—a church.

An interior station forty miles distant, upon the banks of the Cavally river, has likewise been opened under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Minor. The chief of the tribe, and his principal men, made encouraging offers of assistance in the erection of the necessary buildings and support of the schools.

The school at Mount Vaughan, at the last dates, consisted of thirty-two children of both sexes, and a few from the colony have proposed to become teachers in the mission. The children are all boarded and clothed by the mission, and only such a number received as can be brought and kept under a regular and thorough course of discipline and instruction. Besides the ordinary branches of education, instruction is regularly given in agriculture, and the most common useful mechanical arts; in all of which, it is the united testimony of the missionaries, that a progress is made as rapid and satisfactory as by the same number of white children taken promiscuously from civilized society.

A high school will, by divine permission, soon be opened in connection with this station, which will be supplied principally from the interior stations with those who are designed for higher attainments. Funds are already in hand for the accomplishment of the object. In time, as the wants and circumstances of the country shall demand, this school, it is confidently hoped, will take the rank of a college in the full sense of the term.

It is the design of the missionaries at once to radiate into the interior, gradually diffusing around, and extending forward their influence till they shall reach the Kong mountains. Here, it is expected, a climate will be found as congenial to the white man's constitution as that of his native country. Here it is proposed to open a health station, where the missionaries may resort for necessary recreation, and restoration of their health.

The designed number of laborers having been obtained for Cape Palmas, it is designed soon to open another at some important point, either far to the windward or leeward.

Thus, then, in the providence of God, this spot, within a period of little more than two years, has been redeemed from the dark reign of heathenism; an altar has been erected to His holy name, and salvation through the blood of Christ is preached: thus, in combination with the efforts of others, we humbly trust will soon be fulfilled the divine promise, that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands to God."

THOMAS S. SAVAGE.

[From the *Episcopal Recorder*.]

DEATH OF MRS. SAVAGE.

We are filled with grief in announcing the death of the wife of Rev. Dr. Savage, one of our beloved brethren, the missionaries in Western Africa. But a few months have passed since she left our shores, to devote her life to the cause of Jesus among the inhabitants of that darkened continent. The experience and medical skill of her husband, rendered us perhaps too confident in hope that her life might be less exposed than that of many who had gone before her. But God has seen best to gather her to himself, and left

her husband and friends, and the church, in their mourning the sweet consolation which her excellence and peaceful departure give, and the privilege of yielding her and all in entire submission to the will and appointments of Almighty God. Much as we may and must mourn over such a loss, he who walks amidst the candlesticks best knows how to manage and arrange the lights. Oh! that we may have more faith in his presence, and power in this blessed cause, in which our departed sister gave herself even unto death! Let the church unite in prayer for the consolation of her bereaved husband, and for the raising up of other laborers to undertake and carry on the work for suffering Africa!

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Payne to a friend in New York, dated Cape Palmas, April 21, 1839.

I have now a sad and all-engrossing subject to write about. God in his wisdom has seen fit to visit us with a severe affliction. Hitherto we have written of his goodness in preserving our lives, and I doubt not, though hidden from us, it is equally manifested in the present dark and trying dispensation. Our dear sister, Mrs. Savage, was taken from us on Tuesday last, (April 15,) after a severe illness of more than seven weeks. Her sufferings, from the commencement to the end of her illness, were continued and intense, more so than I ever witnessed. Severe, however, as they were, they never elicited a murmur from this lovely christian. "I feel that it is all for my good, not one pain too much," was a sentiment frequently expressed. I was permitted the mournful gratification of constantly attending on her sick bed, being kept from her by my own sickness only two days. From the first she had the impression that her illness would be fatal, and never expressed a wish to recover. An earnest desire "to depart and be with Christ," was her predominant feeling. About two weeks before her death she observed, "I have given up all my friends—all earthly ties; my dear husband was the *last* I could give up, but I have been enabled to do *that* now, and know that God will comfort and support him." Throughout her illness, her mind was in a most tranquil and happy frame. She often said, when I first entered her room in the morning, "O, Anna, I have had such a delightful season, such sweet views of God and heaven." The love of the Saviour was a theme upon which she delighted to dwell; and even when too feeble to talk much herself, she took pleasure in hearing others speak of it. "Go on dear," she would say to me, "I *love* to hear you talk of the goodness of God." The last week or two she was extremely feeble, not able to raise herself in bed, and had several fainting fits. The calm and peaceful state of her mind might be inferred from a little circumstance which occurred the night before her death. Her nurse was awakened by some one *singing*; she arose and found to her surprise it was Mrs. S. She sang in her sleep two or three verses of a favorite hymn; the two last lines, the nurse told me, sounded more sweetly than any thing she ever heard—they were,

"We're marching through Emanuel's ground,
To fairer worlds on high."

May we not imagine she was then enjoying a foretaste of the happiness she was soon to realize. When I went in that morning she welcomed me with a sweet smile, and said she felt "a great deal better;" an expression she had never before used. I was not for a moment deceived; a change had evidently taken place, and I felt my heart sink at the conviction which I had hitherto striven against, that we *must* lose her. Throughout the day her mind was wandering, which it had never been before; still there was nothing distressing about it, all her imaginings were of a pleasant nature, and she knew every one about her. She sunk gradually through the day, and at half-past 11 at night fell asleep in Jesus. I was forcibly reminded of the hymn—

"Jesus can make a dying bed,
 Feel soft as downy pillows are;
 While on his breast I lean my head,
 And breathe my life out sweetly there."

Not one struggle—not one long breath, but quietly and sweetly, as an infant falling to sleep, did she depart. Though holding her hand in mine, I was for some time unconscious that she had left us. Almost her last words were in answer to a question of how the Saviour now appeared to her?—"Chiefest among ten thousand, altogether lovely." The funeral took place the next afternoon.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The New York Observer of the 25th of May refers to a statement that slaves have for some time past been landed on the United States' side of the Sabine river, and thence in large numbers transported into the territory of Texas. "We are happy to learn," adds the Observer, "that the Collector at the Sabine has already been armed with a powerful force to enable him to defeat the plans of the slavers."

An interesting volume, "on the African slave-trade" has recently been published by THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, a member of the British Parliament, distinguished by his exertions against that nefarious traffic. The following extracts are from an article in a late number of the London Record, in which that work is referred to :

The present state of the slave-trade is a subject of very painful contemplation. Public attention was directed to the enormous extent and increasing amount of the traffic by Sir Robert Inglis during the last session of Parliament, and Mr. Buxton has just published a volume well fitted to rivet attention to this subject, and to convince the most incredulous, that this, one of the greatest evils that is seen under the sun, has increased in bulk, and its virulence become even more inveterate in spite of the example set to the world by this country, and the long period that has elapsed since we washed our hands from the contamination of this moral pestilence.

In the debate of the 2d of April, 1792, Mr. Fox stated the slave-trade at 80,000 annually, and Mr. Buxton states that Mr. Zachary Macaulay, a few days before his death, had told him, that upon the most accurate investigation he was able to make as to the extent of the slave-trade, he had come to the conclusion that it was 70,000 annually fifty years ago.

Mr. Buxton shows that now 150,000 are annually landed in Cuba and Brazil alone, and that allowing 50,000 for the Mahomedan trade, the number of human beings annually reduced to slavery is upwards of 200,000.

But these figures do not nearly represent the number of those who are taken from Africa, or who perish there before they can be put on ship-board. The original seizure of the slaves; the march to the coast, and detention there; the middle passage, and the initiation into slavery, or the "seasoning," as it is termed by the planters, all in their turn claim their *per centage* from the devoted natives of Africa. "We sow many seeds," it has been observed, "to raise a few plants," and before the Christian and Mahomedan slave-markets can be supplied with their annual demand, Mr. Buxton calculates that Africa must sustain the loss of 475,000 of its inhabitants.

Hitherto this country has been the only one sincerely in earnest to abolish this unholy traffic. Yet with all our efforts, Mr. Buxton observes, that we

have effected no other change than a change in the flag under which the trade is carried on. "It was stated by our Ambassador at Paris, to the French minister, in 1824 (I speak from memory,) that the French flag covered the villains of all nations." For some years afterwards the Spanish flag was generally used. Now Portugal sells her flag, and the greatest part of the trade is carried on under it. Her governors openly sell, at a fixed price; the use of Portuguese papers and flag. The latest arrivals from Portugal brought the news of the total defeat of all of our Ministers' efforts to procure a new slave-trade enactment there; and yet the discussion has been protracted for years, and the present possessors of the Crown of Portugal owe all the authority they possess solely to this country. There does exist a law against the slave-trade in Spain, but it would seem only for the purpose of being evaded.

A cordial agreement among all the *Christian* nations of Europe to abolish the slave trade, and to treat it as piracy, is considered now quite visionary. But suppose such an arrangement could be effected; suppose, in the words of Mr. Buxton, "all nations shall have acceded to the Spanish treaty, and that treaty shall be rendered effective; they shall have linked to it the article of piracy: the whole shall have been clenched by the cordial concurrence of the authorities at home and the populace in the colonies? With all this we shall be once more defeated and baffled by contraband trade. The power which will overcome our efforts, is the *extraordinary profit* of the slave-trader. It is, I believe, an axiom at the Custom-house, that no illicit trade can be suppressed, when the profits exceed thirty per cent." He then proves that the profits of this nefarious traffic are nearly five times more than thirty per cent. The profits that this trade will produce may be shown by the risks that smugglers will run to obtain a cargo. The *Vincadora*, a Spanish vessel, was captured with slaves on board. It was proved upon examination of her papers that her cargo of slaves must have been shipped at Congo, in Africa; to avoid the track of the British cruisers, must have been carried across the Atlantic to Cadiz, where, furnished with Spanish papers, and wearing the royal colors, must have again crossed the Atlantic to Porto Rico, and was, when taken, in the progress of a third voyage from Porto Rico to Cuba. Her original number was not known, but when captured twenty-six negroes only survived this voyage, from Africa to Europe and from Europe to America, of not less than 6,000 miles.

By a review of the facts brought together in Mr. Buxton's volume, the conviction must force itself on every reader that the conclusion arrived at by the author is just, namely, that the present system in operation for the suppression of the slave-trade is quite inadequate for the purpose, and that England, single handed, supported by nothing but the hollow professions of the *Christian* powers of Europe, cannot abolish this traffic. Another remedy however remains to be tried; the symptoms of the disease, as it were have hitherto alone been combatted, but, let the attempt of civilizing and Christianizing Africa succeed, and the evil will be completely at an end. It is to this object that the friends of the Africans are now directing their efforts. Their views, Mr. Buxton informs us, "have been communicated to Her Majesty's Government. It is for them to decide how far they are safe, practicable, and effectual. When their decision shall have been made, there will be no occasion for any further reserve. The second portion of this work will then be published, in which it is my purpose to say something on the geography of Africa; something on the moral degradation and cruel superstitions which prevail among the population; and something on the measures necessary for elevating the native mind. To these I shall add suggestions of the practical means which appear to me best calculated for the deliverance of Africa from the slave-trade."

One means of moral reformation to this devoted continent the author has already alluded to in his introduction: "I have no hesitation in stating my belief that there is in the negro race a capacity for receiving the truths of the Gospel beyond most other heathen nations; while, on the other hand, there is this remarkable, if not unique, circumstance in their case, that a race of teachers of their own blood is already in course of rapid preparation for them; that the providence of God has overruled even slavery and the slave-trade for this end; and that from among the settlers of Sierra Leone, the peasantry of the West Indies, and the thousands of their children now receiving Christian education, may be expected to arise a body of men who will return to the land of their fathers, carrying Divine truth and all its concomitant blessing into the heart of Africa."

The fate of Africa has hitherto been fitted rather for melancholy contemplation than for cheerful anticipation. Fruitful in producing monsters was the description of that dark continent in ancient times; and modern times have seen it the victim of a far more monstrous and portentous evil than ever desolated it before. The natural resources of the country, and the mental capacity of its inhabitants, increase the difficulty instead of accounting for the reason, why this continent should be sole supplier of slaves to the other races of men. Can there be another cause assigned for this phenomenon than that such was the curse bestowed on the descendants of Ham?

However, our duty is by no means rendered obscure by these considerations. Having ceased to be men-stealers ourselves, we should do every thing in our power to prevent others from continuing the crime. And though on the one hand, we do not sympathize at all with much of the declamation that has been uttered on the subject of slavery, or admit the godless doctrine, that this state has given occasion for spreading of the natural rights of men, yet, on the other, we cannot congratulate and take glory to ourselves as a nation on the sacrifice that we have made for the extinction of slavery in the colonies. The payment of twenty millions for this object has been extolled as a noble and generous act, and nowhere more than in America, where the value of money is supposed to be best understood. This sacrifice of a hundred millions of dollars strikes the American Unitarian, Dr. Channing, with rapture; "I know not," he exclaims "that history records an act so disinterested, so sublime." There is, however, in this act, as in most others that receive a unanimous burst of human applause, probably something hollow. At least, it would have shown more zeal for the cause of the oppressed, and more generosity, if the twenty millions had been raised at once for this specific purpose, instead of paying merely the interest, and leaving the borrowed capital to be discharged by a remote posterity. What *individual* has made one conscious sacrifice, or performed a single act of self-denial in furtherance of this object? It is too much like the benevolence of the prodigal who is generous with his creditors' money.

Be this as it may, we have not yet discharged what we owe to the wrongs of Africa. It remains in every sense a debt "still paying, still to owe." And every prospect of meliorating the wretched condition of its inhabitants ought to be hailed with gratitude, and the opportunity of serving them eagerly embraced.

✍ *This work is now subject to only newspaper postage.*

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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NOTICE.

Communications relating to Claims against the Society, Emigrants, Agencies, Reports from Agents, &c., are to be addressed to S. WILKESON, General Agent of the A. C. S.

All Remittances of Money should be made to the Treasurer, P. THOMPSON—Checks, Drafts, and Certificates of Deposit, to be made payable to his order.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CHRISTIAN STATES-
MAN AND COLONIZATION HERALD.

It has been in agitation for some time past to effect a union between the Christian Statesman, the Colonization Herald, and the African Repository. The leading features of these three periodicals have been, from the commencement, essentially the same, and their separate publication has been considered by many as involving an unnecessary expense. It is evidently the duty of those who are entrusted in any shape with the interests of the Colonization cause, to observe a strict economy. Were we released from the obligation to send out emigrants to Africa, and to sustain the Colonies which have been planted there,—were it our object, like that of the Abolitionists, merely to agitate the Public,—we might perhaps be more free of our means, in the shape of publications. But we have other duties, higher interests, and nobler ends, to task our resources. We have the well-being of millions abroad, as well as at home, to stimulate us to action and impress upon us a wise economy of the means which piety and patriotism may place at our disposal.

The only question of real solicitude with us has been, as to the form in which the union of these three periodicals should be issued. An open, weekly sheet, like that of the Statesman, for popular impression, seemed the most preferable. But there are many papers, connected with the proceedings of the Colonization Society, which it is desirable should be presented in a less perishable shape. It also appeared desirable that the journal should be one of less expense to the subscribers than what would attach to the publication of a large, weekly sheet. Under all these considerations, we deter-

mined to retain the African Repository in its present convenient form, and to merge the Statesman and Herald in it. The Repository is published semi-monthly; the postage on it is only that of an ordinary newspaper, and the subscription for the year much less. We hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to the readers of the Statesman and Herald, and to the friends of Colonization generally. The talent and resources of the three journals will now be brought to enrich the columns of the one, and will, we trust, enhance its claims to public favor and confidence.

We shall, in this paper, advocate with untiring zeal, the great principles involved in the American Colonization Society. We shall enforce the claims of this enterprise as meriting the united, earnest, and liberal support, of all Christians, Patriots, and Philanthropists, throughout the land. We shall support this enterprise as one fraught with alleviating hopes to this country, and as affording the only available channel, that now presents itself, through which the light and influence of Civilization and Christianity can be poured upon the dark bosom of Africa.

We shall give a careful attention to the Slave Trade, as it exists on the coast of Africa, the remedial measures which wisdom and humanity may suggest; and we shall appeal to the justice and philanthropy of this great nation to perform, in good faith, the stipulations, express or implied, in the compact which now exists between this country and Great Britain, for its suppression. And we shall expose to merited rebuke and chastisement, any American who shall dishonor his country, by a participation in this cruel traffic.

We shall arrest, so far as it may be in our power, the injuries resulting from the precipitate measures and denunciatory spirit of the Abolitionists. And, at the same time, endeavor to present in a clear, impressive light, the evils connected with a system of involuntary servitude. It will be our aim to move men, not by Abolition threats and maledictions, but by those humane and sacred influences, which silently shape and fortify moral convictions.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The Colonization Society's ship *Saluda*, sailed from Norfolk, on the first of this month, with thirty-nine emigrants, for Liberia. All these emigrants, with the exception of one, were liberated slaves, and most of them were in the youth and vigor of life. They left in good health and excellent spirits. May a kind Providence preserve and prosper them.

The settlement of these emigrants in Liberia will increase the physical, and, perhaps, moral force of that Commonwealth. A number of them are mechanics, and have taken with them the implements of their trade. They will find occupation, not only in the Colony, but if they choose, with the native chiefs of the country. These little monarchs are constantly sending to the Colonies for mechanics, with the offer of the most liberal wages. It is through

such channels as these that the arts, with all the humanizing and elevating influences which they exert, are to be introduced into this savage land. Letters and Religion will accompany them; and, among a people so teachable, establish themselves with incredible facility. There are no casts here to be broken down; no sacred mysteries, sanctioned by the subtlety of the learned, or the superstition of ages, to be dispelled:—all is nature in its most untutored forms, and under the skill of superior intelligence, may be moulded into almost any shape. The most certain and important results of these teachings will be, a diminution, if not destruction, of the Slave Trade. Give the African the Bible, and he will cease to sell his brother into foreign bondage. Can any man who claims to be a Christian, or to possess the common principles of humanity, array himself against such an enterprise? Can the Abolitionist justify his hostility to his conscience and his God? Is it not enough that he withholds his own countenance and aid; and should he blindly seek to hinder and destroy the work of others? His enmity to the Colonization cause is the most inexplicable problem that tasks the patience and darkens the moral hopes of the age!

The energy with which the operations of the Colonization Society are now conducted, under the practical, business talent of the General Agent, is evinced in the despatch with which the *Saluda* started on her second voyage for Liberia. At her return, no preparations had been made for her being immediately sent out again, as it was a question to be decided by the condition of the Colony, whether she should not be detained on that coast. Yet, in a few days, we see her starting again with a large number of emigrants, and a cargo of valuable merchandise. Hardly a shipping house in the country conducts its business with greater promptitude. And what the more surprises one still is, that this energy is maintained amid embarrassments that might well discourage and defeat most men. But it happens to this enterprise, as it ever will to all of a similar nature, that when in its greatest extremities, the essential means come to its aid. Providence helps those who strive to help themselves. Our best assurance of this higher aid, in the hour of need, lies in our own assiduous energy and faith. God bless Africa, and forgive her foes!

COLONIZATION.—The Hon. Mr. Slade, a member of Congress from Vermont, has given the following testimony to the claims of the Colonization Society: "The single object of this Society, namely, the Colonization of free people of color on the coast of Africa, is large enough to command the highest energies and warmest aspirations of Christian philanthropy; and in the prosecution of this object we will, undaunted by opposition, and unmoved by reproach, steadfastly, and patiently, and perseveringly go forward, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence that 'we shall in due season reap if we faint not.'"

FROM MR. ADAMS'S SECOND LETTER.

"The prohibition of the importation of slaves from Africa, combining with the increased value of slave labor, has given to the domestic producer of the living article of merchandise, all the benefits of a monopoly; which the Colonization Society has still further promoted, by reducing the number of the living chattels, and thereby increasing the demand for them in the market."

Mr. Adams here finds an objection to the Colonization Society, because its operations in effecting the freedom of a portion of the slaves, increase the value of those that remain in servitude. Now; if this objection be valid, it precludes all partial emancipation; it takes from every individual not only the obligation, but the moral expediency of giving freedom to his slaves, since it would only increase the value of those over whom this freedom should not be extended; it arrests at once and forever all manumission, unless the whole country should rise, to a man, and in the same hour declare all the slaves free.

Had Mr. Adams been standing by the death-bed of Capt. Ross, of Mississippi, and been informed by that truly benevolent man, that he proposed freeing his two hundred slaves, Mr. Adams, to be consistent with his own principles, would have replied, "No, Capt. Ross, I trust you will do no such thing, for, by freeing these, you will only enhance the value of all the other slaves in Mississippi." Happily for the cause of humanity and African Colonization, Mr. Adams, with his sophistical arguments, was away; and two hundred human beings obtained their freedom, as the benevolent Ross expired.

The other objections advanced by Mr. Adams against the Colonization Society, are quite as absurd as the one we have noticed. We may, perhaps, hereafter expose their weakness and inconsistency. How a man possessed of the acumen and force, usually ascribed to Mr. Adams, could have fallen into such childish absurdities, is incomprehensible to us. Perhaps it may have resulted from the fact that, having denounced the measures of the Abolitionists, he considered himself obliged, for the sake of a seeming impartiality, to say something in disparagement of Colonization; but, finding no real, sound objections, was forced to coin a few, such as they might be, out of the phantoms of his own imagination.

ANDOVER, MASS.—A correspondent of Judge Wilkeson, writes from this place as follows: "We have formed a male society, under the cognomen of the Andover Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and we think it will soon number one hundred and fifty members, there being now more than one hundred. To the Society belong the venerable Professors of the Andover Theological Seminary, viz., Rev. Drs. Edwards, Woods, Stewart, Emmerson, and Park; and all the principals and teachers of the Latin and English schools, with one exception. The Professors think it is time to act, and they have done accordingly, and taken a firm stand. The greatest efforts have been made here by the Abolitionists, as the most important place, but their cause is gone."

FREE SUGAR.

It is expected that the *Saluda*, which has just sailed for Liberia, with emigrants and merchandise, will bring with her, on her return, some twenty or thirty hogsheads of sugar. We anticipate this cargo with the more pleasure, as it will afford the Abolitionists an opportunity of encouraging *free, black* labor. It is an article of their social compact, not to wear, eat or drink, any thing that is the product of slave labor. This sugar, however, falls not under the ban; for it is produced by men who are not only *free*, but *black* besides. But then there is this difficulty,—it is produced by men who have been planted on the shores of Africa by the *Colonization Society*! this, perhaps, will be an insurmountable objection to its use. How strange and out of place would an advertisement of Liberia Sugar appear in one of their papers! And yet, why should they so hate the labors of the poor African, who has gone home to the land of his fathers? Why is it that the poor negro, the moment he is freed and provided with a home by the beneficent action of the Colonization Society, should lose all claim to their sympathy and regard? Why should they denounce him as a fool, and his benefactors as knaves and impostors?

WINDOW BLINDS.

The Abolitionists advertise a new window blind or curtain, which represents a negro taking refuge behind a stump, from the whip of his pursuing master. This is done to impress children with a true horror of slavery. It reminds us of a man who got an artist to paint a monster on his parlor wall, which he called the devil, for the purpose of inspiring his children with a horror and hatred towards the personage so represented. But familiarity soon deprived the monster of all his terrors, and in fact enshrined him among the most common household associations. The good man seeing this, had the diabolical image effaced, and so the matter rested, till an incident occurred, which showed the practical impressions of the experiment.

Young Robert had become very dilatory in getting his lessons, and the father promised him, by way of encouragement, if he would get them punctually for one month, and bring him a certificate from his school master to that effect, he would give him any picture he might name. At the expiration of the month, the more diligent Robert brought the certificate, and demanded his reward. "And what picture will you have," inquired the father, half regretting the thoughtless liberality of his promise. "I want," said Robert, "that picture of the devil put back again on the wall, *for I loves to see him grin.*"

MORE CRUELTY.—The Abolition prints, who parade in their papers all the advertisements which appear in Southern papers for the recovery of runaway negroes, as an evidence of the hardships and cruelties which they

are supposed to suffer, can add the following to their list, which we communicate for their special information. It appears in the rates of *advertising*, in the Southern Banner, published at Athens, Georgia: "Husbands who wish to advertise their wives, will be charged *five dollars*, to be paid invariably in advance." It is true, the runaway wives thus advertised are *white*, and this circumstance may, perhaps, render their advertisement worse than nothing to the Abolitionists. It won't answer the purpose, will it Mr. Editor of the Emancipator?

LETTERS FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

VICKSBURG, JULY 6, 1839.

On the 27th of June, a number of the intelligent and benevolent Ladies of Natchez and its vicinity, assembled in the session room of the Rev. Mr. Winchester's church, and after listening to a brief statement of the necessity for increased contributions to aid the cause of Colonization, Education, and Christianity in Liberia, organized themselves into an association for that end, opening a wide door for admission to their Society by making the terms an annual contribution of not less than one dollar, and for life-membership the payment of ten dollars a year for ten years. This Society will embrace Ladies from all denominations and from every part of Adams county, and from the zeal and wealth of those who have adopted its constitution, will prove a very important auxiliary in the instruction and improvement of the African Colonies, and of the native tribes in their vicinity. Nor can their efforts and example fail to excite a deeper and more universal interest in the scheme of Colonization among the citizens of Natchez, and indeed of the whole State. How desirable that similar societies should rise into life and activity in every portion of the Union. Nothing benevolent and gracious can be inappropriate for woman. As in her person all-perfect beauty is enshrined, every virtue should find its temple in her heart. The instinctive responses of that heart are often more oracular in morals, more true to humanity, than the elaborated conclusions of statesmen and philanthropists.

It is delightful to observe an increasing concern for the religious instruction of the slave population, among all sects of Christians throughout this South-western country. No field of better promise is opening for the efforts of true and judicious Christian ministers, than among this population in the South. The planters (with some exceptions) are disposed to encourage their servants to meet on the Sabbath, on their respective plantations, and receive instruction on religious subjects, from preachers who enjoy public confidence. Several Methodist ministers in the State of Mississippi, are devoting themselves exclusively to the religious instruction of the slaves. A Presbyterian clergyman has, for several years past, been devoted to this good work on four or five of the plantations in the neighborhood of Natchez, and been wholly supported by their proprietors. Loss of health has compelled him to leave his post; but another gentleman has been found ready to occupy it. Planters who have long been unmindful of their obligations to secure the benefits of Christianity, as preached by true-hearted ministers to their servants, are now disposed to adopt measures for the purpose.

The Methodist colored congregation in New Orleans is large, and comprises three or four hundred members of the society, who are not surpassed (as I was told by their preacher, a very intelligent white minister) for their exemplary lives and Christian spirit, by any church in that city. Nearly all

are slaves, but they have been able to subscribe about \$2,000 for the erection of a church—that in which they now worship being small and inconvenient.

The Rev. Mr. Marshall, of the Methodist church, preaches every Sunday afternoon to a large congregation of the colored people in Vicksburg, who have made a subscription of about \$1,000 towards the construction of a church.

A portion of the colored population of Natchez find seats in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and in the construction of the Episcopal church, (now well nigh completed,) ample accommodations are to be made for their benefit:

The friends of good order and morality in Mississippi are rejoicing to observe the happy effects of the law passed by the State Legislature at its last session, for the suppression of intemperance. Thousands of tippling houses are already closed, and the licenses of the keepers of these establishments are expiring daily, never to be renewed. The law forbids, under a heavy penalty, the sale of spirituous or vinous liquors, in less quantities than one gallon, and all permission to drink in or about the house of the seller. Gen. H. S. Foote, of Hinds county, was the great advocate for this measure, and experienced not less reproach from its opposers than applause from its friends. Gov. McNutt is a warm friend of this law;—nor is it easy to say how much crime, how many murders, will be annually prevented, or what millions saved, by its enactment.

G.

ST. LOUIS, JULY 18, 1839.

I left Vicksburg, in the steamer Pawnee, on the 10th, and arrived here on the 17th, in the St. Louis, the Pawnee having broken her main shaft about three hundred miles below. The St. Louis is said to be the largest and best boat on the Mississippi, and is under the direction of very able and skilful officers. She is two hundred and thirty feet in length, has a double engine, state rooms the whole length of the upper deck, opening within the cabin and upon the deck, so as to secure the freest circulation of air, and against the powerful current of the Mississippi has made her way from New Orleans to St. Louis in five days and eighteen hours.

A passage in a good boat, either up or down the Mississippi, is delightful. With little variety or beauty of scenery below the Ohio, incidents frequently occur to excite interest, and with books and conversation one may be agreeably occupied. Boats touch occasionally at villages or plantations to leave freight or passengers, and twice at least in the day, (usually in the morning or evening,) stop for re-supplies of wood.

The point of land in Illinois, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio, is owned, I learn, by an English company of capitalists, who have resolved to lay there the foundations of a city, to bear the name of *Cairo*. They purpose expending several millions of dollars in laying out a city and erecting buildings, to be rented on favorable terms to settlers, who are also to have pre-emption rights to the property thus rented. The situation is low, and reported to be unhealthy, and the growth and advantages of St. Louis and Louisville, stand opposed to the success of the enterprise. Yet, it may succeed. A stranger looking upon a map, would say it must.

The country above this point, on the Missouri side, soon becomes bold and rocky, in places near St. Louis resembling somewhat the high lands on the Hudson, while on the Illinois side the rich American bottom extends to Alton. St. Genevieve, a French settlement in Missouri, fifty or sixty miles below St. Louis, is very beautiful. Only six miles below, on a gentle elevation, in a beautiful grove, half concealing several of the buildings, stands Jefferson barrack, from which companies are sent out annually for the quiet

and defence of our frontier. St. Louis occupies a fine, commanding site, and the first view, as you approach it, some four or five miles below, is beautiful and impressive. Catlin's picture gives a correct representation of it. It is well built, has several handsome churches, (among them the Catholic cathedral, in which is suspended a fine painting, presented by the King of France,) and a population, including those within the city and suburbs, of about 21,000. The streets, in parts of the city first built, are too narrow, but in others, of ample width, and well paved or Macadamised. One of the largest buildings for a hotel in the United States is nearly completed, hundreds of houses are annually going up, crowds are flocking hither for business, and when we consider the vast and rich country which in every direction surrounds it, the easy channels of trade opened by the Mississippi and Missouri, to the very foot of the Rocky mountains, its rapid growth to wealth and greatness seems certain. Boats leave this city almost daily for New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati, for Peoria, Galena and Dubuque, and not unfrequently high points on the Mississippi or Missouri. Two days ago the Antelope started for the Council Bluffs, having the present season made one voyage already to within a short distance of the mouth of the Yellow Stone.

The Colonization Society has strong friends here, who have resolved to call a meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, to aid its object, on Tuesday evening next. I trust they will give a cause so worthy of universal favor, firm and substantial support. G.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

Every friend of humanity is watching with intense interest the practical results of Emancipation in the British West Indies. Many of the reports have been extremely vague and contradictory; we have hardly known when to withhold, and when to yield our confidence. The following statements come from a good source, and may, we think, be relied on as substantially correct. They are from an eye witness—one who has no personal interest in the results of the Emancipation experiment—who is no dreaming enthusiast, but a sober, intelligent, practical man. They were made to an audience, not composed of Abolitionists, but of those who take a wide and deep interest in the cause of humanity. We take the statements as they appear in the "Record," published in New Haven, Connecticut.

On Friday evening of last week, a meeting was held, on the invitation of Rev. Mr. Bacon, at the Chapel in Orange street, at which some very interesting statements respecting the results of the experiment of Emancipation in the British West Indies were made by John Scoble, Esq., an English gentleman, who went out in behalf of some English philanthropists for the purpose of making a minute experiment into the workings of the new system. A meeting was proposed of such a character as would give opportunity for inquiries which might make the information more satisfactory.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor was called to the chair. Mr. Scoble having been introduced to the meeting, made some introductory remarks and said his inquiries had been chiefly confined to the three colonies of Barbadoes, Trinidad, and British Guiana.

The first question proposed related to the comparative amount of labor under the present and the former systems. In reply, M. S. gave a statement of the amount of sugar raised in 1838—in which year, on the first of August,

the negroes were set entirely free,—as compared with the average amount of the four years of the apprentice system, and also with the average of the seven years of slavery immediately preceding. It appeared that in Guiana there was a slight balance in favor of the years of the apprenticeship, but that the crop of 1838 was larger than the average crop of the seven years of slavery. In Barbadoes the average during the 7 years of slavery was nearly 23,000 hhds. During the apprenticeship, - - - - - 25,000
In 1838, - - - - - 33,000

making a large balance in favor of the present system.

In Trinidad there was an average of 2,000 hhds. during the year of slavery and the apprenticeship, more than in 1838.

The three colonies together exported more in 1838 than during the seven years of slavery. The exports of sugar from all the British colonies in 1838 fell short of the average of 5 years previous by only a small amount.

As a reason for the difference in favor of Barbadoes Mr. S. stated that the negroes on that island had previous to their emancipation, been better trained than in the other colonies—that a plan had been pursued for some years past by which they have acquired the habit of laboring for themselves. The masters have allowed them a small patch of ground to cultivate on their own account, reserving to themselves one-third of the crop; and each negro has generally been able to get two barrels of sugar as his own share.

The reason for the difference in favor of the apprenticeship was stated by Mr. S. to be, that under the system the masters had acted on the plan of making the most they could out of the apprentices while they should remain in their service—and thus severities and exactions had been practised, more intolerable than slavery itself.

In regard to the prospects of the crop for the present year, Mr. S. said that in Barbadoes (if we remember correctly) it was likely to equal that of the last year. In Trinidad, the crop to the 18th of June was 17,000 hhds., and judging from this, the whole crop would probably be greater this year than last. Guiana had suffered greatly this year from excessive rains followed by extraordinary drought; which were more disastrous in consequence of the drains having been neglected for the last four years, and the crop would, owing to these causes, probably be small this season.—This would undoubtedly be attributed to the emancipation by the enemies of this measure. In answer to a question respecting Jamaica, Mr. S. replied that he was not informed of the condition of that island by personal examination. A very unhappy contest had been carried on there between the planters and negroes, the planters refusing to give over 10d. a day for labor and the negroes demanding 2s. or thereabouts, which was no more than was necessary to afford them a comfortable subsistence. The planters had been compelled to yield; the amount now paid was ordinarily 1s. 8d. The crop this year would, he thought it probable, fall but little short of the amount in former years. Although the number of field hands was diminished by 10,000,—as the domestics and mechanics, and women and children declined the hard labor of the field in which they used to assist,—yet the whole amount of field labor performed was equal to what it was before. Much more labor could be obtained from freemen by wages than from slaves by the whip.

In regard to religious instructions and common education, Mr. S. made some statements showing a great improvement in these respects, and that a great anxiety and eagerness for instruction exists among the negroes.

Some of the most interesting particulars communicated related to prison statistics. These show in the three colonies above mentioned, a diminution of about one-half in the average number of criminals, comparing the present year with 1836. Most of the convictions have been for petty crimes, and a

large portion of the criminals, considered relatively to the proportion in the whole population, are *whites*. There has been no instance this year of a negro being convicted for an assault on a white man.

There is no suspicion of danger to themselves on the part of the *whites*. They feel far more secure than formerly. The military police which was formerly thought necessary is now disbanded. The *whites* never think it necessary to go armed.—The negroes are not forbidden to have arms. The cutlass, which they use in gathering the canes, is a most formidable weapon, and is trusted in their hands without fear.

In the domestic habits of the negroes Mr. S. stated that a great change had taken place. Their habitations, dress, &c., are in much better style. Marriages are increasing. The Sabbath is observed with decency and sobriety. Their general appearance and deportment have greatly improved. They are obviously much more cheerful and happy than formerly.

There has been a great advance in the price of real estate since the liberation of the negroes, amounting in Barbadoes and Trinidad to 15 per cent. on an average, and in some instances to much more.—Mr. S. thinks, however, that expectations have been too sanguine, and that the rise will prove to be greater in many cases than the real value of the property would warrant. This fact, however, shows that the inhabitants have no fears for the success of the new system.

The apprentice system, it is agreed on all hands, worked badly. The proprietors are universally pleased with the present system. An instance could not be found of one willing to go back to slavery.

The principal obstacle to the immediate and complete success of the present experiment is to be found in the *overseers* of the estates. The proprietors to a great extent, and this is especially true of Jamaica, reside in England or elsewhere and leave their estates in the hands of these men, who having been accustomed to a despotic power over the blacks, do not willingly bear to be deprived of it; they do not change their treatment of them as they should; they do every thing they can to thwart the success of the new system, and also to spread unfavorable reports respecting it; they have not been in a situation the most favorable for the cultivation of conscientious and humane feelings, and therefore wholly unfit to manage the transition from slavery to freedom. Owing to this cause Mr. S. thinks there may be for two or three years a slight diminution of exports below the amount under the apprenticeship. We would here observe, that unfavorable reports respecting the work of Emancipation are principally from Jamaica, and we have elsewhere seen it stated that they are the work of this class of persons in that island. The different Jamaica papers give accounts entirely contradictory to each other, so that it is impossible to learn the truth from those sources. There are some newspapers in this country whose intelligence from the West Indies is confined almost entirely to the unfavorable reports, or which at least carefully exclude every account which is decidedly favorable on the side of emancipation.

The first of August, the birth day of freedom, was marked by universal quiet, and every where hallowed by religious solemnities. There were no tumultuous outbreaks. Mr. S. referred the meeting to Mr. Hays, a gentleman present, who has resided for some years in Barbadoes, and who has connexions in this city, for information in regard to that island. Mr. Hays is the author of a letter from Barbadoes, which was extensively circulated in the papers last winter. He confirmed the previous statements of Mr. S. respecting Barbadoes, and said that in Bridgetown where he resided, on the day preceding the first of August many of the planters were to be seen in town purchasing presents to be distributed among their people, and that as

the sun went down men might be seen in the streets shaking hands and congratulating each other,—that on the eventful day all was quiet,—curiosity impelled him to mount his horse and ride out, and every thing appeared so much like the Sabbath that he felt ashamed to be seen abroad.

We can detail but a small part of the facts communicated by Mr. Scoble. He was listened to with great interest for about two hours. At the close, Prof. Silliman offered a resolution, which was seconded by Judge Daggett and adopted unanimously, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to Mr. Scoble for the interesting statements which he had communicated.

It was evident that the statements of Mr. S. were to be relied on as fair and correct. No one who heard him would question his candor or his honesty. He told a straight forward story of facts which he had abundant opportunity of knowing, manifestly without any exaggeration or any keeping back of those which might be unfavorable to his wishes. He considered the question as settled, that the experiment in the West Indies would prove successful. That, as far as the facts are known to us, it has hitherto proved far more so than there was reason to expect, can not, we think, be disputed by any. It would be incredible that so great a change should take place without some inconveniences. Antigua has now been going on prosperously for five years since the slaves were set entirely free.

The subject is one of great interest to every friend of humanity, and of especial interest to the people of the United States. Mr. S. made scarcely an allusion to slavery in this country, but these facts can not but produce an impression in our Southern States, where, sooner or later, they will find their way. They will show the holders of slaves there, that emancipation is for their interest. The experiment of the apprenticeship goes to prove the inexpediency of any half-way system. They will see that there is not half or a tenth part the danger to be apprehended from emancipation, that is to be feared from the continuance of slavery—that feelings of gratitude would take the place of jealousy and hate on the part of the blacks, and that emancipation would be not only an immediate benefit to the negroes, but a great pecuniary advantage to the community and to individual owners of property. The negroes, if free and rightly managed, would labor more and more to profit, would waste and steal less. The lands would undoubtedly soon rise in value so as more than to equal the present worth of the land and slaves together. To reason from the present condition of the free blacks, which in truth results from the existence of slavery, to the condition of the same class when slavery should cease, is a very great mistake. There would be motives before them to exertion and good conduct which do not now exist. The progress of the experiment in the West Indies will, however, throw more light upon the subject than any theoretical reasonings, and to that quarter shall we keep our eyes anxiously directed. At present we look thither with hope for our country.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to April 20th, state that the depredations of the Caffres on the settlements, continue to be the prominent subject of complaint. Private letters mention that a large business was carrying on with the new settlement of Natal. The boors there, it is stated, had entered into a treaty with Dingaan, the Caffree chief whom they defeated, by which he had agreed to restore all the horses, cattle, and arms, formerly taken from them, besides ceding to them all the country round about Natal as an independent community. It is asserted that the boors, in consequence, are no longer disposed to acknowledge themselves as British subjects. It is mentioned, as tending to encourage steam

communication by that route with the East Indies, that coal is found in abundance about Natal, and can be supplied to any extent, and the discovery was also regarded as likely to be advantageous to the colony, by promoting coasting navigation by steam. The new colony is spoken highly of in all respects, excepting that it is not adapted for the breeding of sheep.

FROM AFRICA.

MR. KIMBALL, I forward for publication the following extracts from a letter just received from Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher and printer, attached to the mission of the American Board, Fair Hope, Cape Palmas, Africa. Mr. James is a *colored man*—was educated at the Teachers' Seminary, Andover, and has been at Cape Palmas more than two years and a half. He was a "northern man," and owes his good health to the strict attention paid to preparation for the climate before he left the country, and since his residence there by a most rigid adherence to light diet.

Yours, &c.

S. R. MALL.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., JULY 3, 1839.

"It devolves on me to inform you that God has again seen fit to visit us by affliction. We have just followed to the grave, the remains of Mrs. Savage, wife of Rev. Thomas Savage, M. D., at the head of the Episcopal mission. He was a fellow passenger with me, when I came out. He returned to the United States for his wife, who, after her arrival, had but one attack of the fever, which continued about six weeks. The loss to us was great; but death to her was gain.

"Dr. S. is from New Haven, Ct.; Mrs. S. was from Virginia. She was, I am informed, a woman of free habits and the best of health. Southerners die here as fast as Northerners. More depends on Physiological habits, than on location. Two associates of Dr. S., a gentleman and his wife, both from Massachusetts, passed through the fever lightly. Both, while in America, were, from ill health, necessitated to live on a spare diet, for one or two years.

"Dr. G., of Monrovia, who had been accustomed to low diet, while in the United States, and is remarkable for his abstemiousness here, has had little or no fever, and is a very successful practitioner, having lost but few patients.

"The Methodist mission is clothed in deep mourning also, for a beloved brother who has taken a very sudden departure to the eternal world. The Rev. Mr. Barton, whose field of labor was at the Old Colony, died March 19th. It is supposed his death was occasioned by breaking a blood vessel. He was a native of Georgia, and has left a young wife and mother, who will return to the United States by the first opportunity.

"Our school is pretty much as when I last wrote; if there is any change, it is for the better. The Board has appropriated more funds to this mission, which enables us to enlarge our operations again.

"The difficulties which have subsisted between the colonists and natives in this place, have, I hope, pretty much subsided. I learn also, by letters from the Colony at Bassa, that the war with the natives is pretty much at an end, at that place.

"I fully appreciate your advice with regard to health. I still continue the same habits with regard to diet, that I formed before I left the United States, so far as I can. I am wholly of opinion that the continuance of good health, in this country depends on the simplicity of our diet.

"CAPE PALMAS, W. AFRICA, APRIL 18, 1839.

B. V. R. JAMES."

CHERRING INTELLIGENCE.—Extract from a letter, written by Rev. Geo. S. Brown, to the superintendent of the Liberia mission of the M. E. Church, dated

HEDDINGTON, MARCH 27, 1839.

"Last Sabbath was the most pleasing Sabbath to me that I have spent here. I preached to the natives through an interpreter. My sermon was about the fall of man, and the provisions of the Gospel. I told them of Christ and his sufferings. Poor Tom sunk under it, and was obliged to turn his face from the congregation and weep. An old native man, one of the most honored in this tribe, spoke aloud while I was exhorting them, and said, "O, if I knew how to serve God, I would do it." This made several Americans who were present tremble.

"After the meeting was concluded, they all pressed around me to shake hands. The hands of many were trembling, their bosoms heaving, and the tears streaming down the cheeks of others. I feel quite anxious to have a protracted meeting here as soon as you return from Cape Palmas. We greatly need additional laborers, that the harvest, which is already white, may be gathered in. Pray for us."—*Africa's Luminary*.

[From the Boston Recorder.]

NORTHERN CLERGYMEN AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY.

"What course of action ought clergymen at the North to pursue, in regard to Slavery in the Southern States?"

This is a sort of "boundary question," not indeed in civil geography, but in practical morals, and as is usually the case with such a question, has long been allowed, on account of its very delicate complexities, to lie at very loose ends. Some clergymen, acting in the business of moral reform, on the rule of "one thing at a time," have relinquished their general charge of the gospel, and devoted themselves to preaching or lecturing exclusively against the *sin of slavery*. Others applying the same favorite principle, "*one thing at a time*," not only to the cure of moral evils, but to the keeping of the commandments, having served, as they suppose, a proportionate time at the sacred altar, rendering to God the things that are God's, are now entering the field of political contention, that they may "render to Cæsar," "to fulfil ALL righteousness," "the things that are Cæsar's." These persons have, for the most part, with many others, merged their individuality, in the "*cujum pecus*" of some organization, modestly shrinking perhaps, from personal responsibility, or perhaps, hoping, and very reasonably, to pass to better advantage in a crowd. The great majority, however, seem to be meditating some other movement. Many of these are waiting for existing organizations to dissolve, and to leave the public ground clear for a new and more rational experiment. Some there are who, wearied with the slow processes of nature, are attempting to hasten the desired dissolution by forcible appliances—while others would let the organizations entirely alone, believing that they would die a more signal death, and die, too, at the best time, if left to the uninterrupted workings of their own inherent disorders. There are many others, and of these I approve—who would not wait the issue of existing organizations, nor have any organization whatever in the case—but "*rising in their own places*," as Christian ministers, declare themselves opposed to slavery, and oppose it in the name and in the spirit of Christianity, as an evil—or a sin, if you please—that ought to be done immediately away.

Have not these the right of it? why should we wait? Abolitionism, as

a distinctive organization, is approaching its "*fifth act*," to be sure, and will ultimately lay off its cumbersome body, but its closing seems not yet, nor should we wait to take our *cue* from the catastrophe. It shockingly abuses its constitution, but then it boasts a *strong* constitution and is very tenacious of life. We have often seen it convulsed, then gathering itself up, as if to die, but after a little space of apparent torpidity, it erects its shining head from beneath its scaly folds, and presently draws forth from the old *slough* that so much deformed and impeded it—its new train—more supple and bewitching than ever. It sometimes changes its whole body. It is political—then ecclesiastical—then again an amalgamation of church and state together. Vishnu of the Hindoos, perpetually shifting its incarnations to suit the caprices of the times. How long it is to go on with this process of self-inflicted *metempsychosis*, still embarrassed, and burdened, (though less and less perhaps by every new form) till it finds its last and most congenial embodiment, or, as we hope, till it drops party organization altogether, and chooses to co-operate with the rest of the people against slavery on the broad basis of a common freedom; we know not,—perhaps not soon: but one thing is certain that a proper action on the part of the people generally, will tend to hasten the result. If the Abolitionists see that men can write and speak on the subject without the aid of Anti-Slavery Societies—can vote without instructions from Anti-Slavery committees and conventions—can publish books, without branding them with the stamp of an odious association, foreclosing their general circulation at the South,—that our thousands of newspapers and periodicals, finding their way to thousands of counting rooms, workshops and firesides, can be made to circulate the healthful pulse of the North, in its free and natural course, throughout the whole country,—they will begin to attach less consequence to their organization, than they now do, and let it fall, very likely, into disuse; perhaps, more summarily, knock it in the head. However this may be—the duty of individual action, or individual responsibility, is imperious. Let ministers of the gospel take this ground—and without delay. It is too late in the progress of the question, to hope, without presumption, that the public interest in it will subside—or that the people will the sooner settle into a calm, the less they are instructed. On this question the politics of the country and its social relations, are to hinge, and if on any question of public moment the people need *correct information and sound doctrine*, it is on this. And who shall be their teachers and guides in this great and inevitable reform, but educated, experienced and responsible men? Teachers and guides there will be. The cry of oppression from the South will have an echo from the free North, from our ~~high~~ places or our low, in the resentful violence of human passions, or the persuasive voice of Divine Truth.

"*Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*" will be the *issue* of the movement, if it is not the manifesto of its purpose. "If I cannot enlist the good, I will not restrain the vile." H. D.

[From the *Christian Panoply*]

CONCORD, (N. H.) JUNE 21, 1839.

On Sabbath evening before the last, Mr. Pinney gave an interesting view of the moral condition of Liberia, and its prospects and influence on the surrounding country. We were absent from town, and had not the pleasure of hearing him; but we are informed that the prospects are most cheering and encouraging to the friends of Africa and of freedom. Such *has always been* our expectations and anticipations; we feel confident that

these colonies will be the means of communicating blessings to that benighted and *enslaved* land, for nine-tenths of the people of the vast continent are *slaves*. Of the colonists nearly one-third are church members. In sending out emigrants, the society has been careful to select the best. So many more have offered to go than could be sent, that they have had an opportunity to choose. And again, they are the best men who emancipate their slaves; men whose efforts have been put forth to instruct and bless their slaves: these make valuable colonists.

And when the Africans are settled in their own separate community, they feel that they have a character to sustain, and a nation to create. A ponderous weight which always did, and always would have crushed them here, is thrown off; and there, in a nation by themselves, they become respected by the very men who would have pressed them down here. Liberia is fast rising; the natives feel that the colony is superior to them, and many around are anxious to copy after the example of the colonists. A star of promise is rising over that benighted land, precursor of a brighter day; and the providence of God seems now to be opening the way to carry glad tidings unto a nation which we have crushed and despoiled. We owe a debt to that land—we must pay it.

Mr. Pinney is a warm hearted christian—a man of true benevolence. He fully believes that the principles which he espouses are operating to the destruction of slavery and oppression in this and in other lands.

The slave trade and the slave dealer are the most stubborn foes to the prevalence of the influence of the Liberian colonies. The colonies are yet too weak to attack and drive the slaver from the coast; and the petty kings cannot yet come into the measures of opposition to slave trading, for by it they get their wealth. But the stronger the colonies become, the more will they be able to cope with this barbarous custom. If the whole subject of African colonization could be spread out to the eye of the christian community, they would feel that this work is of God, and will prosper.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from July 1 to August 10, 1839:

Collections and Donations.

New Jersey.—Collected and remitted by W. F. McRea,	-	-	\$24 25
Alexandria, D. C.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Harrison,	\$21	50	
General Collection,	-	86 68	
Collected by A. F. Wilcox,	-	40 00	148 18
Orange Co., N. Y.—By Rev. C. Cummings, Agent,	-	-	334 54
Wilmington, Delaware.—Hanover street Church, Rev. E. W. Gilbert,	-	-	25 53,
Portsmouth, N. H.—By the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent,	-	-	24 75,
Washington, D. C.—Christ Church, Rev. Mr. Bean,	-	6 89	
Methodist E. Church, Rev. Mr. Cookman,	-	27 30	34 19,
Bridgeport, Conn.—By the Rev. Dr. Hewitt, general contribution, (\$60 of which to constitute him and Rev. G. S. Coit L. M.,)	-	-	87 00
Chambersburg, Pa.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. Denny,	-	-	15 00
Warrenton, Va.—St. James' Church, Rev. G. Lemmon, (including \$10 72 by a "Friend to Liberia,")	-	-	20 00
Morgantown, Va.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. James Davis,	-	-	14 20
Leesburg, Va.—St. James' Church, Rev. G. Adie,	-	-	10 00
Exeter, N. H.—To constitute Rev. Isaac Hurd and Rev. Wm. Williams L. M., through Rev. J. B. Pinney,	-	-	60 00
Guilford, Conn.—By the Rev. J. B. Pinney,	-	-	46 25
Georgetown, D. C.—Methodist E. Church, \$15 75—private col.,	\$13	50,	29 25
Vicksburg, Miss.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. C. Hutchinson,	\$84	24	
On former subscription in Rev. C. K. Marshall's church, (through Rev. R. R. Gurley,)	15	20	30 44

New Haven, Conn.—Centre Church, by Rev. J. B. Pinney,	22 25
“ “ In part to constitute Rev. L. Bacon a Life Director of the A. C. S., through Rev. J. B. Pinney,	790 00
Ellsworth, Maine.—By Capt. G. Barker, Agent,	50 00
Natchez, Miss.—Through Rev. Mr. Gurley—Mrs. S. R. Marshall, \$20, W. Gancampia, \$10,	30 00
New London, Conn.—Through Mr. E. Cresson, donations from Robert Coit, Charles A. Lewis, Asa Otis, Hon. E. Perkins, each \$50,	200 00
Norwich, Conn.—Donation from C. W. Rockwell, by E. Cresson,	100 00
Stonington, Conn.—Donation from J. Trumbull, by E. Cresson,	50 00
Fairfax County, Va.—Donation from a Lady,	50 00
Talbot County, Md.—Donation from a Lady,	50 00
Montgomery County, Md.—Donation from a Lady,	50 00
District of Columbia.—Donation from a Lady,	8 20
Norfolk, Va.—Contributed by the Citizens, in aid of the Emigrants by the ship Saluda,	120 50
Fredericksburg, Va.—Episcopal Church, by the Rev. E. C. McGuire,	17 50
St. Johnsbury, Vt.—From Deacon L. Clark,	2 90
Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio.—\$5 of which a donation from Edward Paine, jr., by Hon. E. Whittlesey,	79 60

Auxiliary Societies.

Kentucky State Colonization Society, by E. H. Taylor, Treasurer,	634 00
Louisville, Kentucky, Colonization Society, by S. Casseday, Treasurer,	1,532 89
Virginia State Colonization Society, by B. Brand, Treasurer,	432 00
Wayne County, Ohio, Colonization Society, by L. Cox, Esq.,	20 00

\$1,000 Subscriptions by Instalments of \$100 annually.

New Orleans.—Hon. Edward McGehee, ninth payment,	100 00
“ Wm. M. Beal, Esq., through Rev. R. R. Gurley,	200 00
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. Crane, Esq., tenth payment,	200 00
New London, Ct.—Jonathan Coit, Esq., first payment, through E. Cresson,	100 00

\$100 Subscriptions by Instalments of \$10 annually.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.—J. P. Fairbanks, first payment, \$10, Erastus Fairbanks, do., \$10, Thaddeus Fairbanks, do. \$10,	30 00
New London, Ct.—Francis Allyn, first payment, \$10, A. Barns, do., \$10, Dr. N. T. Perkins, do., \$10, by E. Cresson,	30 00
Stonington, Ct.—E. Williams, first payment,	10 00

Legacy.

From D. S. Whitney, Executor, in part of the bequest by the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, through L. Strong, Esq.,	500 00
	<hr/> \$6,030 92

African Repository.

G. Barker, Agent,	\$53 00
Granville Colonization Society,	4 50
Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent,	4 00
W. F. McRea, Agent, \$3 00; Judge Loomis, Montpelier, Vt., by W. F. McRea, \$12 00; J. D. Butler, Rutland, Vt., \$1 50, by do.,	16 50
Dr. William H. Williams, Agent,	15 60
Virginia.—Thomas A. Rust, Richmond, \$7 50, by B. Brand; and the following through Robert Hill, Agent, viz. George Stillman, Fluvanna, \$12; J. D. Watts, Hydraulic Mills, \$6; Hon. W. C. Rives, Albemarle County, \$2; William M. Waller, New Glasgow, \$18; Mrs. Edmonia M. Preston, Lexington, \$10, Colonel Reid, do., \$10; Mrs. Mary McCue, \$4, J. Bell, \$6, Mount Solon; Dr. P. Harrison, \$16, L. W. Gambell, \$15, Harrisonburg; Colonel J. Mauzey, \$14, Henry Kising, \$14, McGeheysville; William Skinker, \$12, Barnett's Mills; George W. Kemper, \$11, Port Republic; Rev. P. Cleveland, \$18, Yancey's Mills; J. Morton, Orange County, \$20,	197 50

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NOTICE.

Communications relating to Claims against the Society, Emigrants, Agencies, Reports from Agents, &c., are to be addressed to S. WILKESON, General Agent of the A. C. S.

All Remittances of Money should be made to the Treasurer, P. THOMPSON—Checks, Drafts, and Certificates of Deposit, to be made payable to his order.

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LETTER OF THE HON. ROGER M. SHERMAN.

The high source from which this letter emanates, and the importance of the sentiments which it expresses, will secure for it a careful perusal. It is from the pen of one who unites in himself more, perhaps, than any other son of New England, the accomplishments of the jurist, the statesman and philosopher. It was written in reply to an invitation from the Anti-Slavery Society of New York, to be present at the convention recently held in Albany.

This letter expresses the sentiments entertained, not only by its distinguished author, but by the great body of the people of New England. They are honestly opposed to slavery; they believe it involves public injury and private wrong; still, they believe the evil can be removed only by the voluntary action of the States in which it exists. They are, therefore, opposed to all unconstitutional interference, to all measures of denunciation, and political coercion. They will not, consequently, give their countenance to the misguided measures of the Abolitionists. They regard the practical effect of their measures as only riveting the evils to be removed, and embittering the minds of those through whom alone this great work of humanity can ever be achieved. They greatly err, who believe that the people of New England, as a body, give any encouragement to the intolerant, untoward schemes of the Abolitionists. A few indiscreet, misguided men, should not be regarded as wielding the convictions of the most sober communities in

the land. The foaming crests of a few turbulent waves might as well be taken for the action of the ocean, which preserves in its undisturbed depths, the majesty of its stillness and strength.

—
FAIRFIELD, JUNE 26, 1839.

GENTLEMEN,—I received your letter of the 20th instant, inviting me to attend the national Anti-Slavery convention to be held at Albany, and requesting my views of the subject, if I should be unable to attend.

It is much to be regretted that an object so dear to humanity, and so important to our national honor, as the abolition of slavery in the United States, is not pursued in a manner more conducive to its accomplishment than has hitherto been adopted by the Anti-Slavery Society. I have no reason to doubt the benevolence or integrity of its members: but the maxims of wisdom may be violated by the rashness of virtuous zeal, as really as by the waywardness of a corrupted mind—however differently they may be viewed by the casuist—and sufferings, unintentionally inflicted or prolonged by the errors of a friend, may be as intense as if caused by the malice of an enemy. That emancipation can never be effected in the slave States but by voluntary enactments of their own legislatures, or by successful resistance on the part of the slaves, is often admitted in your publications, and the latter course you most justly decry. Thus the declaration of the Anti-Slavery Society, convened at Philadelphia in December, 1833, in contrasting the revolutionary struggle of our fathers, for national liberty, with that which your society are making in behalf of the slave, expressly says that “their principles led them to wage war against their oppressors, and to spill human blood like water in order to be free. Ours forbid the doing of evil that good may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the oppressed to reject, the use of all carnal weapons for deliverance from bondage.”

The same declaration, in regard to the power of the several States, has this language: “We fully and unanimously recognize the sovereignty of each State to legislate exclusively on the subject of the slavery which is tolerated within its limits.” Both these just opinions are still more forcibly announced in your “*Address to the Public*,” of the 3d of September, 1835. Now it is well known that slavery exists only by force of municipal law, and can never be abolished, by those which you will allow to be the only admissible means of its abolition, until those who enact the laws shall voluntarily restore to the oppressed negro the liberty to which all men are entitled. How is this to be accomplished? By what means can slave owners be induced to consent to the manumission of their slaves? Until that consent is obtained, the slave, as you admit, will be held in bondage. Can you discern that any progress has been made toward this most desirable result, by the means which you have hitherto adopted? Do the people of the Southern States manifest a disposition to yield the point, or begin to listen to your persuasions, as if their minds were approximating toward conviction? On the contrary, since the institution of the Anti-Slavery Society, have not they more closely riveted the chains of the unhappy African? Are not the privileges of the slaves for acquiring instruction, and attaining intellectual and moral elevation, much abridged within the last few years? Not long since, the question of gradual emancipation was gravely debated in the legislatures of some of the principal Southern States.

The philanthropist began to rejoice in the anticipation of measures similar to those which have restored liberty to the colored population of the North. But recently, even among the people of the free States, a spirit has existed, from some cause, against the course adopted by the Anti-Slaver

Society, which has manifested keener bitterness, and exhibited more open violence, than were ever before excited in this country, against any efforts for moral reformation. What is the feature in the proceedings of the friends of emancipation which has caused this unprecedented excitement in the free States, and laid in slumber, or excited into violent reaction, the incipient sentiments of liberty which were felt at the South? Our Northern people have ever, with few, if any exceptions, disapproved of slavery. They have no interest in its continuance. It is wholly abhorrent to the principles which they have been taught to cherish. In the days of our fathers, when it was abolished at the North, every class of the community, except, perhaps, a few of the slave-holders, favored its abolition. No riots or excitements disturbed or threatened the public peace. At the South, many of the most distinguished men concurred in our sentiments, and addresses of unrivalled eloquence were made in favor of emancipation, in the midst of powerful slave-holders. Witness that of the celebrated Pinkney, in Maryland, more than half a century ago. Why is it that the *late* exertions in this holy cause have met, both at the North and South, the most determined, and often the most lawless resistance? And why has open violence been most unjustifiably winked at and tolerated by a great mass of our most respectable citizens, and even by the officers of the law? Either the people of the whole nation have undergone a change of sentiment and character in regard to the great evil of slavery, or the manner of operation has been most unhappily erroneous. As the change of public feeling occurred soon after the commencement of the publications and proceedings of those who originated the organized Anti-Slavery associations, I think the change has resulted from those proceedings. The peculiar feature, which, as I apprehend, has caused them to defeat their own object, is the *extreme and intemperate zeal* by which they are distinguished. Not only the slave-holders, but the ministers of religion, and all others who do not partake of this characteristic peculiarity, are proscribed, and spoken of in language of reproach.

Could it be supposed that a people so high-spirited as the slave-holders of the South could be cowed into compliance by bitter reproaches? Had the Rev. Dr. Edwards, and others, who publicly espoused the measures of emancipation adopted in Connecticut soon after the Revolutionary war, called slave-holders MAN-STEALERS, in staring capitals, as is done in the declaration of the convention at Philadelphia, to which I have before alluded, would it not have excited, in the Northern Yankee, more of resentment than conviction, and less of compliance than opposition? The Southern people have felt, and to a great degree, justly, that the abolitionists of the North were addressing their fears, and not merely their understandings or consciences. They have been addressed in terms of opprobrious crimination, rarely softened by the language of respect. This has made them inaccessible; has wrought up a temper which resists conviction or favorable influence, and has, I fear, put off emancipation for at least half a century beyond the period when it might have been effected; and excluded from the slaves those moral and religious influences which were conducive to their present and future good. This manner of addressing the public on these subjects can never result in the good which is honestly intended, but must continue to render less and less hopeful the great objects of your sincere endeavors. Could a missionary, thus addressing civilized heathen, hope for a favorable audience?

If the whole North were united in the course in which the abolitionists are now pursuing, it would have no tendency to overcome the opposition of the South. It might dissolve our national union—which you profess, and I trust, with sincerity, to appreciate according to its inestimable worth—but would only aggravate the aversion of the South to a measure which they

will never adopt from coercion, unless by a serene resurrection, which your society so pointedly deprecate. I think, too, that the American Anti Slavery Society is not only aggravating the condition of the *slave*, and converting his hopes into dark despair, but the *free* negroes are suffering under the prejudice and party spirit which its intemperance has engendered. Party spirit entrenches the soul, and fortifies both head and heart, against reason and moral influence. That society is also endangering the peace and union of the churches in the United States, by making a participation in their excesses, practically, if not in form, a term of communion. Indeed, there seems to be no interest of primary importance in our country, political or religious, which is not put in jeopardy by the honest men who are embarked in this benevolent, but unwise and disastrous enterprise, as it is now conducted. I respect their motives while I deplore their errors. Humanity, patriotism and piety long to see their ultimate end accomplished, but weep over the desolation which marks their course.

Your society, gentlemen, embraces many whose names I venerate, and not a few of my personal and highly respected friends. As you requested my sentiments, I could do no less than give them with plainness and sincerity. I trust, although I cannot hope for your concurrence, that you will do the same justice to my motives which I have done to yours. If my views of the subject are correct, the convention at Albany can do no good to the slaves or to the country, unless they advise to an abandonment of the errors which have hitherto characterized the Anti-Slavery Society.

I am, Gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ROGER M. SHERMAN.

Rev. Joshua Leavitt and H. B. Stanton.

LETTERS FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

ALTON, JULY 31, 1839.

I left St. Louis last evening to spend a day or two in this place. Four Colonization meetings have been held in St. Louis, two of them very large. The citizens resolved to secure, if practicable, \$2,000 for the Society, and appointed a Committee to solicit donations and subscriptions. The collection and subscription obtained at a united meeting of the several christian denominations in the Methodist church on Sunday evening last, amounted to \$300. To raise the amount proposed will require activity and energy, but I HOPE it will be done.

At one of the meetings, the Missouri State Colonization Society was organized in union with the American Colonization Society, and a resolution adopted recommending the formation of auxiliary societies in every county in the State.

The growth of St. Louis is wonderful. Rents are enormously high—a moderate sized two storied brick house renting for six or seven hundred dollars. Many hundred houses are now going up, and all is bustle and energy. The country on the river, both below and above the city, is very rich and beautiful, adorned with some of the loveliest groves and parks I have ever seen. The grounds around the arsenal, two miles below the city, are particularly attractive, surrounded by a high stone wall, enclosing from fifty to a hundred acres, smooth and green, and adorned with fine trees. The farm of Major O'Fallon, above the city, is still more beautiful, and would be invaluable, could it be bought as a public ground for the citizens.

The means and facilities for acquiring property are great at St. Louis, and many individuals have risen and many are rising rapidly to wealth. Above St. Louis, on the Missouri on the one hand and the Mississippi on the other, spreads out a vast and most fertile country for a thousand miles, to which the tide of population is setting with astonishing energy. The attention of many emigrants is now directed to the Rock river country, Illinois, and to Iowa, than which there are perhaps no regions of greater promise and beauty.

It is becoming fashionable for parties to leave St. Louis in May and June on an excursion to the mouth of the St. Peters' and the Falls of St. Anthony. The boat will go and return to St. Louis in about a fortnight, and I am told the voyage is most delightful. You pass through the most enchanting country in the world; and I have no doubt in a year or two, hundreds will start from Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, to enjoy the pleasure of a visit to this till but recently almost unknown region.

The Catholic church has much property and several interesting institutions in St. Louis. The Hospital, which does not depend upon Catholics exclusively for support, and which admits the sick of any and every religious creed, is under the immediate supervision of the "Sisters of Charity." It can accommodate more than one hundred sufferers. Several good Hospitals are greatly needed between New Orleans and the mouth of the Ohio.—The Government should build them.

The Convent is a handsome building, and its inmates conduct a large school of young ladies.

The Catholic College has not far from a hundred scholars, and the teachers, all I believe of the order of Jesuits, have a high reputation for learning. Their zeal, activity, perseverance, and energy, are very remarkable, and as far as I have observed, these qualities, with a certain quiet but effective policy in their intercourse with the world and the management of their affairs, distinguish them every where. They study neither men nor books in vain.

This and the country farther West, is the land for men with small means and large families. Instead of feeling surprise that so many come to it, I more wonder that half the young farmers of New England can resist the motives for emigration to the Far West.

G.

P. S. I have as yet scarce seen Alton—and of this hereafter.

ALTON, AUGUST 5, 1839.

On Thursday evening last, the 1st instant, I addressed, on the subject of African Colonization, a large meeting of the citizens of Lower Alton, convened in the Baptist church. At this meeting, the Mayor of the City, Chs. Howard, Esq., presided, and Stephen Griggs, Esq., was chosen Secretary. The Hon. Cyrus Edwards submitted a series of resolutions, expressive of entire confidence in the policy, and deep attachment to the object of the Society, and concluding with a proposition to raise five hundred dollars for its treasury. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a large part of the amount has already been obtained.

On Sunday evening, the subject was submitted to the citizens of Upper Alton, and a liberal collection made in aid of the cause. The general sentiment here is decidedly favorable to the Colonization enterprise, and the liberality of the citizens, (which, in prosperous times has, I am assured, been great towards various objects of Christian benevolence,) had been more strikingly manifested in its support, but for a very unusual depression and derangement in the business affairs of the City. The growth and improvements here are indeed marvellous; but every thing is now at a stand, and men of large property find it impossible to command the pecuniary means required for the vigorous prosecution of their agricultural or commercial

schemes. They are compelled to rest upon their oars, waiting for a prosperous turn in the tide. No other community has shown greater energy and activity, and though temporarily checked in their progress, they will sooner or later proceed, unembarrassed, to build up their fortunes and their City.

Eight or nine years ago, with the exception of a few houses at the Upper town, (two miles from the Lower.) Alton had no existence. It now embraces a population of about five thousand souls, with four handsome stone churches, (two in Upper and two in Lower Alton.) with many large stone and brick warehouses and stores, and houses sufficient for the accommodation of the inhabitants, some of them large and substantial buildings, and all comfortable tenements. The country upon which this City is built, is rough and broken, and the soil hard and comparatively unproductive, covering a number of hills elevated from eighty to one hundred and fifty feet above the river, and separated from each other by deep hollows and ravines, in which, as well as upon the hills around them, is found a growth of shrubbery and of small and somewhat scattered oaks. The limestone of the hills is easily obtained for building, and has been extensively used for this purpose. The State Penitentiary, (not yet completed,) which stands near the river in the upper part of the lower town, (no ornament, by the way, to the City,) is of this material. The place of business is in the main street, near the Mississippi, while many of the citizens reside in two or three distinct villages, scattered over the hills about a mile from the river. The country beyond the first heights, has been thought more salubrious, and this consideration, connected with the large and varied interests of the proprietors of the soil, and the high expectations cherished of the future importance of the City, have given the present dispersed character to the settlements.

Nowhere, perhaps, the spirit of enterprise, speculation and hope prevailed more, for the last eight years, than in Alton. Property became (three or four years since) extravagantly high, rents enormous, and some reverse in the fortunes of the people was to have been expected. They have felt a shock, and their prosperity is arrested. But the advantages of the place, and the resolution of its citizens, will finally triumph over all difficulties. The improvements already made are astonishing.

At first view, the grounds upon which the City stands appear rough and unpromising. Yet the depth of water at its wharves, the materials for building, the vast and most productive country in the interior, which through Alton can send its products to New Orleans at all seasons, even when the Illinois and Upper Mississippi are frozen, or from other causes shut against ready boat navigation, render it a point of great importance. The population are intelligent, active and adventurous, and persevering,—many of them from Kentucky and the New England States.

The MONTICELLO SEMINARY, for the education of young ladies, four miles distant, just opened, is a noble monument to the honor of its founder and patron Benjamin Godfrey, Esq. The main building of this institution, more than one hundred feet long and four stories high, of stone, with about forty rooms, and on a site adorned with good judgment and taste, has been erected solely, at an expense of fifty thousand dollars, by Mr. Godfrey, who has placed it under the care of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, (long known at the East for his efficient efforts in the cause of Home Missions,) and yet sustaining alone all its pecuniary responsibilities. Several accomplished female teachers are employed, and the arrangements of the Seminary are said to be very judicious, and the prospects of its usefulness to equal the best hopes of its founder. The number of pupils is about sixty, and the accommodations sufficient for eighty or one hundred. One of the churches in Alton was erected by Mr. Godfrey, at his own expense. Such extraordinary benefi-

cence deserves to be known, and cannot fail to excite universal respect and admiration for its author.

The Baptist College, at Upper Alton, for the education of boys and young men, is fast rising to importance. The Hon. Cyrus Edwards, of this place, and Dr. Shuntliff, of Boston, are among its chief benefactors. It consists at present of a commodious brick building for the school, a stone house for the boarding establishment, and a chapel in the basement story of the Baptist church. A large four-story building is about to be erected, and the attention of the trustees is anxiously directed to the choice of a President. The station is one worthy of the best scholarship and talent of the church.

On Friday last I visited a relative, sixteen miles from Alton, at a small settlement named Woodburn, on the outskirts of one of the prairies. The country in nearly all directions, at a little distance from this place, is of the prairie character, and the first view to a stranger is delightful, exciting emotions both of beauty and grandeur. The prairie at Woodburn, (the only one I have seen,) is more level than I expected. You look upon it as upon the ocean, the few solitary dwellings resembling in the far distance strange sails at sea. An occasional tuft of trees on this vast common, the long waving grass, enriched by a profusion of flowers of every hue, give a peculiar charm and magnificence to the scene. A soil inexhaustibly fertile, with no stone or tree to interrupt the course of the plough, invites cultivation, and the hand of industry is compensated for a small amount of labor, with sure and abundant crops. Most of the lands in this portion of the State are entered—some, however, and of a good quality, are not; and good farms can be bought of speculators at from four to five dollars the acre.

At Woodburn, (which owes much to the energy and liberality of Dr. B. F. Edwards, one of the largest proprietors,) are a number of families of great respectability, experiencing the inconveniences of new comers, living mostly in small, temporary dwellings, enclosing their lands, and, for the first time, breaking up the repose of the soil that has slept undisturbed since the creation. Several very well educated and accomplished ladies have come here to cheer the toil and aid the fortunes of their husbands. They are of course denied many of the comforts and privileges of long settled communities, but are cheerful and contented, in anticipation of the future. A small meeting-house shows their reverence for Religion, and they are blessed with the counsels and instructions of a venerable preacher, originally from England, and long a pastor in New Hampshire.

Two other settlements are just springing into life in this neighborhood—Brighton and Bunkerhill—founded principally (as their names will suggest) by the enterprising sons and daughters of New England.

The ALTON HOUSE is one of the very best hotels West of the mountains, and its proprietor, Mr. Miller, deserves the most liberal support. G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBERIA MISSION OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, MARCH 12, 1839.

To the Rev. NATHAN BANGS, resident Corresponding Secretary of Missionary Society M. E. Church:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—A merciful and protecting Providence having spared us to see the close of 1838, and the commencement of another year, it devolves on me to forward to the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, through you, the usual annual report of the Liberia mission. My absence, for several months, from my field of labor, during my last visit to

the United States, necessarily preventing me from visiting, during the year, all the stations connected with that mission, I am not prepared to report their condition from my own actual observation; but from the accounts received from my fellow-laborers, and the state in which I find such portions of the work as I have visited since my arrival, it affords me great satisfaction to be enabled to say that, notwithstanding many things have occurred during the year, within the colonies, of a discouraging character, yet on the whole, prosperity has attended the labors of your missionaries, the word of the Lord is having free course and being glorified, and we have much cause to be grateful to God for the success which has crowned the efforts of the last year. Among other causes of devout thankfulness to the God of missions, is the open and effectual door which seems inviting our entrance among the natives of Africa. Our mission to the Condoes, King Boatswain's country, having entirely failed, in a great measure through the inefficiency of the teacher sent there, who at the time was the only man we could obtain to go, and partly on account of the still unsettled hostilities existing between that people and their neighbors, we turned our attention to the Pessah tribe, and having made arrangements long since for setting apart George S. Brown to that field of labor, if in the providence of God he lived to return from America, we have commenced operations among that people under the most encouraging prospects. The Liberia mission annual conference assembled on 3d January, the time fixed upon at the session of 1838. The superintendent of the mission being absent, the conference, after doing part of its annual business, adjourned to meet when he should arrive from the United States. As soon then, after our arrival, as we could conveniently reassemble the brethren, another meeting was held, and a unanimous resolution passed, to reconsider the proceedings of the session in January. The result was some important changes in the appointments, (for they had appointed the preachers to their stations for the year;) and among other matters of much consequence to the future prosperity of the mission, the case of Louis Sheridan was thoroughly investigated. Having been recommended by the quarterly meeting conference of the Edina station to the annual conference, he was received on trial at the session in January, and stationed in Monrovia. But on a reassembling of the conference on the 14th February, certain charges which had been preferred against him on his arrival in Monrovia to fill his appointment, and had been submitted to a committee, and by them found to be fully substantiated, were examined by the conference, and the whole proceedings and trial of the case spread before them. The result was a full confirmation of the decision of the committee, and Louis Sheridan was consequently dropped, and has returned to his home at Edina.

I beg leave to forward the following account of each station throughout the bounds of the mission :

MONROVIA.—Only a small increase of numbers has taken place on this station during the past year, although a very gracious revival of religion in January, added upwards of twenty to the church. This is owing to the removal of some to other settlements; of others, by death, and of a few who, easily affected by every wind of doctrine, suffered themselves to be proselyted away from us. The Sabbath-school has not been as faithfully attended to as we could have wished, but the day-schools have been thriving.

The establishment of a press has caused much rejoicing throughout our Zion here. I had to rent a room until we could erect a printing office. Nearly forty subscribers have already been obtained for *Africa's Luminary*, and we were fully expecting to issue our first number on the first of March, when just as our proof sheets were undergoing correction, and two hours more work would have prepared our paper for the press, brother Jayne was

taken down with his second attack of fever, and we have been constrained to defer its publication till the 15th, hoping that Divine Providence will restore his health by that time. Knowing that our liability to frequent and sudden paroxysms of fever would prevent brother Jayne from carrying on the work exclusively, without many interruptions, I had written to a young man at Palmas, who has been working at the printing business for some time, and had solicited a situation in our office, offering him employment; but the letter got mislaid on board the ship, and never reached him. Still we hope to secure his services. An interesting lad has been obtained, and after trial of a month or two, if he suits, will be bound to us as an apprentice to learn the business of a printer.

NEW GEORGIA.—The men of this town are recaptives, who have married American women. A small decrease has occurred in the society, owing to the instability of the men, some of whom, not walking circumspectly, nor amending when admonished, had to be put away from us. The school, too, has not been properly appreciated. Parents have permitted their children to neglect their golden privileges, and waste their time. At a quarterly meeting recently held among them, the people were informed that the teacher would be removed, and the school discontinued, unless they would be more faithful. The result has been a happy one. The school has been revived, and the prospect is fair.

CALDWELL.—Here, too, we have sustained a loss in numbers. Death has cut down more than thirty of the people of this township during the last year. Among them, several of the members of the M. E. church have fallen; but in almost every instance, the brightest evidence was given, that to die with them was gain. The circuit is divided this year, the schools are doing well, and we are still encouraged.

EDINA AND BASSA COVE.—The Methodist societies in these places have grown and flourished in the midst of innumerable difficulties. The murder of Governor Finley, of the Mississippi colony at Sinoe, by some Fishmen, having been the cause of involving Bassa Cove and Edina in a dreadful conflict with the natives around them, fears were entertained for the welfare of our Zion there. But they were groundless. Though wars, bloodshed and death surrounded them, and extermination seemed threatened them by a savage and numerous foe, the societies, with brother Herring at their head, have maintained their integrity, increased in numbers, and, we humbly trust, have grown in grace too. These two places are now separate charges. The school at Edina is prospering, and the Sabbath-schools in both stations are well attended, and very promising.

JACK'S TOWN, MESSURADO RIVER.—We have withdrawn the teacher from this place. It proved a barren spot, after long, patient trial. Should the people feel the loss, make another application, and promise better, we may try them again.

MILLSBURG.—Some from here, too, have entered "into the rest which remaineth for the people of God," and gone to heaven rejoicing. A few have been converted and cast in their lots among us. The most pleasing department of this station is the manual labor school at White Plains. Sister Wilkins has had great success, as must, indeed, have been expected from her faithfulness and zeal. Some of our little native converts have made rapid progress. A short letter from William McKendree, a few days since, written in a good hand, and well spelled, gave us emotions of pleasure only to be felt and appreciated by those engaged in missions among the heathen. A change, however, has been called for in that part of our work. After mature deliberation we have concluded to place brother Barker, the school teacher, recommended to us so highly from the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham.

and who accompanied us from the United States, in charge of the school at White Plains. The boys require a male teacher. They have to cross the river to attend Divine worship, Sabbath-school, class-meetings, &c. A female cannot superintend these movements. Besides, it is a *manual labor* school. We propose teaching mechanical arts. Brother Barker is a mechanic, and seems furnished most providentially for this very field. Sister Wilkins will be removed to Millsburg, on the opposite side of the St. Paul's, where there are materials for opening as promising a school as we have in Liberia.

CAPE PALMAS.—In this place too, difficulties have existed during the year, between the colonists and natives, of a very serious nature, and it was feared that they would have a tendency, in a great measure, to interrupt the regular religious services, and draw off the minds of the people from things of a spiritual character. But, notwithstanding all this, the societies have been steadfast, and are making proficiency in the Divine life. A few of the members have been called to their eternal reward, and died triumphantly happy. The increase of population by immigration from America, and their scattered location in different little settlements and townships, render it impossible for one man to do all the work. Another preacher has therefore been appointed to that charge, by which the school, which has languished and gone down for want of a teacher, Mrs. Thomas having left us, will be revived, and all the ordinances of the Lord's house, some of which the members have been deprived of for the whole year, for want of an ordained man, will now be attended to. We have concluded not to build a new church at the Cape. Brother Burns very judiciously has repaired the old one, and as the population spreads in the interior, and does not increase much at the Cape, we purpose putting up a chapel in a more central place, nearer Mount Emory. Brother Stocker, who is appointed to Palmas, having been graciously spared through two attacks of fever, will go down with brother Burns by the very first opportunity; at which time, the Lord permitting, I shall make my annual visit to that place.

MARSHALL, JUNK RIVER.—Brother Barton, who superintended the affairs of the mission in my absence, visited this place twice during the past year. The little society has doubled in number. Our school-teacher has been suddenly called from his place among us to membership in the Church triumphant. He died victoriously happy. Another brother, a licensed exhorter, has been employed to take charge of the school, and the reports are favorable. We cannot furnish them with a stationed preacher this year, the pressing wants of other places of more importance preventing it; but the school-teacher meets the little flock regularly, reads the word of God to them, exhorts them to follow it as the man of their counsel, and commends them in prayer to God.

SINOE.—We have at last concluded to commence a mission here. An emigration was sent out during the year, and Mr. James Brown, of Monrovia, apothecary, a worthy member of the M. E. church, was employed by Gov. Finley, as medical practitioner. Since the death of Gov. Finley, brother Brown, at the urgent request of the people themselves, has taken charge of the little settlement, till arrangements could be made by the Mississippi Colonization Society, to appoint another governor. During the year, brother Simpson, the second preacher on the Monrovia station, was authorised to go down to Sinoe, preach to the people, search out the members of the Methodist church, and form a society. This has been done, and we hear from very recent accounts that they are prospering. A preacher has been appointed, and waits the first opportunity to go down. The natives are at perfect peace with the colonists, are easy of access, and we trust a school among them will soon be organised, in addition to the efforts made among the emigrants.

BUSH-ROD ISLAND.—Several colonists having farms in cultivation on this island, the poor-house being also located here, and native towns scattered through the island, we were called upon to send them help, and take care of their souls. A preacher has consequently been appointed, and the word of God preached to them; but no society has yet been formed.

HEDDINGTON, PESSAH COUNTRY.—To this place we have already made allusion. A crowd of interesting facts render the commencement of a mission here a circumstance remarkably providential. The missionary Brown had left us for the frontier, and set out, not knowing where he should finally rest the soles of his feet and effect a settlement. He was instructed to go—go into the field of Africa—penetrate the dark forests, visit savage tribes, and tell them of Christ. He takes his departure, and follows a foot-path through bushes, forests, and creeks. The news of a Christian teacher, “a God man,” being about to visit them, had by some means reached a populous native town about ten miles on the way. The king and some of his men sally out to meet him. “You must go no farther,” is the language of their hearts and their lips; “stop with us; here are the people you are in search of—here are souls for whom no man hath seemed to care. Go not from us; sit down in our town.” And thus, as in the remarkable instance of Barnabas Shaw, among the tribes of Southern Africa, the Lord had opened the way before him. But who is this king? Suffer me, sir, here to digress a little, and answer the question—and would that it were in my power to sound it from Dan to Beersheba; tell it in Gath, and publish it in the streets of Askelon. King Tom is free, and he owes it to COLONIZATION! He is happy in his own country, and among his own people, and it is the establishment of Christian colonies on these shores which have made him so!

A party of citizens of Monrovia, a few years since, apprised that a slave-factory had been audaciously established a few miles north of their town, and within the territory of the colony, with a laudable zeal and courage, marched to the place, drove off the slavers, burned up their buildings and goods, and liberated a number of poor captives about to be shipped off to perpetual bondage. Among those wretched captives was Tom, one of the kings of the Pessah country, but the hour of his deliverance was at hand. Major J. C. Barbour, of Monrovia, now living, with his own hands broke the fetters which bound him, knocked off his galling chains, and “let the oppressed go free.” This is the man who, with his whole tribe, now welcomes with open arms, the Christian missionary. And sure never was Christian missionary more cordially welcomed,—never the glad tidings of salvation more cheerfully received,—never a greater desire more eagerly manifested by a heathen nation to learn the truths of the everlasting Gospel, than by this people. Permit me to refer the board to Africa’s Luminary, where a more detailed account of brother Brown’s reception and success will be seen.

It is evident to me that the dawn of the long-wished-for, long-prayed-for day, when the native tribes of Africa would receive the Gospel of Christ, through the missions first established in the colonies of Liberia, has appeared at last. Every intimation from the signs of the times leads us to conclude that before long the greater part of the field occupied by your missionaries in Africa will consist of native territory, a majority of laborers included in the annual conference will be stationed in native towns, settled in native congregations, and have charge of societies raised up from among the hitherto-untaught savages of these wilds. The commencement of a mission at King Tom’s town, to which we have given the name of Heddington, has produced a thrilling excitement far and wide. Several kings have assembled, visited brother Brown, invited, begged, that similar efforts be made in their parts of

the country, promised their influence, their children for our schools, and seem, indeed, "a people prepared for the Lord."

MINUTES OF THE LIBERIA MISSION ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

- Question 1. Who are admitted on trial? James H. Stephens.
 2. Who remain on trial? Henry Mumford, John W. Roberts, W. H. Taylor.
 3. Who are admitted into full connexion? George S. Brown, Henry B. Matthews.
 4. Who are deacons? Those marked (*) have been ordained; those marked (†) have been elected, but not ordained this year. G. Simpson, G. S. Brown,* Daniel Ware,† James Moore,† H. B. Matthews.†
 5. Who have been elected and ordained elders this year? G. S. Brown,* Francis Burns.†
 6. Who have been located this year? None.
 7. Who are the supernumerary preachers? G. Simpson.
 8. Who are the superannuated or worn out preachers? Solomon Bailey.
 9. Who have been expelled from the connexion this year? None.
 10. Who have withdrawn from the connexion this year? None.
 11. Were all the preachers' characters examined? This was strictly attended to by calling over their names before the conference.
 12. Who have died this year? None.
 13. What numbers are in society? Monrovia 150, New Georgia 55, Lower Caldwell 87, Upper Caldwell 32, Millsburg 66, Edina 95, Bassa Cove 40, Marshall (Junk river) 14, Sinoe 14, Cape Palmas 103. Total 656.

SCHOOLS WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE MISSION.

	Day Schools.	Pupils.	Sabbath Schools.	Pupils.
Monrovia	-	1	190	1
New Georgia	-	1	18	1
Lower Caldwell	-	1	20	none
Upper Caldwell	-	1	23	1
Millsburg	-	1	23	1
Edina	-	1	50	1
Marshall	-	1	20	1
	7	254	6	282

Question 14. What has been contributed for the support of missions? \$194. Of this amount has not been yet collected, but is good, and will be paid into the hands of the superintendent.

15. Where are the preachers stationed this year?

John Seys, superintendent, residence Monrovia. Monrovia, John B. Barton, G. Simpson, sup. New Georgia, E. Johnson. Lower Caldwell, D. Ware. Upper Caldwell, H. B. Matthews. Millsburg and White Plains, B. R. Wilson and W. H. Taylor. Edina, A. Herring. Bassa Cove, James Moore, James H. Stephens. Marshall, (Junk river,) to be supplied. Sinoe, John W. Roberts. Cape Palmas and Mount Emory, W. Stocker and F. Buras. Bushrod Island, H. Mumford. Jack's Town, (Messurada,) vacant for the present. Heddington, (Pessah country,) G. S. Brown.

A. D. Williams, without an appointment at his own request.

16. When and where shall our next conference be held? At Monrovia, January 8, 1840.

I must now draw this report to a close, praying your indulgence for its, perhaps, unnecessary length. In concluding, however, I beg merely to allude to my own relation to the Liberia mission. Four years have passed since God and the Church sent me here, and the fifth is rapidly rolling round. The mission is yet most dear to my heart. With its growth and spread my desires increase to grasp the millions around us.—Africa, all untaught, unsaved Africa, seems bleeding before me, and imploring help to bind up her wounds, and raise her to civilization, Christianity, and heaven. If my connexion with this mission is to continue; if I am to witness the wants of the perishing natives of this ill-fated land, I beseech the board, I pray the Methodist Church in the United States, let not the means be withheld to carry on the great work that lies before us. If they are withheld, let the intelligence be accompanied with my recall from the post assigned me. Let me not see wants I cannot relieve, souls perishing for lack of knowledge I cannot impart, and fields white unto harvest, which I cannot reap. If

these means be furnished, this interesting mission be sustained, I ask the privilege of still laboring for Africa's salvation, and spending my little all in this glorious work. The cost of such a privilege has long since been counted. A voluntary exile from home—the loss of the society of those tenderly, ardently loved, privation, loneliness, sickness, suffering—all are cast into the scale—but still the scale rises—it turns in favor of perishing immortal souls. "I count all" these "things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord." "None of" them "move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God" to the poor benighted heathen.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

JOHN SEYS.

LETTER FROM REV. G. S. BROWN, LIBERIA.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—My soul is exceedingly anxious and all on fire to write to you a long detail of facts and circumstances with regard to affairs in Africa; but it may save you some trouble that I am so situated that I cannot consistently do it.

I have only one evening to write to all my friends in America. I am in the midst of confusion, and about thirty miles from Monrovia, and Captain Taylor is to sail in about two days for America. I am now in my small thatched-house with mud walls; and God laid my floor nearly four thousand years ago. But glory to Jesus, my soul is happy in God! I have fifteen American men laboring in building me a framed house, which we raised last Friday. It will probably be finished in about three weeks.

The inhabitants among whom I live are all heathen born, and heathen by practice; but the powerful influence of the colony and missionary operations have more than half civilized many of them. Among them are the Pessah tribe, to whom I am sent. On looking around, and travelling in the colony, and among the natives, since we left America, we are more and more convinced that the Colonization cause is of God, and that every thing that opposes it, tends to oppose the Gospel among these heathen tribes. Sir, I am sure that if our beloved brethren who oppose Colonization were here to see what it has done, they, every one of them, would be strongly in favor of Colonization.

King Tom told me yesterday that he was willing to be a servant of servants, if he could feel as he had seen American Christians feel who worshipped the American God. King Bango says—"O that I knew God like the Americans! I would give up war." Washbon, a Mandingo chief, says, "I have been in the colony to-day, and seen more than all that ever I heard before." I asked him what he had seen. "Why," said he, "I have seen the Americans worship Grippah more consistently than all other worshippers that I ever saw."

O doctor! every thing is encouraging with us, as you will learn in other reports from our brethren. I bless God for what my eyes behold, and for what I feel in my own soul. Glory to God!

Please to continue to give us your prayers, and your labor will not be in vain to this mission. Dear sir, will you please indulge me with the privilege of saluting, through your interesting Advocate and Journal, the donors to the Liberia mission, and of expressing for them my highest regard. And through the same medium please suffer me devoutly to beseech the whole Church to pray for us, and especially for me, who truly needs more grace than any other man in the mission, except Brother Seyes: for I am separated

from my brethren, and am in the midst of a people who are sitting in the region and shadow of death. But thank God I am here, and life and immortality are beginning to be made manifest to this people.

Last Sabbath I preached through an interpreter; and of all other days, except that in which I was converted, it was the most interesting. Some laughed at the good news, others wept for sin, and many others inquired what they must do to be saved.

O may the God of the Gospel roll on the car of redemption till all flesh shall see the salvation of God! Farewell in Christ. Affectionately yours,
Heddington, Liberia, March 13. GEO. S. BROWN.

GOOD TIDINGS FROM LIBERIA.

A letter just received from Dr. Goheen, our physician at Liberia, dated January 24, 1839, contains the following cheering account of the work of God in Monrovia.

After giving an account of the session of the Liberia annual conference, and the stations of the preachers, he says :—*Chr. Adv. and Journal.*

" We have had a sweeping revival in Monrovia the two last weeks. I have never known the work of God more generally diffused among the tents at a camp-meeting than it was among the houses in this town. For the space of eight days business stood still, and the shop, and the store, the office, and the farm were all neglected, and due attention given to the more weighty matters. During the whole of each day, and at all hours of the night, the woods and dwellings were resounding the groans, prayers, and rejoicings. The sound of new-born souls fell upon the ear from all directions.

Almost every house in the town was a praying temple; common inquiry when we met at Church was, who and how many have been converted at their own houses or in the woods to-day. Men and women would be convicted in the Church, and leave it apparently unconcerned, and the next news we would hear would be, 'Behold, he prayeth!' and this soon followed by the glad tidings of a soul disenthralled.

Our town presented the aspect and air of a camp-meeting; the Methodist Church, the stand and altar. The house represented the tents.—Shouts were heard at day break, mid-day, sundown, and night, from the dwellings of the inhabitants in all quarters.

The work was principally confined to men who are heads of families ; and all, as one man expressed it, 'Real candid sinners.' I do them no injustice when I say, they were ring leaders of Satan's militia in Monrovia.

Many of them, in addition to saving their own souls, will be in several respects important acquisitions to our Church.

The anniversary of our missionary society took place about a week ago. In proof of the genuineness of the late powerful and unprecedented work of grace, I will mention that we raised one hundred and sixty-five dollars for the missionary cause—one hundred and forty of which is pledged for the support of a missionary from among the colonists, to be sent into the interior, to be as the 'voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord,' &c.

The meeting adjourned for three weeks, at which time we expect to raise nearly as much as we did on the first evening.

Those who have visited Liberia, and feel an interest in its welfare, will rejoice to hear that Dr. Prout and all his associates are among the subjects of our sin-killing and soul-saving revival.

In truth the adversary has been entirely defeated in attempts to check the progress of the work. His last effort was in the garb of an angel of light, (a favorite and successful scheme;) but by the demonstration and power of

the Gospel truths he was foiled; and now we have peace throughout our borders. Monrovia is emphatically evangelized, and there is little to fear from without.

An old native woman, familiarly called 'Mammy Betty,' whose father was the original proprietor of this cape, and who has been wife to two kings, was converted a week since, and has attached herself to the Church. Several other natives were converted, and have joined our Church.

This colony is in a more prosperous state now than it ever has been. Business is looking up, and the town improving in appearance. Provisions have been abundant. A sugar mill has been erected, and several hundred pounds of sugar manufactured. The farmers are now decidedly the best livers. Coffee, in considerable quantities, has been produced this year.

The spell is broken; death no longer spreads a gloomy influence around. We have great reason to rejoice, and much to be thankful for."

S. M. E. GOHEEN.

COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION.

An elaborate work on these topics has been written by Judge Brackinridge, of Pennsylvania, and may be shortly expected to be published. The Judge has had the advantage of a long residence in the South, and, being by birth and in his prejudices a Northern man, is qualified to hold the mirror up to the citizens of both sections of the Union. We are permitted to make the following extract, which seems to refute, though in very respectful terms, some of the ideas of Mr. Adams in his late letter to Mr. Phelps:—*National Intelligencer*.

"I shall conclude this chapter with some observations on the distinctive character of the colony of Liberia. In its origin and in its principles it is entirely unlike any colonial plan of ancient or modern times. It originated in motives and with objects entirely disinterested on the part of its founders and supporters, and, like similar efforts in the great cause of humanity, the bible society, the temperance, the education, the peace societies, belongs exclusively to no particular country, but to the whole world, wherever individuals may be found to contribute their voluntary aid and support, including the princely donation, the widow's mite, or the martyrdom of health and life in personal devotion to the cause. No incentive of profit or interest, ambition or love of power, actuates its members either individually or collectively, and the only claim which they assert for the authority they at present exercise over the colony is the right to see that the donations made by them, and the valuable purchases of land effected through their means, shall be fairly and wisely applied so as to accomplish the benevolent objects for which they were designed in the establishment of an orderly, virtuous, free and prosperous colony of people of color.

This authority is sustained by no physical force—it cannot continue a moment longer than the colonists themselves are satisfied with it; while, in the meantime, all the essential administration of the government in all its branches is in the hands of the local authorities, chosen by the colonists themselves. The lands of the colony have been obtained by fair purchase from the native kings on principles at least as honorable as the famous treaty of William Penn, and which gave him in the eye of reason and justice, a more respectable title than the paper charter of the king of England. The society is independent of the government of any country, while the colony exists only for itself and for the benefit of the colored race here and in Africa. How unlike that great incorporated company, established with the most interested views, with the monopoly of the East India trade, under whose cover Great Britain has been enabled to effect those vast acquisitions of power.

and territory, and dominion, which, at the present day, she exercises without the necessity of disguise, the sovereignty being openly annexed to the British Crown ! Is there any resemblance here to the Colonization Society, or the Colony of Liberia ? It appears to me most strange that to the enlightened mind of one of our most eminent statesman* a resemblance should have presented itself ; and still more so that he should object to those characteristics which peculiarly entitle Liberia to our esteem ! It has no charter—the Government has no finger in its concerns—the society authorizes the colony to make war ! The latter is, indeed, true, but with the addition of three little words of great significance—‘ in self defence ’—which implies that the society disapproves of all wars, except such only as are founded upon that right which belong to every man, singly, or in community, and which also belongs even to the humblest reptile that crawls upon the face of the earth ! All the good resulting from Colonization, present and future, is and will be on the side of the African and his race ; and, excepting the grateful remembrance of benefits bestowed, we look for no return that may not be equally shared by all other nations and individuals.”

* Mr. J. Q. Adams—Letter to Mr. Phelps.

COLONIZATION HYMN.

By MR. J. D. WESTON.—*Cleveland, O., July 4th, 1839.*

Tune—Zeuner's Missionary Chant,

Insulted Afric ! lift thine eyes,
Thy Sovereign hails thee from the skies,
The mental darkness of thy night
Must break, before the dawning light.

Thy gods unnumber'd, and thy thrones
Of tyrant chiefs His power must own :
Religion, Science, Arts of Peace,
Return again, to crown the East.*

A Nation ransom'd from her bonds,
A Christian band of Afric's sons :
Thy long lost children, God restores,
To rear his temples on thy shores.

Where Memnon's statue hail'd the morn,
Where Arts, and Science, first were born ;
Where Carthage built her giant tombs,
Where Land, and Sea, breathe sweet perfumes—

There, wand'ers from your fatherland,
Go, plant your standards on her strand ;
A Nation's prayers, a Nation's laws,
A Nation's arms salute your cause.

Egypt rejoice ! Arabia sing !
The tidings round the desert fling,
That Afric, once enslaved, and trod
By tyrants, owns no power but God.

Let Ethiopia stretch her hands
To Him who counts her golden sands,
And weighs her mountains in the scales
Which justice holds when truth prevails.

From Atlas let the echo fly !
Back, thro' the Equator's burning sky ;
Nor let the pealing anthem rest
On Southern coast, nor golden West.

Swell, swell, Jehovah's praises high !
Along barbarian shores, nor die,
'Till round the Tropics' golden sands,
It breaks on Eastern classic lands

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

AND
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NOTICES.

§1. All communications relating to the Colonization Herald, and the Christian Statesman, now united with the African Repository, excepting those containing remittances for dues of former years, should be sent to JAMES C. DUNN, Washington City.

§2. All communications relating to the general concerns of the Society or Colony, should be addressed to R. R. GUNLEY, Secretary.

Communications relating to Claims against the Society, Emigrants, Agencies, Reports from Agents, &c., are to be addressed to S. WINGGATE, General Agent of the A. C. S.

All Remittances of Money should be made to the Treasurer, P. THOMAS—Checks, Drafts, and Certificates of Deposit, to be made payable to his order.

§3. This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.

COLONIZATION.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society proposed, not long since, to raise twenty thousand subscribers, at one hundred dollars each, to be paid in ten annual instalments. This proposition, we are happy to say, has, in many places, met with a cheerful response. One individual, Judge Halsey, of New Jersey, has obtained some seventy subscribers on this plan. The subscriber pays, at no one time over ten dollars; this is not an amount that will, in ordinary cases, be very severely felt; and yet, the result, if the plan be generally adopted by the friends of Colonization, must be a source of measureless good.

It will be a safe pledge, a constant source of income, on which the Society can depend, in conducting its important operations. It will save the Society from some of those embarrassments incident to the uncertainties of occasional contributions, as well as the expense connected with the employment of many agents. It will enable the Society to establish and maintain a line of vessels, constantly plying between this country and Liberia, carrying out with them hundreds and thousands of slaves, benevolently liberated by their owners for this purpose, and bringing back the varied products of the African soil. It will be the means of penetrating the commercial resources of that country—of conveying the blessings of civilization and the hopes of christianity to its savage tribes—and, by the benign and sacred influences

which these may exert, must ultimately terminate the sanguinary horrors of the Slave Trade. The enlightened, christianized African never sells his fellow-being into foreign bondage. Establish Christian Colonies on that coast, and the slaver will cease to drop his accursed anchor there. His is a work that can be carried on only in a mental and moral night, deep and dark, as the crime which he perpetrates.

We call, therefore, renewedly, on the friends of this vast philanthropic enterprise, to rally afresh in its aid. Let not the greatness of the undertaking, or the doubts of the fainthearted, dampen your zeal, or quell your resolution. It is the cause of God and Humanity, and must prevail. It is identified with the fulfilment of those prophecies which connect the regeneration of our race with the purposes of the Eternal. The mighty river rolls not more assuredly to the greeting waves of the ocean, than these benevolent intentions to their magnificent results; and he whose actions are blended and lost in the achieving progress of these divine purposes, will leave behind him a memorial, which no violence can reach, nor the long stream of time wear away.

THE SALUDA.—The recent return of this ship to Liberia, with emigrants and merchandise, was eminently aided by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. This noble institution, like that of New York, comes in, on every strong emergency, with a devotedness and energy, that are everywhere felt. The undertaking was also much promoted by the individual activity of such men as the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Elliott Cresson, Esq., Judge Halsey, of New Jersey, and Rev. Dr. Hewett, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

LATEST NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

The following intelligence from Liberia, has been received by the way of England. We have only room in the present number, for the Letter and Official Papers of Governor Buchanan. In our next we will present further extracts from the Liberia journals.

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, MONROVIA,
July 13, 1839. }

MY DEAR SIR—I seize an opportunity offered by the departure of an English ship for London to day, to write you a few lines. My health still continues very poor. Since the 25th of April, I have not enjoyed any thing like tolerable health, even for a day. This is discouraging; but I hope for something better after a while.

Since my communication to the Board of Directors, by the Saluda, nothing very material has occurred in the Colony. Hostilities among some of the native tribes, on the Northern side of the St. Paul's, threatened lately to interrupt somewhat the business intercourse of the Colony in that direction; but there is now a good prospect of adjusting all those difficulties, in a grand palaver, which I have called, to be held here about this time.

The celebrated Borzie chief and Cannibal, Gotorah, came here at my instance lately to talk a palaver in reference to a claim he had advanced to some women living within our territory. I decided against his claim, and, though he appeared perfectly satisfied on leaving the place with this result, he uttered threats soon afterwards against Millsburg, which induced me to forward a considerable supply of arms and ammunition to that place, to establish a night guard, and make other preparations to receive the savage.—These demonstrations had the desired effect; as there was no hope of taking the place by surprise, he avoided an attack, and now I have reason to believe he has abandoned it.

You will receive with this files of the Liberia Herald and the Luminary, to which I beg to refer you for some official acts in reference to the Slave Trade, Elections, &c. I am really too weak and sick to say more here on the subject of the Slave Trade, than the decided stand taken on my arrival against it has relieved us entirely from the visits of their vessels, and I apprehend no farther difficulty from that source.

A slaver and an English merchant established themselves, a short time since, at Little Bassa. I ordered them both away, under the penalty of confiscation of all their effects. The slaver sent me a very humble and urgent request, to be allowed to remain beyond the time specified in my order, on account of the unfortunate condition of his family, all being sick. I complied, on condition that he should do no more business with the natives while he remained. The Englishman paid no attention to my requisition, and both have gone on since to enlarge their operations. I am now about to send a special officer to order them away again, and if they disregard it, shall seize their property, and break up their establishments, when the whole subject can be investigated by the Board.

My continued ill health and the heavy rains of the season, have both operated to delay any proceedings in relation to the Fishmen of Bassa Cove. Joe Harris and Prince have not kept their pledge to deliver up the murderer of Finley, or drive the Fishmen, and the only thing that remains for us to do is, (after trying again to effect it peaceably,) to send them to their own country at the point of the bayonet. I hope my suggestions to the Board on this subject have been acted on, so that on the arrival of the Saluda we can proceed at once to do the needful.

Every thing in the domestic affairs of the Colony is improving. We are much in want of the new code of laws which doubtless we shall receive by the Saluda. At present I am delaying many important changes in the organization of the several departments of Government, and the municipal arrangements, for the receipt of the new code, so that there may be no clashing.

I summoned the Council to meet on the 20th ultimo, but as yet the members from the country of Grand Bassa have not been able to come up, for want of a vessel. You see the necessity of our expected schooner.

I have had considerable work done in improving the Governor's House and grounds, which were, on my arrival, in a very forlorn condition; but I must delay particulars here till another opportunity, when God grant I may be better able to write. I have erected at the public farm also, a house for the sugar mill. Among the next objects that will claim my attention are, the repair of the fort and the mounting of its guns; the mounting three guns on the summit of the Cape, and erecting block houses at Caldwell and Millsburg. The latter has been commenced, but cannot be completed till the dry season.

We have now under care the crew of the Emperor, which was wrecked a month since below Cape Palmas—the people all saved, but property entirely lost. Capt. Lawlin goes home by the way of England.

And now, my good friend, I must beg you to excuse the appearance of this miserable scrawl, which you would readily, could you see my condition. Remember me affectionately to Mrs. G., and to the gentlemen of the Board. I intend, if possible, writing a short note to the Judge; but, if not, please give him my kind regards, and accept, dear sir, for yourself, the assurance of my warmest affection.

Yours truly,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, *Cor. Sec.*

(Copy of a letter to the Chiefs of the Dey people.)

MONROVIA, JUNE 4th, 1839.

TO THE CHIEFS OF THE DEY PEOPLE.—I send you this book to remind you of an agreement made by you and the American people about six years ago. You know that you agreed that none of my people should be disturbed in your country; that their property should be protected; that all palavers between them and your people should be talked here; that the paths should be kept open for all persons coming to, or going from the colony, and that you should not make war without first letting us know. Now I have heard that you have made war, and sent to Bopora for people to fight it; burned one town and destroyed the money of one of my people. I am very sorry for this; you see that the country is already spoiled by war; there is no rice and no trade, and all the country is poor. You must stop fighting and make peace, so that the people may plant their farms and make trade, and come to the colony to see our fashion. I have sent Mr. Lewis Ciples and Mr. Wm. N. Lewis, to talk the palaver about the war and about the money that was destroyed. I have given them all the word in my heart. Your friend,

THOMAS BUCHANAN, *Governor.*

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BUCHANAN, GOVERNOR OF LIBERIA.

Whereas, the laws and constitution of this commonwealth, forbid any intercourse of every kind and nature whatsoever, between its citizens and persons engaged in the slave trade: and whereas every act of aiding and abetting, and all intercourse tending to countenance the traffic in slaves, is made felony by the laws: Therefore be it known,—That all laws and enactments, and ordinances of the commonwealth in relation to the slave trade, will be most rigidly enforced upon every person who may be found guilty of violating them. All persons therefore, are admonished to abstain from aiding or abetting the slave trade, and from all intercourse with persons engaged in that traffic. The officers of the commonwealth, civil and military, and all good citizens are expected, and called upon to support the dignity and authority of the laws, and to assist in enforcing a prompt obedience to them.

Given at Monrovia, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, *Governor.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BUCHANAN, GOVERNOR OF LIBERIA.

Whereas, the time assigned by the provisions of the old constitution, for the election of the civil (elective) officers of the colony, (being the most boisterous and inclement season of our year) has been found extremely inconvenient in preventing speedy and safe communication with the different settlements; and whereas in consequence of the days on which the election has

been hitherto held, happening to fall very frequently so near the first day of September, the commencement of the civil year, as to afford no time to make the necessary previous arrangements for officers to enter upon the duties of their office: Therefore to remedy these inconveniences, Be it known, that hereafter the Polls for the election of officers for the commonwealth will be opened in the different settlements on the first Tuesday in December, and continue open one day and no more. The officers elected will enter upon their office on the first day of January, which will be considered the commencement of the civil year. Until the ensuing election, to be held on the first Tuesday of December next ensuing, the incumbents of offices elective under the new constitution, will continue to hold said offices (unless otherwise removed,) subject to the provisions of the new constitution, together with all the rights, privileges and emoluments legally appertaining to the same.

Given under my hand at Monrovia, this twenty-fourth day of June in the Year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-nine, and of the Colony the Eighteenth.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, *Governor of Liberia.*

From Africa's Luminary for June.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—The semi-annual examination of the Liberia Mission Conference Seminary of the M. E. Church, took place on Monday, the 3d inst. Indisposition prevented our attending, excepting for an hour during the forenoon. From those who were present all day, we learn that the exercises were interesting. The principal, Mr Burton, has persevered thus far through many disadvantages. His own labors have not only been interrupted by several attacks of fever, but the teachers associated with him, have afforded but little service for weeks on account of sickness. The institution prospers, however. Number of pupils at the close of the term, 115. Next term commences the first Monday in July.

FALSE REPORT.—We are happy to have it in our power to contradict a report which has been circulated for some weeks past with mischievous ingenuity, that there was war between the colonists and natives at Sinoe, and that several of the former had been killed. It is entirely without foundation, as we know by letters recently received from the acting Gov., J. Brown, Esq., and the Rev. J. W. Roberts, by their families in this town.—*Ib.*

DEDICATION.—The recently finished Methodist Episcopal church, situated in Upper Caldwell, was dedicated to Almighty God on Thursday, the 6th inst., yesterday.—*Ib.*

We learn, that from official despatches which His Excellency, Gov. Buchanan, has recently received, the election of councillors for the county of Bassa, has taken place, and that L. Sheridan, W. Davis, John Hanson, and James Moore, Esquires, have been duly elected.—*Ib.*

From the Same for July.

LOSS OF THE SHIP EMPEROR.—With deep regret we have received information confirming the report which has been in circulation for some time, of the loss of the ship Emperor. She went on shore on the beach near the Cavally River, and was entirely lost, vessel and cargo. We understand that our friend, Capt. Lawlin, contrived to save his specie, and that he is now, with his crew, at the River Cess, and may be expected here daily in the schooner Gil Blas, Capt. Herbert.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!—A great and glorious work of grace has commenced among the natives at Heddington. We have been there—seen them bowed at the foot of the cross—heard their strong cry for mercy—witnessed their tears—beheld them turned from “the power of Satan unto God”—and rejoicing in a sense of sins forgiven. No less than twenty-one souls have found peace. Particulars will be given in our next.—*It.*

LETTERS FROM AFRICA.—No. I.

The following is the first of several letters received by the Editor of the Charleston Observer, from Mr. Wilson, Missionary at Cape Palmas. The letters will be read with interest by the friends of Missions, of Colonization and Africa.

FAIR HOPE, CAPE PALMAS, OCT., 1838.

MY DEAR BROTHER—In compliance with your request, I have determined to give you some information about the native tribe of Africans among whom we live, and to whose welfare and improvement our labors are more particularly directed.

You will have learned before this, that the people call themselves the Grebo tribe, though they are better known to Europeans as a part of what is called the Fishermen tribe. They inhabit the Southern extremity of what is called on our maps the Grain coast, reaching from Fishertown to the mouth of Cavally river, and confined almost entirely to the sea coast. Three-fourths of their territory is embraced in the colony of “Maryland in Liberia,” though they have reserved certain portions of their land for their own use, and are independant of the government of the colony. The whole tribe is divided into six independent dynasties, and the entire population is estimated to be between 20 and 30,000 inhabitants. The extent of their territory is about 30 miles coast-wise, and varying in width from 5 to 8 miles. On some of our largest maps you will see the names of their chief settlements, viz. Fish town, Rock town, Cape town, (Cape Palmas,) Graway, and Cavally. The last mentioned is the dividing point between the Ivory and the Grain coast. The Grain coast receives its name from the immense quantities of Malaguette pepper which is raised in this part of the country; and the Ivory coast is so denominated from the abundance of ivory which is sold by the natives. The Grain coast extends from Cape Mount (30 miles North of Monrovia) to this place—a distance of 230 miles. There is no very remarkable dissimilarity in the habits and character of the inhabitants of the different parts of this country; but my remarks will be confined chiefly to the Grebo tribe, as I am better acquainted with them than with any others.

In relation to the origin of this people, as well as the time when they formed their first settlement on the sea-coast, it is somewhat difficult to command satisfactory information. The people themselves seem to have felt but little interest in the history of their forefathers, and their traditions are too strongly tinged with the fabulous to be relied upon.—The Portuguese traders who frequented this part of the coast, more than two centuries ago, speak of a large and powerful community, who were denominated the “Mena people,” (called on modern maps *Mandoo*,) from whom, it is probable, that all the coast people have sprung. They penetrated to the sea-coast in the neighborhood of the Kroo country, and spread themselves along the beach, North and South, to the distance of several hundred miles. The Grebo tribe, evidently appears, from their character and habits, as well as the

similarity of their language, to have sprung from the same race. About the time of their first settlement on this part of the coast, there is some doubt. Probably about two centuries ago. It is said that a Portuguese trader once fixed himself on the site of the town that is now called Harper, with a view of drawing out the natives to trade, who were then quite shy of white men, but was unsuccessful, and soon decamped. The forefathers of the Grebo people, peeped at the white man, but would not venture near enough to trade. This, probably, was previous to the period when vessels from other nations began to frequent the coast. Originally the Grebo people formed but one settlement, and that was constituted of nine men, who were the progenitors of the nine families, which keep themselves distinct even to the present day. As their numbers increased, they found it necessary to spread themselves, and they have formed the settlement above referred to. There is no particular functionary, nor any one community among them, that has any decided ascendancy over the others. They are entirely independent of each other, though they sometimes come together to concert upon matters of general interest. The wars which they have had among themselves have made two parties in feeling, though these are not linked together by any particular bonds.

Each one of these communities has an officer, whom they call their King, in their transactions with foreigners, and another they call the Governor. But these persons have no authority that can properly entitle them to these appellations. They have heard of the Kings of Europe, and they suppose them to be the richest men in the world; and hence they call their most prominent man King, and sometimes Governor. In this, however, they are not uniform; for they are often puzzled to know whether the King or Governor should be uppermost—they sometimes show the utmost deference to the Governor, and comparatively little to their King. They have been influenced to this, perhaps, by hearing that the Governors of European colonies along the coast are the highest in authority, without knowing that they are subject to a higher authority at home. In many cases, there is a furious quarrel to determine, a few hours before hand, who shall be represented as King on board of any vessel that may anchor near their town. Usually they select a stout and good looking man, and he is attired in all the extras of ornament and clothing that can be raked up. Their Government has not one single feature of royalty. So remote is it from that arbitrary despotism which prevails in certain parts of Africa, that it may be regarded as the purest specimen of republicanism to be found in the world. The people govern, and they govern *en masse*! All proceedings, whether legislative, judicial, or executive, are conducted by the people, in a body; and the majority, of course, enact, abolish, suspend, and execute all laws whatever. No offices, whatever, are hereditary, and there is nothing like caste. Kings, Governors, Chiefs, men, women, and children, eat, drink, sleep, and mingle together in the common affairs of life, with as little restraints as the herds of cattle which graze upon their meadows. Kings think it no detraction from their dignity to perform the most irksome drudgery, and to labor side by side, with their poorest subjects, provided there is no one to witness it, who would be likely to deride them for it.

In some respects their government is patriarchal. Each family, in the male line, keeps itself entirely distinct from the others, and there is always one representative head, who is the guardian of the property, and the protector of the rights of the family. When a family becomes too large to transact business without inconvenience, it is divided, and subordinate heads are appointed. These subordinate heads transact all their affairs separately, except in matters of great moment. The head man of each family receives and holds all the money and other property of its different members. New

responsible, however, for every disbursement from the common stock. He is required to purchase wives for the young men, and is politically responsible to the people at large for the payments of all fines which may be imposed upon the members of his family. However successful any one individual may be, in amassing property, he cheerfully deposits almost the whole of it in the house of the head-man of his family, and seems amply repaid for his toil in having the satisfaction to know that he has contributed largely to the common stock.

The old men who stand at the head of their respective families are much revered; and when they are united in a particular measure, their influence is very considerable, and their decisions are seldom reversed. But there is not, I believe, any thing like a political organization among them.

There are four prominent Officers of State, viz. Bodio (probably buhdeho, "father and mother,") Tihbawah (the drum keeper,) Worabank (the tower's tail,) and Ibadio.—The two first are sacred officers. The Bodio is the protection of the people and the town. His house is of a different shape, and much larger than the generality of the houses. It is something of a pantheon, and is a place of refuge for all culprits who fly to it. If a criminal can enter the house, and lay his hands upon the horns of the great greegree, no one but the Bodio can remove it. In front of the Bodio's house, important oaths are administered; and perjury, under such circumstances, is guilt of the deepest dye. If the Bodio lay his hands upon an individual who is to drink "sassa wood," he goes free. He wears a plain iron ring around his ankle, as the badge of his office, and if that should by any means be removed, or lost, he would lose his office, and be subject to a very heavy fine. He is subjected to a great many singular and silly restraints. He must never sleep out of his own town. The rain must never touch his head, and he is never allowed to sit down except on a monkey skin, which he always carries in his hand. He is restricted from certain kinds of food, and on burial days, he is not allowed to eat any thing at all until the sun is gone down. He can wear only one kind of cloth. If a stranger has a complaint to lodge against any individual in the town, he goes to the Bodio, and makes known his complaint, who calls a town council, and presides at it, but has no power to decide any case without the concurrence of the people. The wife of the Bodio is a person of still more sanctity. Any lewd intercourse with her is always most severely punished. On no consideration whatever would she be allowed to be absent from home one night. If the town burns down, and months elapse before it is rebuilt, she must sleep on the spot, whether the weather be element or inclement.

The Tihbawah stands at the head of the soldiery, and may be regarded as their judicial head. He is subjected to almost all the restraints to which the Bodio is.

The Worabank is commander in chief in time of war. The manner in which he gets his name (tower tail) is a little singular, but it is in strict accordance with the notions of Africans. Here, as every where else in the world, the post of most danger, is the post of most honor. Hence the rearmost rank in retreat, which is much more common in their warfare, is the place of most danger, and the man who has bravery enough to occupy it, is of course the commander in chief.—His authority is never called out until war is declared, and then he has more power than any other individual in the community. He is subjected to none of the restrictions above mentioned, but eats, drinks, and wears what he pleases.

Ibadio is associated with the Tihbawah, and is something of a civil magistrate among the soldiery in times of peace.

But the most powerful and efficient organization is the body of men who

are called the "soldiery." They constitute the bone and sinew of the body-politic. It embraces the chief part of the young and middle aged of the men. They fight the wars of the people and they repay themselves abundantly for their toil and exposure by their high-handed and exorbitant exactions upon the people, both in times of peace and war. This is an elective body. No one can be admitted to the rank except by paying an initiation fee, which is generally a bullock. They receive a great many presents to prevent rapacity, and they help themselves to much that is not given them. They never take away a man's property, however, without alleging some sort of crime against him, which they are never at a loss to start. The charge of witchcraft is one that they can always bring forward with some degree of plausibility, and the result of the prosecution, if nothing worse, always turns a bullock into the hands of the soldiery. But the people understand their interest, and would prefer to bring voluntary offerings, than to have their property set at the mercy of men who have no mercy.

The institution savors a little of masonry. It entitles its members to special privileges abroad. If a soldier goes into a different community, and finds the soldiery eating or drinking collectively, as frequently occurs, he has a right, *nolens volens*, to take his seat among them, and share with whatever they may have. If this was done by one who did not belong to the institution, he would be severely fined upon his return home. There is no restraint upon this body, powerful as they must necessarily be, but their own interest. As it is constituted by nearly an equal representation from each family, and as all fines imposed upon individuals must be paid out of the family stock, they would naturally restrain each other, and prevent as much lawless aggression as possible. They do not often oppose themselves to the influence of the old men, and I am not aware that they ever reverse their decisions. But the old men are careful not to infringe upon the prerogatives of the soldiery. They enforce all decisions that are passed by the people in a collective capacity. If any one refuses to pay a fine that may be imposed, it is only necessary to report the case to the soldiery, and they are always glad of an opportunity to interfere, for besides collecting the money, they always indemnify themselves abundantly for their pains. In times of war, they may seize and kill whosoever cattle they may choose, and the owner must not demur. If he charges the soldiery with stealing, they employ the following test for their acquittal: the accused is taken to the water side, and an open basket is provided. He is told that if the basket holds water, the soldiers are guilty, but if it runs out, it proves his charge to be a false accusation, and he is fined three-fold for his audacity. The mode of trial is well-known, and very few are silly enough to expose themselves to such a snare.

They have no magistrates and all cases of dispute are brought before the people in assembled capacity for adjudication. They have no written laws, and such as they have, are made *viva voce*. They never inflict capital punishment, and there are no respects in which they can properly be considered a bloody-minded people. Banishment is the highest penalty ever enforced. Almost every trespass is punished by fine; and that is regulated not so much by the nature of the offence as by the ability of the delinquent to pay. For stealing, they are required to restore two, three, and sometimes four-fold.

Their belief in witchcraft is a fertile source of occupation, and is the most disgraceful charge that can be alleged against one. They have several modes of trial by ordeal. A very common one is to dip the hand into boiling oil. If it can be submerged into the oil and taken out without injury, the individual of course is guiltless, and so vice versa. But another that is

more serious, and I believe almost universal on the Western Coast of Africa, is the trial by "sasa wood," (called in the vicinity of Sierra Leone and elsewhere the "red wood,") and is regarded as an infallible and sovereign means of detecting witchcraft. The bark of the tree is procured, and from it a strong decoction is prepared, which the accused is required to drink.—If he throws it up he is innocent.—But if the stomach is unable to disgorge itself, death is sure to ensue, and the person, of course, guilty of a great crime. The quantity of the decoction which is sometimes administered, is of itself sufficient to destroy life, though it possessed no ingredient of poison. Death, occasioned by it, is very violent. When there are decisive evidences of approaching dissolution, no maltreatment whatever is considered too severe, and the person often expires under the most brutal severity. And after he expires, the corpse is dragged all over the town, and he finds a resting place for his mortal remains among others who have fallen by the same ignominious cause.

This trial by "sasa wood" is always voluntary on the part of the accused; he is not compelled to drink it, but death is preferable to the suspicion of witchcraft; and many, I have no doubt, drink it in the confident assurance that it can do them no harm, who sacrifice their lives thereby. I have seen persons far gone under its influence recovered by the use of a powerful emetic. It generally proves more fatal to the aged and infirm; and, perhaps, one-third of those who drink it, die. If an individual drinks it with impunity, his character comes forth like gold well tried; and the same person is seldom subjected to it more than once.

The will of the people is the law of the land, and no man can prosper who does not conciliate public opinion. If he is more successful than the rest of his townsmen in accumulating property, he becomes the subject of jealousy, and he lifts his head above the common level, only to be brought down.—Some charge or other is preferred against him. He has grown too saucy—he has defrauded the people—he is guilty of witchcraft—or something of the kind is got up and used as a pretext for confiscating his property, and in the course of a few hours he is reduced from affluence to the most abject poverty. So liable are they to palavers of this kind, that an opulent man never thinks of keeping all of his money at the same place, and seldom lets it be known how much property he has. This want of protection would naturally seem to be a great drawback to industry. But with Africans it is not so. They scarcely know the meaning of discouragement or despondency. If the whole of the property of an individual is swept away in one hour by fire or by the violence of a mob, he sets to work immediately, and in good glee, to repair his loss. Indeed I have never known but one native who ever gave way to the evil of despondency, and that case was only temporary. Enterprising men sometimes see the whole of their property swept away three or four times in their lives, without manifesting the least dejection or relaxing their efforts to gain a new fortune. Banishment for life is seldom ever enforced, and then only for wilful and aggravated murder. Accidental murder is punished by fine and by temporary banishment. When they feel a disposition to provoke their neighbors, they generally seize some of their people and put them in stocks, or fasten them in the roof of a house and smoke them with pepper. Sometimes they fill their eyes, nose, and mouth, with pepper. They never enter into hostilities precipitately, for they firmly believe that God will not prosper them in an unfair cause, and they always consult their oracles.

Their international laws are equitable and wise. Their families are so much interwoven, and their marriages as so constant, that the interest of any one community requires that they deal with others as they would wish

to be dealt with; and they have too many mutual drawbacks and checks upon each other to allow of any high-handed or unjust procedure. Litigated points are frequently referred to the arbitrations of a third party. All of their treaties are held sacred. They have several ways of ratifying them. The most common is the following:—the parties concerned are required each to take a mouthful of water from the same vessel, and to squirt it out in the presence of witnesses, at the same time calling upon God, the devil, and the town, to bear witness. They have another that is employed on more extraordinary occasions, particularly when a league of amity is to be established for the first time. An incision is made upon the back of the hands of persons belonging to the two parties with the same knife. By this means their blood is mingled, and they become one people. Treaties thus ratified are as inviolable as any in the world, and may be relied upon with implicit confidence. Yours truly, &c.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE WORLD TO THE BIBLE.

This is the title of a work, containing a series of lectures to young men, by Gardiner Spring, D. D., pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York.

These lectures have all the characteristic excellencies of their accomplished author. Their leading aim is, to exhibit the indebtedness of mankind to the influences of the Bible. Many of the topics, though trite in themselves, are invested with fresh charms, by the originality, force and enthusiasm of thought with which they are discussed.

We have space at this time for only an extract. The author, after giving a brief history of slavery as it existed under the Hebrews, and still existed at the promulgation of Christianity, has the following remarks, which commend themselves to every dispassionate mind. Let the accusing, impatient Abolitionist, read and take from them a lesson of Christian charity.

"Such was the condition of slavery in pagan lands. Such was essentially its condition when God called Abram from an idolatrous country, to make him the founder of the Hebrew State. Such was its condition when God gave the moral and civil law to Moses on Sinai and in the wilderness. Such was its condition when Nehemiah, the Hebrew reformer, a man of no common integrity and boldness, roused the minds of that degenerate community to a conviction of their violated obligations. Such was its condition when the Saviour descended as the great Teacher of men, and when his Apostles so faithfully and fearlessly published and enforced the great truths and duties of the Christian dispensation. Such was its condition during all the progressive revelations which God gave to men down to the period when the sacred canon was completed. Slavery most certainly had existed, and still existed in its worst forms, and with all its most fearful and appalling attendants and consequences. It existed extensively among the Jews, even down to the days of the Apostles. Tacitus mentions that there were 20,000 slaves in the army of Simon when Vespasian was marching against Jerusalem.

"Here then, in view of these plain and affecting facts, we propose a grave question. How did the Scriptures treat this solemn subject? What is the course which Moses and the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles, pursued in relation to this deeply interesting matter?

"It is not difficult to conceive of a course which they might, and in the

judgment of some, perhaps, *ought* to have been made. They might have reasoned thus—Slavery is wrong. No man, or set of men, have a right to deprive another of his personal liberty. The obligation of service at the discretion of another is void. Without the force, or consent, or crime of the servant, such an obligation is, in all cases, sinful. All men are born equally free and independent, and have the same right to their freedom which they have to property, or life. In all its features, the whole system of slavery is utterly at war with the law of nature and the law of God. Justice and humanity shrink from it. It is unjust in the same sense and for the same reason, as it is to rob, to steal, or to murder. It destroys the lives, depraves the morals, corrupts the purity, and ruins the souls of men. It discourages industry, makes a mock of the marriage vow, shuts out the light of religious truth from more than one-half of mankind, and reduces them to a degradation below the dignity and responsibility of intellectual and immortal beings. It is an evil, therefore, that may not be endured. The owners of slaves must every where be denounced as wicked men. They must be held up as the objects of public censure and obloquy. They are giants of cruelty and crime. They are men-stealers, robbers, pirates, and may no more have a place in the Church of God on the earth, than they can be admitted into the kingdom of heaven. The system of which they are the abettors must be put down. No matter by what revolutions in Church or State; no matter by what agitations, or insurrections: it must be put down. It is a sin, and cannot be abolished too soon. Duty is ours—events are God's. No matter how disastrous the consequences of arresting it, be they what they may!

"Such a course as this, I say, the Bible *might* have recommended. And why did it not recommend such a course? It was not from inadvertence, because it frequently adverted to the subject. It must have been from design. The evils of slavery were under the eye of the Sacred writers, and met them every where. They were wise and good men, and under the plenary inspiration of the Holy Ghost. They were divinely instructed in the best method of fulfilling their great commission, and of carrying the designs of it into execution. The great Author of the Bible exercised his wisdom in this feature of his revelation as well as in every other. Nor can it be doubted by any, except those who would invalidate all confidence in his word, that he has selected the best method of instructing the world upon this important subject. There was in the nature of things, *but one best method*; and that method was not only known to God, but he was under a moral necessity of adopting it. Those who find fault with the instructions of the Bible in relation to slavery, directly arraign the rectitude, goodness, and wisdom of Him who does all things after the counsel of His own will. Nor may it be supposed there was any want of sensibility in the sacred writers to the deplorable state of the slave population. Nor did they want firmness and energy of character, but were every where bold, determined, and steady to their purpose. They were never rash, but never fearful of exposing themselves to the swelling, menacing tide of the corrupt propensities and passions of men, nor hesitated to do all that they could for truth and right, for Religion and virtue, for order and happiness, and for the protection of the oppressed, however formidable the opposition they met with, however great the sacrifices, or however imminent the danger. The reason why they did not pursue the course to which we have referred, must have been that it was not the true and right course. It was neither right in itself, nor best for the master or the slave, for the Church or the world.

"What then *was* the course which the Bible pursued? In giving this book to mankind, its wise and benevolent Author undertook the work of a

great reformer. His object was to benefit the world, and subdue it ultimately by himself, by setting in motion a series of moral influences, that were silently to operate for good among the nations, and gradually to renew the face of the earth. His plans were vast and magnificent, and would not be accomplished in a day. Nor did he fail to count the cost of the enterprise. If there were evils in human society, he modified and mitigated them, because to have done more, would in the end have been to accomplish less. If there were existing institutions, long and deeply imbedded in the frame of human society, the abuse of which could not but be deplored, he so regulated the institutions themselves, as to sever them from their abuses, while he breathed into all his moral instructions and government, a spirit that should finally eradicate all evil, and fill the earth with holiness and salvation."

From the Presbyterian.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS FOR COLONIZATION.—The Abolitionists are never weary of citing English philanthropists against our enterprise; and it cannot be denied that for this there is some colorable pretext. During the earlier years of the American Colonization Society, it received the hearty approbation of those great men in the mother country who had been laboring to abolish the slave trade. But when the fanatical calumnies of Garrison and his imitators had shaken the confidence of some in the Colonization scheme, there were special and private means used to poison the minds of leading Anti-Slavery men in great Britain: this is believed to be particularly true of Mr. Clarkson and the sainted Wilberforce. Distant from the sources of information, ignorant of our complicated system, and naturally beguiled by a sameness of the title, the English Abolitionists espoused the cause of their namesakes in America. It would be easy to show that they are as unlike as the serpent and the dove.

Even in England, however, leading philanthropists are opening their eyes to the truth, that if they had driven more slowly, they would have journeyed more safely: and that much of the fury of the onset, led by such zealots as Thompson, has rebounded to the detriment of their own cause. No one acquainted with the history of the African question can be ignorant of the position occupied by Mr. Buxton. The friend of Wilberforce, he has for years been in the van of the sober *English* Abolitionists. He has recently published another work on the African slave trade. In this he has fully established the fact, that this guilty traffic, instead of being on the wane, is expanding with wider malignity, and blacker horror than ever. From his statistics it would appear, that the annual loss to Africa by the slave trade, is *four hundred and seventy-five thousand souls!* This is beyond expression dreadful. But that which we regard as a favorable sign for Colonization is the inference which Mr. Buxton draws from these facts. This deduction, it will at once be seen, is no other than the fundamental and characteristic doctrine of the American Colonization Society. I quote the following paragraph from the *Record* newspaper, of London, for April 25th, 1839:

"It further appears from this publication, that Mr. Buxton has given up all hope of arresting the progress of the evil by inducing the European powers and American Government to declare the traffic piracy, or by any such means. In the first place, past experience has satisfied him that some of them never will do it—at least in the present age: and secondly, he is persuaded that if this utopian hope were realized, the end gained [probably an error of press for aimed at] would not be accomplished." "*He turns from these expedients with despair, to propose efforts for the civilization of Africa, and the introduction into it of the Christian faith.*"

Why this is just what the American Colonization Society has been aiming at for the last twenty years! This is just the opinion, in the carrying out of which we have had to bear the rebuke of all the leaders of Abolition in Britain; and how far even the amenities of friendship and the decorum of hospitality have, in certain instances, been violated by the zeal of opposition, we leave to be witnessed by such travellers as Mr. Breckinridge, Dr. Sprague, and Dr. Bethune. This conclusion of Mr. Buxton's is precisely what was arrived at many years since by Finley and Caldwell, and which is daily defended by the eloquence of Gurley. For they have said, and reiterated, that the whole British navy would not be competent to blockade the Western Coast, or prevent the atrocities of the Middle Passage, but that this might be accomplished by encircling the coast with a chain of Christian colonies. God grant that true philanthropists, at home and abroad, may be brought to see alike the duty of giving civilization and religion to wretched Africa!

AUGUSTINUS.

SUCCESS OF MISSIONS IN AFRICA.—The French Missionaries in the South of Africa can hardly satisfy the religious wants which everywhere appear around them. An extensive revival has begun among the Bassantos. The Gospels of Mark and John have been translated into the language of the natives, and several thousand copies have been published.

Forty-eight converts among the Bassantos have been added to the church, and forty-six children baptized. Besides these, 269 persons are receiving special instruction preparatory to being admitted to the holy supper. The chapels are filled. Two new churches have been erected by the natives spontaneously.—*Boston Recorder*.

A colored man by the name of Samuel Benedict, at Monrovia, in Liberia, (Africa,) is an honor to his race, and his example will do much for Colonization. He was a slave in Savannah, but his excellent qualities marked him as above his race. He is self-taught, has established a settlement, founded a lyceum, and is planting sugar and coffee with great success. He writes out for law books of our country, as he does not altogether approve of adhering too religiously to Blackstone and English laws.—*Southern paper*.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

To the American Colonization Society, from August 10 to Sept. 10, 1839.

Collections and Donations.

Alexandria, D. C.—Christ Church, Rev. C. B. Dana	\$25 00
Donation from Mrs. Blackburn, Jefferson Co., Va. (thro' Rev. C. B. Dana)	5 00
Augusta, Ga.—Donation from Robert Campbell, Esq.	50 00
Abingdon, Va.—Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. T. K. Cartlett	11 00
Albemarle Co., Va.—From John Pilson \$5, less \$2 for Liberia Herald	3 00
Connecticut.—By Mr. Elliott Cresson	350 00
Delaware.—By J. B. M. Letournau	14 29
Dauphin Co., Pa.—Through the Rev. James R. Sharon—Derry Congregation, of which Mr. S. is pastor, \$20; Hanover Congregation, Rev. J. Snodgrass, pastor, \$8 29; Rev. J. Snodgrass's donation, \$6 71; Oakdale Debating Society, W. Simonton, Treasurer, \$5 55	40 55
Fairfield, Ct.—By the Rev. Dr. Hewit, Congregational Church, \$30 of which to constitute the pastor, Rev. L. H. Atwater, a life member, \$45 67; from Hon. Roger M. Sherman, to constitute him a life member, \$30	75 67

Fairfield, N. J.—Fourth of July Collection, by Rev. E. Osborn	10 00
Hinesburg, Vt.—Rev. Daniel Goodyear	10 00
Leesburg, Va.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. S. G. Roszel	12 00
Maine.—By Captain George Barker, Agent	99 00
Massachusetts.—By Dr. J. Warren	41 00
New Orleans.—Donation from a Gentleman, through Messrs. Gales & Seaton	80 00
Newark, O.—Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. William Wylie	20 00
Wilmington, D.—John Randall, Esq., on acct. of Ship (omitted in June ack.)	50 00

Auxiliary Societies.

New York State Colonization Society, by the Rev. I. N. Wyckoff, Cor. Sec.	165 00
By the Rev. C. Cummings, Agent, to constitute the following Gentlemen life members: Rev. Robert H. Wallace of Little Britain, Orange Co., by Ladies of his congregation, \$30; Rev. E. Price, Wappinger's Creek, Dutchess Co., by a collection in his church, \$30; Rev. Francis M. Kip, First Reformed Dutch church, Fishkill, by Ladies of his congregation, \$32 12; Rev. C. Vancleef, Dutch church, New Hackensack, Dutchess Co., by Ladies of his congregation, \$30; Benjamin Everett, Esq., New Hackensack, donation by him, \$30; Collections in Dutchess and Orange Cos., \$182 54	334 66
By Willard Welton, Esq., Agent, from thirty-three individuals in the towns of Hamilton, Cazenovia and Sherburne	105 00
New York City Colonization Society, by the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, Secretary, on account of purchase of Ship	500 00
Ohio State Colonization Society, from Xenia, by James Gowdy, Treasurer Greene Co. Auxiliary Society, viz. Female Colonization Society, Xenia and vicinity, \$75; Greene Co. Society, including Fourth of July collections in Rev. H. McMillan's congregation, \$20; Rev. S. Heron's congregation, \$4 12½; Rev. Mr. Young's congregation, \$4 60; Rev. J. R. Bonner's congregation, \$4 12½—\$96 75	171 75
Talmadge, Ohio, Colonization Society, by D. Upson, Treasurer	50 50
Wilmington, Delaware, Colonization Society, through J. B. M. Letournau	30 50
Zanesville and Putnam, Ohio, Colonization Society, by H. Safford, Secretary	293 66

Legacy.

Paris, N. Y.—From the estate of the late Nathan Greene, by C. W. Allen, jr., through S. Stocking, Esq., Utica,	67 15
	<hr/> \$2,614 76

Collections and Donations received by Rev. R. R. Gurley, in his tour to the West, (not before acknowledged.)

Wheeling, Va.—Colonization Society	\$25 00
Licking, Ohio.—Colonization Society	5 00
Ohio Colonization Society.—From Mr. Whiting and Mr. Huntington	4 74
Greene County, Ohio.—Colonization Society, James Gowdy, Treasurer	5 00
Hamilton County, Ohio.—Colonization Society, E. Robbins, Treasurer	85 00
Louisville, Ky.—Colonization Society, S. Casseday, Treasurer	100 00
Vicksburg, Miss.—From Rev. W. Winans	5 50
Near Port Gibson, Miss.—Donation from Wm. Young, Esq.	50 00
Baton Rouge, La.—Donation from F. D. Conrad, Esq.	65 00
New Orleans.—From Wm. M. Curtis, a note payable on the 1st of May, 1840, Capt. Montgomery, of Steamboat New Albany, passage from Natchez to Vicksburg given	10 00
St. Louis, Mo.—Donations by the citizens (also a gold ring \$1)	987 86
Alton, Ill.—Donations by the citizens	150 00
Do. Do. from two daughters of Hon. Cyrus Edwards	6 00
Stage fare from St. Louis to Springfield, given by Mr. Mills, proprietor	9 00
Received from Porter Clay, Esq., collections by him	250 00
Ottawa, Ill.—Collections	11 37
Chicago, Ill.—Collections	80 02
Detroit, Mich.—From Rev. Mr. Fitch	5 00

\$1,904 50

NOTE 1.—The \$1500 received from the Hamilton County Society, Ohio, in part of the \$2000 there subscribed, and the \$1500 acknowledged from Louisville, in part of

more than \$3000 subscribed there, as well as several other items received from the West, should have been credited to the efforts of Mr. Gurley.

NOTE 2.—In our number for July, \$167 is acknowledged through Mr. Gurley from Natchez. It should have been \$181: From Vicksburg (mostly in Methodist church) \$100; from Rev. Wm. Wiggins (balance reported but not in former remittance) \$5 50; amount received for jewelry given by Miss M. Dixon \$2; donation by Margaretta Foley \$5.— 172 50.

To the Philadelphia Colonization Society, during July and August, 1839.

Wm. P. ...	Miss Martha Shields \$10 for	
...	...	\$20 00
Central Church, Philadelphia, ...	...
...	...	152 00
Central Church, Philadelphia, ...	...
...	...	153 00
Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, ...	...
...	...	250 00
Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, ...	...	71 16
Sixth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, ...	...	50 00
Baptist Church, Spring City, ...	...	45 00
...	...	40 00
Gettysburg and Hill Church, ...	...	12 00
Pittsburg Ladies Church, ...	...	120 25
Fairview, ...	...	8 00
Danville, Pa.—Presbyterian Church, ...	...	76 00
Wilksbarre, Pa.—Church, ...	...	41 00
Northumberland, ...	...	13 50
Huntington, Pa.—Presbyterian Church, ...	...	40 00
Lewistown, Pa.—Do	...	21 00
West Kishaco, ...	...	26 00
East Kishaco, ...	...	40 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Philadelphia, ...	...	47 00
Philadelphia, ...	...	213 00
Germantown, ...	...	8 00
Brooklyn, ...	...	10 00
St. John's Church, Philadelphia, ...	...	13 70
Cravens, ...	...	10 00
Washington, ...	...	50 00
British African Colonization Society	...	752 71
Upper Octorara Church, Chester Co., Pa.—...	...	150 00
		\$2,513 32

Receipts for the Colonization Herald.

B. Banks \$3 50, John Evans \$4, Mrs. Spangler \$5, Robert Elder \$4, J. Peacock \$1, E. Kroll \$1, W. Cowen \$5, John C. Lister \$2, Catharine M. Steele \$2, Martha M. Leaman \$2, Joseph Leifer 77 cents, Paul T. Jones \$2, Michael Baker \$2, E. K. Webster \$2, Miss Trevor \$2, J. F. Nidelet \$1, S. Aaron \$3, J. Piggott \$2, J. Snodgrass \$3, James Sheppard \$4, Professor Jacobs \$3 50, T. Jones \$2 20, E. Thornbury \$2, A. Graydon \$2 50, D. R. Templeton \$3, P. J. Connolly \$1, David Dinecock \$2, Reuben Winget \$1, P. Gaylord \$2, Andrew McClester \$2, G. W. Woodman \$5, Mr. Dorrance \$2, Clayton Monroe \$1.	
	88 57

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.] Washington, October, 1839. [No. 17.

Published by James C. Dunn, semi-monthly, at \$2 a year in advance.

NOTICES.

✂ All former debts for the Colonization Herald, and all remittances of moneys from the State of Pennsylvania, should be sent to Gen. Agent of Colonization Society, corner of George and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

✂ This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.

CASE OF THE CAPTURED SLAVE SHIPS.

The capture of these vessels by British cruisers, involves a question of great National delicacy and importance, and which has been the subject of negotiation between our Government and that of Great Britain—we refer to the proposed mutual right of search on the African coast, for the suppression of this traffic. The Directors of the Colonization Society feel the greatest desire to see this unnatural trade abolished, and they believe the object may be achieved without compromising any important principle of National honor or welfare.

In the correspondence on this subject between Mr. Adams and Mr. Canning, Mr. A., in his letter of the 24th of June, 1823, expressed his willingness to concede the right exercised by the British cruisers in their late captures, provided the capture and detention should be on the responsibility of the captors, and on the condition that the captured party should be delivered over for trial to the tribunals of his own country. But, as no convention has been entered into between the two Governments, the Directors of the Colonization Society, as citizens of the United States, cannot adopt any measures, in anticipation of the action of our Government.

The following extracts from a communication of Governor Buchanan, shows that the American flag is in common use by slave ships on the coast

of Africa. It is, however, gratifying to learn, that an American armed vessel is soon to be despatched to that coast, by the Navy Department, to protect our flag from such desecration.

"The chief obstacle to the success of the very active measures pursued by the British Government for the suppression of the slave trade on this coast, is the AMERICAN FLAG. Never was that proud banner of freedom so extensively used by those pirates upon liberty and humanity as this season. Probably three-fourths of the vessels boarded and found to be undoubted slavers, are protected by American papers and the American flag, and consequently go free. In nearly every case, these vessels are built in the United States—not unfrequently they are owned by merchants in New York and Baltimore. Many of the papers are made out at Havana, and signed by the American Consul—Triste—who should be held responsible. I have seen and conversed with several British Naval officers since my arrival, and they all tell the same story, and declare they could seize an American slaver every day, if they had authority. Out of a multitude of cases, I will mention the following well authenticated:

"The VENUS, of Baltimore, Wm. Phillips, master and owner—(his own representation.)—American colors and American papers; boarded by the Dolphin B. brig of war; three days after, left the coast with 830 slaves!

"The Mary Ann Cassard, taken and sent into Sierre Leone by Lt. Killet, of H. B. M. brig Brisk; was cleared on account of her American papers, and Killet amerced in heavy damages; a fortnight after, she was taken by the same officer, with upwards of 200 slaves on board!

"The *Euphrates*, boarded by Lt. Seagram; American colors and papers; completely fitted up for slaves.

"The Eagle, of Baltimore; American colors and papers; seized with a cargo of slaves of board.

"I omit to mention here a number of American vessels, whose names I have, and shall forward to the Secretary of the Navy—which are known to be slavers, but on board of which slaves have not been actually found or known to be."

DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

We now submit to the Public a communication from Governor Buchanan, relating to matters of the deepest interest to the Colony, and the great cause of Humanity. Governor Buchanan has shown a degree of independence, energy and valor seldom surpassed. We are gratified to know that his health (which was seriously affected soon after his arrival in Liberia) is much improved, and that his administration of affairs has been very successful. His bold and decisive measures against the slave trade, must have a powerful effect in banishing its atrocities from the Liberian coast. It is high time that the authorities of this nation, whose flag of Liberty is desecrated, and spread forth before the face of the world and Heaven, to protect this outrageous commerce, should adopt prompt and strong measures to rescue it from reproach. The People, we believe, will demand action on this subject. Governor Buchanan's statements and appeals must arouse all good men from their insensibility to the extent and horrors of this traffic.

The enemies of Colonization have frequently thrown out the idea that the

Colonists were lending their countenance to the slave trade, or at least, that they were exposed to temptations to favor this trade, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to resist. It is undoubtedly true, that so universal is the slave trade among the native tribes on the African coast, that an individual there, would he avoid all intercourse with those engaged in it, must needs go out of Africa. That the Liberian Colony has, from its origin, exerted a very decided influence against this traffic, is undeniable. This influence, under Ashmun, was great. It has been exerted in repeated instances since with effect. The movements of Governor Buchanan, and the zeal with which they were sustained at great hazard by the citizens of the Colony, rebukes the spirit of detraction which would leave no virtue or merit in the character of the Liberian Colonists.

In evidence of the spirit with which the Executive Committee have recently proceeded against the slave trade, we copy the following resolution, transmitted by the last conveyance to the Colony.

"Resolved, That the Governor and Council be requested to, pass such laws as will most effectually prevent any communication between the citizens of Liberia and the slave traders; and that as the latter are regarded and declared by the laws of civilized nations to be pirates and outlaws, any citizen of Liberia holding communication with, or furnishing aid to, any slave trader, should be dealt with and punished in the same manner as are citizens or subjects of any civilized State, who are guilty of dealing with or succoring an enemy in time of war. And that any Colonist who shall attach himself to any slave dealer or slave factory on the coast of Western Africa, or having attached himself to such slave factory, and being notified by the Governor of Liberia or other proper officer to withdraw, shall be guilty of aiding in making irons, or otherwise of directly or indirectly aiding or abetting in the slave trade, shall be declared guilty of felony, and suffer the punishment of death."

In communicating this resolution, the General Agent of the Society expressed the views of the Committee in the following language :

"The strongest hold which Colonization has had on its patrons for years, has been the belief that it was the only effectual remedy for the slave trade; and it was natural to believe that those who had returned to the land of their fathers, and found in Liberia an asylum from the oppression of slavery, would wage unceasing war against this system of cruelty, so long practiced upon their brethren."

"For ages, adverse opinions have been entertained with regard to the moral and intellectual capabilities of the colored race. Colonizationists believe them capable (under equally favorable circumstances) of the same degree of elevation attained by the white man; and in establishing the Colonies of Liberia, are endeavoring to carry out their views and furnish to the world practical evidence of their correctness. The civilized world is regarding this experiment with intense interest. It must be carried on. The cupidity and baseness of a few individuals must not be allowed to defeat it, however severe and summary the laws necessary to restrain them, or however painful their execution."

"We trust that the Legislative Council will not hesitate to pass the necessary laws, and provide for their most vigorous execution, inflicting condign punishment on every offender."

The following note will show how the Euphrates came into the possession of Governor Buchanan :

H. M. BRIG FORESTER, AUG. 17.

SIR:—At your Excellency's request I have been on board the schooner Euphrates, and find her leaguers* much resembling in appearance, those which I found first on board of her four months since, but during the time she was said to be in the rice trade, there were merely casks of a smaller size. In addition to which, I have received positive information that she was on or about a given day, to take in afresh her leaguers at Galinas, and fill with water, and then proceed to New Cesters, (at which place her slave cargo had been landed,) and ship her slaves. It was two or three days after this date that the Harlequin fell in with her on her road to New Cesters, and gave her up to your Excellency's authority. I was myself at that time on my way there to look out for her.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most humble and obedt. servt.,

[SIGNED,]

FRANCIS G. BOND,

Lt. Commanding H. M. B. Forester.

To his Excellency Gov. BUCHANAN.

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, MONROVIA, }
August 10, 1839. }

MY DEAR SIR:—You will be surprised to receive this by the slave schooner Euphrates, and probably your surprise will not be lessened when you know that this slaver is a prize sent to the United States under my orders for trial. I am not ignorant of the responsibility I have assumed in seizing a vessel under American colors, not actually having slaves on board, but my heart is sick with the daily exhibition of my country's flag protecting this traffic, accursed of God, and loathed by all good men, and I am determined to know, even at my own risk, whether the American Government will act in defence of her honor and the interests of humanity when fairly brought to the test.

The Euphrates is one of a number of vessels whose names I forwarded in May last to the Secretary of the Navy as engaged in the slave trade, and awaiting their cargoes of human beings on this coast under American colors. All the others mentioned at that time in my communication to Mr. Paulding have sailed with *full cargoes of slaves* for the Havana, and the Euphrates was on the eve of embarking between three and four hundred slaves at New Cesters, when most providentially, as I must think, she fell into my hands and was detained.

From the description received of this vessel from British officers who had examined her, I ordered her away on her touching here in May last, forbidding her at the same time from again appearing in our waters. Some time afterwards she anchored again in our roads, and, had I been in a condition to capture her then I should have done so, but I was obliged to content myself with ordering her off again. The very next week she was boarded by H. B. M. ship Harlequin in *Bassa Cove*, while in the act of filling her water leaguers, of which she has *thirty on board*. So strong was the evidence of her guilt, that the commander of the Harlequin, Sir Francis Russell, though aware that the American flag protected her against him, would not let her go, but brought her up here and delivered her to me. Besides, the *prima facie* evidence of her character exhibited by her water leaguers,

* *Water casks*, of the capacity of two hogsheads each.

(which in every such case is considered abundant to ensure the condemnation of Spanish and Portuguese vessels,) I had collected such an amount of testimony, and knew so well the character and business of the vessel, that I could not, without doing violence to my conscience, allow her to depart on her nefarious voyage, but kept her to be sent home and tried.

You will see from the copies of depositions I have taken in this case that there is not the smallest doubt of this vessel being a slave trader—indeed, the captain does not deny but that was the object of her being brought to the coast, though he attempts to justify himself on the ground that *she has not yet had slaves on board*, and that he should have left her with her colors and papers as soon as he should have sold her. But the truth is, she is owned at New Cesters by a regular slave trader, and this fellow, Captain Molau, is only a sham owner, using the sanction and protection of the American authority to carry on his vile traffic. She has been boarded *fifteen* times by British cruisers, two or three times carried into Sierra Leone, and cleared in court only on the ground of her being under American protection. She is as well known on the coast for a slaver as any vessel ever in these waters, and it will be a hard case if she cannot be condemned.

Fearing that you might be possibly away from Washington, I have sent copies of the depositions to Mr. Cresson, and consigned the vessel to his care, (until she is turned over to the U. S. Marshall,) requesting his attention to the business. But I hope you may be at home to give your personal attention to this matter, so interesting and important to me. Indeed, the acquittal of the vessel might amerce me in damages I could ill meet, but this holy warfare against the slave trade calls for some risks. Could you see, my dear sir, as I see, the multiplied miseries that this devilish traffic is daily inflicting upon this unhappy country, you would, like me, forget every pecuniary consideration in your desire to destroy it. At this moment the whole country along the northern bank of the St. Paul's river is involved in bloody wars. Whole districts are laid waste; towns are burned. The old and the young who are unfit for the market are butchered, and hundreds and thousands are driven in chains to the coast, or compelled to fly the country. Within the past month a whole tribe, including several kings, have fled their country and come to us for protection. But I cannot tell you the ten-thousandth part of the evil. Fire, famine, blood and chains are the necessary elements of the slave trade, and every conceivable combination of these elements are daily produced in this wretched land. Oh, my country! how enormous is thy guilt in this matter—how deep thy debt to poor Africa!

I must now call your attention to another important occurrence in our recent colonial operations against the slave trade. Little Bassa, as you are aware, has been for years the theatre of considerable business, carried on both by the colonists and foreigners, and the subject of colonial jurisdiction over the country has been the theme of much discussion here and in America. But, though the right of soil claimed by the Government here last year was questioned by the Board, (and, in my opinion, justly,) I believe they have never forbid the right of jurisdiction, which has been clearly acknowledged as belonging to the Colony in several treaties with the native princes and headmen. On my arrival here in April last, I assumed the right of our jurisdiction over the territory along the seaboard, *as to foreigners especially*, as indisputable, and ordered a slaver who had established himself there to leave within a given time on pain of having his property confiscated. This trader had been some months here, and had been ordered away in November previous by Mr. Williams, the acting governor, and again a short time before my arrival, both of which orders he treated with

contempt. To my message, however, he saw fit to return a very courteous answer, promising obedience, but alledging the want of a suitable vessel to remove his goods, and requesting time for that purpose. I replied that suitable time would be granted on condition that he desisted from the further prosecution of his business, and again positively forbade his buying or selling slaves while he remained there. About the same time an English trader established what is here called a factory for regular trade, and put a small amount of goods ashore in charge of a native factor. Him also I ordered off, and threatened the seizure of his goods in case of refusal. He treated my message with great rudeness, and positively refused to leave. The slaver in the mean time having obtained renewed assurances of protection from the native princes, began to enlarge his operations, by extending his baracoon, adding to his stores, and making every arrangement for a large and permanent establishment. And to my further remonstrances he now paid no attention, feeling himself too strong and well backed to fear my authority. In this juncture I could not hesitate as to the course to be adopted, and determined at once to maintain the rights of the Colony at all hazards. My arrangements were soon made, and, without any previous intimation of my design, I ordered a military parade on the 18th ultimo at 7 o'clock, P. M. When the men were assembled, I stated to them briefly what had occurred, and declared my intention of proceeding immediately against those foreign violators of our laws. To my call for forty volunteers who were willing to hazard their lives in defence of the Government a ready response was given, and I had the pleasure of soon seeing my number more than complete. The next day I despatched an order to New Georgia for twenty-five volunteers to be ready that evening if required, to join the Monroviaans. These faithful fellows, (recaptured Africans,) who are ever ready at the call of their adopted country for any service, turned out to the number of thirty-five, and reported themselves ready for instant duty. I then chartered two small schooners, which, with the Government schooner *Providence*, were to proceed with a supply of ammunition by sea, and be ready on the arrival of the land force to co-operate in such manner as might appear advisable.

These measures were taken on Friday and Saturday, (the first intimation of the expedition having been given on Thursday evening,) and on Monday morning, the 22d ultimo, at 9 o'clock, the men took up the line of march under command of Mr. Elijah Johnson, (the veteran hero of the memorable defence of Monrovia,) and in a couple of hours afterwards the little fleet put to sea in gallant style, though a strong head wind and heavy current prevented their passing the Cape that day.

Mr. William N. Lewis, the Marshall of the Colony, was charged with the direction of the expedition, and in the execution of my orders, (which were strictly of a civil character, as you will see by referring to documents Nos. 1 and 2,) was only to employ the assistance of the military force in the last extremity. In my addresses to the men I took the greatest pains to impress upon them the idea that the expedition was not for war or plunder, but solely to sustain a civil officer in the discharge of an important duty. And I enjoined upon them the duty of orderly deportment, obedience to their officers, and the strictest discipline, particularly in reference to the property and feelings of the natives through whose country they might pass. When the men were formed in line, and ready to march, I found the number had swelled to about a hundred, so great was the enthusiasm in favor of the expedition.

The wind continued unfortunately to blow up the coast the whole of *Tuesday*, and on *Wednesday* morning, to my consternation, I saw our small

vessels putting back around the Cape, having been about sixty hours in vain attempting to get to sea. You may imagine my feelings at that moment; I can never describe them. The worst apprehensions for the fate of the expedition filled my mind. Thus deprived of the assistance of the schooners, their small supply of ammunition and provisions would soon be exhausted in an emergency, and they might be left in the midst of enemies without the means of resistance or retreat. It was at this moment of gloomy forebodings that Sir Francis Russel arrived and put the fine, fast sailing schooner *Euphrates* into my possession. My plan was adopted on the instant, and, landing her captain and crew, I went on board with arms, ammunition, &c., and proceeded immediately in person to Little Bassa. Within two hours and a half of the time I received her papers, I had her under way in her new service, from the harbor. At daylight on Friday morning, the 26th ultimo, we were at anchor off Little Bassa, and before we could distinguish objects through the early dawn on shore, I despatched a canoe to learn the state of affairs, and to acquaint our people with the news of my arrival. In a few moments the opening day began to reveal a scene of thrilling and fearful interest. In the midst of a small opening in the forest about a hundred and fifty yards from the beach stood the baracoon. A circular palisade fence about ten feet high, enclosing some half dozen houses of native construction, from the sides of which we could distinctly see the flashes of guns following each other in quick succession, while from the woods around a continuous blaze burst forth toward the baracoon from every quarter. Here was war in open view closely and fiercely waged; but of every thing else we could only form conjectures whether our friends were in the baracoon or the woods—the besieged or the besiegers—was matter of the most anxious doubt. Soon, however, we were relieved from one source of anxiety by the return of the krooman, who had landed a short distance below the baracoon, and obtained information from the Kroomen there of the progress of the battle. His first words were, when within hailing distance, “Dem live for fight dare now. Merica man had baracoon—countryman lib woods all round—fish men stay brack. Pose you go shore, Gobeno, you catch plenty balls.” It was now a matter of some doubt what course to pursue. The *Euphrates* was well known as a slaver, and should we attempt to land in a body, our own people, taking us for Spaniards coming to reinforce the enemy, would certainly fire on us, and perhaps retreat from the baracoon. To convey information to them, then, and learn their position and wants was an object of the first interest. An American seaman volunteered to carry a letter to the baracoon. I told him it was a mission of danger. He answered, “Never mind, I will go.” Accordingly, I despatched him with a note to the commander of our force ashore. As I had foreseen the appearance of the *Euphrates* had caused great alarm among our people, and when they saw a second canoe from her landing a white man, it was at once concluded that it was for the purpose of concerting measures with the natives for a combined attack on the baracoon. Consequently, Mr. E. Johnson made a sally from the baracoon to cut off the white man, and, most providentially, he had just landed and fallen among the enemy, who, discovering his real character, were about to despatch him with their knives, when Johnson’s party rushed furiously upon them and compelled them to a hasty flight. The fellow who held the sailor, and who was busy with his knife at his throat, was shot down, and the poor sailor was thus happily released at the last moment. After the canoe left with my letter, I became so impatient to give those ashore our assistance, that I could not wait the return of the canoe, but, having watched her till she was beached, and knowing it successful she would have conveyed information to our friends before

could reach the shore, I mustered our little party in two boats and pushed off. The canoe returned first after we had started. The Kroomen seemed highly excited, and told us they had been fired upon in landing, proof of which was given by a ball hole through both sides of the canoe. As we approached the shore we could observe distinctly the movements and position of the combatants. Both sides of the narrow path leading to the baracoon was lined with natives concealed by the close bushes, and the surrounding wood seemed literally alive with them. Along the path thus guarded by a watchful and savage enemy we had to pass; it was a fearful guantlet, but no man faltered. We kept boldly onward to the shore, each man with a loaded musket on his knee. When about fifty rods from the beach, a small party of five or six came out of the woods to fire at us, but without waiting their salute, I rose in the stern sheets, and taking deliberate aim fired into the group, upon which they scattered instantly without firing a gun. In landing I got capsized, but, though nearly drowned, I held on to my musket and carried it ashore safely.

The revulsion of feeling among those in the baracoon from the greatest alarm at the approach of a supposed enemy to sudden joy on finding a reinforcement of friends with supplies of ammunition, and having command of the harbor, was, as may be supposed, extreme. Caps were thrown up, and loud and repeated huzzas greeted me as I crossed the threshold of the baracoon. For a moment all seemed to forget the presence of the enemy, and even the shower of balls which came rattling around them were unheeded in their eager rejoicings. But it was only for a moment; each man again rushed to his post and engaged with new zeal in returning with interest the heavy fire from the woods.

I now ordered the houses without the palisade to be destroyed. Of these there was some fifteen or twenty which had hitherto afforded a fine cover to the natives. This work was accomplished with great promptitude, though the men were exposed to a galling fire while engaged at it. I then directed Mr. Johnson to take a party of thirty or forty men and make a sally into a thicket of wood from which we were most severely annoyed, and drive the natives from it. This duty he performed with his accustomed bravery, and cleared the woods, when a party of axemen followed and soon levelled it, so that we now had a considerable space on three sides clear of bushes and houses. The enemy kept up a continuous fire throughout the day from different points, though whenever we charged upon them they fled precipitately. At two different times I headed parties in these charges, and made excursions of nearly a mile through the woods and along the beach. We burned two small towns which were deserted, but could not get near enough the enemy to do him much injury.

Soon after my arrival at the baracoon, (as we had now quiet possession of the path to the beach,) I ordered the Kroomen to commence shipping the property seized by the Marshall; and this work was continued industriously all day, while the rest were as industriously fighting and guarding the Kroomen in their labor. At dark we drew up the boats and canoes within the barricade, and closed the gates, when the firing ceased on both sides, and our wearied men were permitted a little rest, which was taken, however, upon their arms.

The next morning at sunrise the battle was renewed by our indefatigable enemy, who gave us thus early a full salute from a dozen places at once. I occupied the upper story of a native built house, the walls and partitions of which were of matting, and afforded no other protection than that of concealment. At every discharge from the enemy their slugs and balls rattled through and through it like hail.

This morning Mr. E. Johnson led a party through the woods into an open rice field, where he encountered a considerable party of natives, and after a brief contest routed and drove them off, but not without sustaining some injury. He received himself two wounds, and three of his men were wounded, some in two or three places, but none seriously. An examination being now made of the state of our ammunition, I was astonished to find the stock growing low, so immense had been the consumption of this article during the last four hours. Fearing a scarcity, should the fight be continued much longer, as seemed probable, I determined to return to Monrovia for more. Accordingly, about noon I embarked in the *Government* schooner *Euphrates* and sailed for this place. I arrived here at eleven o'clock that evening, and immediately gave orders to get the necessary supplies. The next morning our town presented un-Sunday-like appearance. Drums were beating, soldiers gathering, the boats were plying on the water, and all was bustle and excitement both indoors and out. So great was the expedition used in the despatch of business, that at two o'clock, P. M., we had on board forty more volunteers, two field pieces, fourteen thousand ball cartridges, with all the necessary et ceteras, and were again weighing anchor for the scene of action.

The reason for my taking such a reinforcement of men was, that information which I thought could be relied on had been given me on Sunday morning that Lang, the Englishman whose factory at Little Bassa we had destroyed, had obtained the co-operation of the Prince of Tradetown, and was on his way to join the natives at Little Bassa. The character of Lang rendered this probable, and so many other circumstances concurred to corroborate the information that I could not doubt it. Every thing depended then, upon our reaching the battle ground and making our arrangements first. Contrary winds, however, prevented our getting there until Tuesday morning, when lo! about a mile before us appeared a large brig standing directly into the anchorage ground. Those of our party who knew Lang's brig declared it was her, and of course we had nothing to expect but a battle with her at once. I ordered the six-pounder to be cleared away for action, and the men mustered to man the boats for boarding. All was ready in a few minutes for the action which seemed inevitable, when we had the pleasure to see the brig turning her head towards the leeward, and soon afterwards she was out of sight. Whether it was Lang or not I have as yet not learned; we saw no more of him. On landing I found the fighting had not been renewed after I left, and immediately I despatched messengers to Prince and Bah Gay, the two chief princes of the country, demanding the instant surrender of the slaves, (which on the approach of our party had been carried off by the slaver to the natives,) and requiring them to come in and make peace within twenty-four hours or expect my severest chastisement. These messengers returned in the evening, bringing word that Bah Gay and Prince would both meet me on the beach the next day with the slaves, and comply fully with all my terms. Having now completed the shipment of all the goods found at the baracoon, and sent our wounded on board the schooner, I proceeded to complete our arrangement for the homeward march so soon as the treaty should be concluded. The next day a white flag was displayed on the beach about half a mile from the baracoon, (now named "*Fort Victory*.") I sent a small party out to meet it, who on returning informed me that Bah Gay was waiting some distance further up the beach, but was afraid to approach nearer. I immediately marched out with an escort of seventy men to meet his majesty, who, after a good deal of delay, came forth from the bush where he had been secreted all the morning. About three hundred warriors attended him as a body guard, but in the

midst of this host he exhibited the strongest indications of fear. Before saying a word he put into my possession two slaves, (one had been sent in the evening previous,) and informed me that the rest, ten in number, were in possession of Prince. After some conversation, in which he deplored in the strongest terms his folly in making war upon the Americans, he submitted to the terms of peace which I dictated, and signed a treaty which I wrote on the moment upon a drum head, (a copy of which I send you,) acknowledging our jurisdiction over the country, pledging himself never to deal in slaves again, and agreeing to make full compensation for all the property destroyed by his people belonging to our traders during the war.

The chief headman and about thirty of Prince's people were present, who declared most solemnly that Prince was on his way to the beach with the slaves. I told them if he came that day he should have peace, otherwise I should regard him as an enemy, and take the earliest opportunity of carrying war into his country.

We then marched back to Fort Victory with our freedmen in the centre of the column. In the evening another slave was brought in with a message that Prince would be at the beach at daylight the next morning with the rest. Morning came, however, without bringing his majesty, and, after waiting till after sunrise, I ordered the encampment to be broken up; and the march to be commenced, and with the four freedmen went on board the schooner. After seeing the troops well under way, we weighed anchor and proceeded to Monrovia, with the American and Colonial colors flying over the Spanish.

We arrived safely that evening in harbor, (Friday, the 2d instant,) and on Monday following had the pleasure of welcoming home our brave commander who had returned by land. Thus ended the expedition to Little Bassa. Our only loss was a Krooman, who died on Saturday morning of the 10th inst. Six or eight of our citizens were wounded, some severely, but are now doing well. According to the confession of Bah Gay, the chief of the enemy was *ten killed and twenty wounded*, but there is no doubt that the loss was much greater.

The greatest praise is due to every person engaged in this most important expedition. The officers behaved with steady bravery, zeal, and discretion; the men proved conclusively their ability and will to act and endure like soldiers in defence of their country. The orders to the Marshall to avoid any collision with the natives, and to treat them with forbearance, as was the case with the Spaniards, were faithfully observed to the letter. After taking possession of the baracoon, (which was done without resistance,) the natives surrounded them, and by taunts and threats endeavored during the whole day to provoke a fight, but the excellent disposition of the men and the prudence of the officers prevented the slightest retaliation; and not even the show of hostilities was made until the natives opened a heavy fire upon them.

We made prisoners of three Frenchmen and Spaniards, who were brought home with us, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of sending them to their friends at New Cesters or elsewhere.

About a month since I wrote Mr. Gurley, by the way of England, giving some general information of the affairs of the Colony. By that letter you will have learned also of the loss of the ship *Emperor*, and of her crew being placed here in my care. These men being here enables me to send home the prize vessel sooner than would otherwise be possible, while the prize affords me the means of sending the shipwrecked Americans to their country, at a time, too, when I find it extremely difficult to provide for them, owing to the extreme scarcity of provisions in this Colony. In whatever

aspect this seizure is reviewed, it seems providential. Every circumstance connected with it has thus far contributed to the success of my plans, and whatever disposition may eventually be made of the vessel at home, the influence of the seizure cannot but be of the happiest kind here, and I shall ever feel grateful to God for having given me the power and will to do what I have done in this case.

With regard to the expedition to Little Bassa, however satisfied I may feel with my conduct, I cannot but feel some degree of solicitude as to the opinion of the Board. Persons situated at different points of vision form opinions so opposite respecting the same object, that, though it appears to *me here* impossible that my conduct should not be approved, I am anxious lest the Board should regard this expedition as inexpedient. I can only say I have acted with an eye single to the honor of Liberia and the Board, and from motives of philanthropy and religion.

We need a good supply at all times of the proper tackle and furniture for vessels. Our merchants do not, and probably will not keep them, as the demand is only occasional; and unless the Society furnish them, we must endure the manifold evils to which we are exposed for the want of them. Rope, anchors, cables, duck, tar, quadrants, compasses, copper sheathing, paint, &c., &c., are among the indispensables.

With regard to the number of persons whom the depositions show have resided among the slaves, justice to myself and them require a word of explanation. Before my arrival here business of every kind in the Colony had become exceedingly dull, and the general impression was that the patrons in America were losing their interest in affairs here, and that poor Liberia must go down. In this state of things, while our mechanics could find no employment at home, the slavers offered them plenty of work, high wages, and good Spanish doubloons for pay. The temptation was irresistible, and some whose necessities were too strong for their principles, went among them, but I recalled all the wanderers as soon as I came here. They obeyed at once, and have since shown no disposition to err in that way. I considered in view of these circumstances that sound policy demanded a general amnesty for past offences, and accordingly I satisfied myself with forbidding such transgressions in future, and passing over what had been done before. I am happy to say under my administration there is nothing of this kind to complain of, and I begin now to entertain hopes that the slave trade with all its hateful influences is banished from our waters.

I informed you in a former letter that I had called a meeting of the Council for the 20th of June, but owing to the want of a vessel, and the many difficulties of travelling in this season of rains, they have not yet met. Consequently, many changes necessary to our new organization and the improvements in the various departments of government that I contemplated, still remain to be made.

Things at Bassa Cove remain in statu quo. The Fishmen are still in their old place, and will doubtless remain until we apply force to expel them. The return of the Saluda I trust will bring me such orders from the Board, and supply the necessary means for effecting this most desirable object. When I left the Cove in May last I ordered Dr. Johnson to fire upon any slave vessel coming to anchor in the roads or Cove, but he has not felt himself quite strong enough to do so. As soon as I can visit there, however, I will take care that any such indignity on the part of these foreigners shall be punished amply.

Business generally is improving in the Colony, and a good degree of private enterprise and industry is apparent among all classes. It gives me the

highest satisfaction to say that thus far I have been most cordially sustained in all my efforts to reform and administer the Government, and I believe I hazard nothing in saying that a new and better spirit animates the citizens in reference to both the public interests and their private affairs. I attribute this entirely to the evidence given by the recent movements in America, that the Colony is still beloved and will be sustained there. The people of this Colony are not behind any people under the sun in point of morals and public spirit, and it only needs the right kind of management at home, and good direction here, to bring them up rapidly to a high point in the scale of national consequence.

I established a mail some two months since between this place and Bassa Cove, but lately it has been interrupted by the hostilities at Little Bassa; however, I hope in a short time to see it again in regular operation.

It is surprising to see the numbers of Englishmen engaged in trade along the coast, to say nothing of Frenchmen and Americans, who, though constituting a considerable body, are but a small minority of the traders. I was informed lately by an Englishman from the Bight of Benin, that there were not less than *thirty-seven* large ships and brigs lying in the Bonny river at that time, all engaged in the palm oil business. Many of these ships are of eight and nine hundred tons burthen, and this remember at a single point, and in reference to a single article of trade.

Since my active hostility to the slave trade has become generally known, slave vessels have grown quite shy of the Colony, and of course I have not the same facilities for gathering information with regard to the presence of American slavers on this coast, though I occasionally collect a few facts. The following two vessels have been recently captured and carried into Sierra Leone: The "Jack Wilding," of Baltimore, a fine large schooner, with a full cargo and eleven hundred doubloons on board, taken at Acra about a month ago; the "Waukeen," of New Orleans, taken at New Casters a few weeks since. There are two other American schooners, regular slavers, now at the leeward, whose names I have not yet been able to learn. There are at present *twenty* English men-of-war on the coast, and though they are vigilant and successful to a degree, I would undertake, with a single American cruiser and proper authority to act, to make more seizures and more effectually injure the slave trade here than the whole of them. The reason is obvious: they in nineteen cases in twenty dare not touch a vessel under the American flag, and every slaver now is furnished with that sovereign protection.

I begin really to feel ashamed of the great length to which I have spun out this communication, and though there are many other topics I had intended to touch, I must, in very pity to your eyes, draw to a close. My health has been very poor until quite lately, though it is still scarcely tolerable. I have suffered far more from the fever during the past four months than in the whole of my former residence in this country. I must repeat the doubt expressed in a former letter of my ability to continue in this very arduous office. The great variety of duties which require personal attention, the continual excitement and anxiety, and the unceasing mental exertion to which I am exposed day and night, is quite too much in a climate where nature seems scarce equal to the task of sustaining herself. In all candor, too, and sincerity, I must confess my *incompetency* for the office. As I day by day consider the wants of this Colony, and reflect upon the qualifications necessary to govern and direct the various and conflicting interests, to adjust and regulate all its important concerns, and to develope and form the character of the people and the nation, I feel hum-

bled and ready to cry out against myself in very vexation for having taken upon me such responsibility. I am not sufficient for these things.

With great esteem and consideration for yourself and the gentlemen of the Board, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. BUCHANAN, Governor.

To the Hon. SAMUEL WILKESON,
General Agent of the Am. Col. Society, Washington.

The following are the Documents referred to by Governor Buchanan, in his previous despatch:

*Copy of Commission and Instructions to William N. Lewis, as Marshall
in the Expedition to Little Bassa.*

COMMONWEALTH OF LIBERIA:

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, that in virtue of the authority vested in me by the American Colonization Society, as Governor of this Commonwealth, I have deputed William N. Lewis, and by these presents do depute and constitute him a Marshall of this Commonwealth, with special authority to proceed forthwith to Little Bassa, there to seize the person of one Tarriss, and other white men connected with him, at a certain slave factory, and expell them from this territory; also, to seize all the property of every description belonging to said slave dealers, and either convey it to this place, or destroy it on the spot; also, in like manner to seize the goods and property of every kind whatsoever which may be found in the trading factory of one Murray or Lany (Englishman) and convey it to this place or destroy it as aforesaid, and to destroy with the factories aforesaid all the buildings belonging to them.

And for the proper execution of this precept, the said William N. Lewis is hereby empowered to call on the military force of the colony, and other citizens, and the officers and men of any military company, and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid him in the discharge of these duties.

Given at the Government house, Monrovia, this twenty-second day of July,
in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine.

WILLIAM N. LEWIS, Esq., MARSHALL, &c.

When you arrive at little Bassa and have taken possession of the slave factory (which will be the first object of seizure) you will at once secure the Frenchman and his family, by placing a proper guard over them. You will proceed there with such assistants as you may select to release the slaves and take them under your protection, when, if the schooners shall have arrived, you will, without loss of time, convey all the moveable property on board, except the rum, which in any event must be destroyed on the spot. As far as possible you will have an inventory of the cases, casks, &c., seized, and the greatest caution must be used to prevent any person unauthorized even touching an article.

Should the schooners not have arrived when you take possession, you will ascertain if there are any means of subsistence for the expedition, and in the exercise of a sound discretion decide whether it may be practicable to remain until the arrival of the schooners. If you deem it advisable not to wait, you will, with all expedition, proceed to destroy all the property in the most

effectual and summary manner, leaving only what small articles of personal necessity the Frenchmen may be able to take with them.

You will also seize all the property of the Englishman, and in like manner bring it here or destroy it. The slaves you will bring here with you, and all the white men may be either driven *down* or *up* the coast, so that they are got rid of, but any thing like insults or injury you will take care to prevent being inflicted by any of your assistants. Hereof fail not.

Yours, &c.

To ELIJAH JOHNSON, Captain Commanding the Volunteer Expedition to Little Bassa :

SIR : You are hereby authorized and commanded to take charge of the expedition of volunteers about to proceed to little Bassa. You will spare no pains to establish strict military discipline among the officers of your command. On your arrival, you will assist the marshall, Willim N. Lewis, who accompanies you, with your whole force, in securing and removing or destroying (as he may direct) all the property to be found which he may seize.

Having taken possession of the place, you will detail a sufficient number of men to aid the marshall in disposing of the property, taking care however, not to weaken too much the body stationed on the outside as guards, sentinels, &c.

You will at no time, nor on any pretence, relax for a moment the strictness of discipline nor the authority of martial law : and by no means suffer any communication between the natives and your men—the natives and the slavers, or between the slavers and your men—you will command the colonists living at Bassa to join your standard,—which, if they refuse to do, you will arrest and bring to this place for trial.

In the discharge of any of the duties enjoined upon you here, or required of you by the marshall, you will be careful to avoid any violence to the persons or feelings of those against whom you are required to act, unless resistance is offered, which of course you must overcome by force.

Should any one under your command so far forget the character of a soldier, and be so regardless of the honor of his country, as to attempt to leave his post without orders, to plunder, or in any way shew disrespect or disobedience to superior officers, you will not hesitate to arrest or punish him on the spot, according to martial law. But I am not willing to anticipate the smallest difficulty from such a base spirit. Those who have so generously volunteered in the service of their country will do their duty like men, and do honor by their acts, as they have already in pledge, to the name they bear as citizens—soldiers of Liberia.

Circumstances which it is impossible to foresee must determine the course of procedure with regard to the property seized, and the length of your stay at Little Bassa. I have communicated my wishes and orders to the marshall on this subject, with whom you will consult and act as may appear advisable.

Given this Twenty-second day of July, at Monrovia, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine.

Treaty made Aug. 1, 1839, between the Commonwealth of Liberia and Bah Gay, Chief of Bassa.

It is hereby agreed between Thos. Buchanan, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Bah Gay, one of the Kings of Little Bassa, that there shall be perpetual peace between the colonists of Liberia, and the people of the Bassa country.

Bah Gay on his part agrees that there shall be full compensation made for the property destroyed by any of his people during the recent hostilities committed against the colonists. He also agrees that there shall be no slave trading within his jurisdiction forever. He farther agrees that there shall be no interruption to the trade of the colonists with his own people or others in this country forever; that any colonist residing in his territory shall be protected and defended against injury or molestation. He farther agrees that the supreme jurisdiction of the whole country of Little Bassa belongs to the Commonwealth of Liberia, and that in all matter of intercourse with foreigners or Natives, the Governor of Liberia shall be consulted, and his decisions shall in all cases be final. Especially does he bind himself and his successors never to engage in any war without permission of the Governor,

[SIGNED,]

THOS. BUCHANAN, *Governor*,

[SIGNED,]

BUSH \bowtie GAY!his
mark.Signed in presence of N. LEWIS, *Marshall*.

LITTLE BASSA, 1st August, 1839.

THE OURANG OUTANG.

Africa's Luminary, a paper published in Liberia, gives the following account of an Ourang Outang recently taken in the colony, and approaching nearer to man, it is supposed, in form and manners, than any before captured.

We have seen several animals of the above class in this and in other countries, but never saw one, nor even heard of one to compare with the female Ourang Outang now in the possession of Dr. S. M. Goheen, and to be seen at our mission premises.

Jenny (for so the Doctor calls her) was obtained by him about five months ago from a gentleman of this town, who had purchased her from a native only a few months previously.

She is four years old, and measures two feet four inches in height, being as well proportioned, and as much like the human species in the formation of the different parts of the body, as any of the same class of animals of which we have any record. She was taken quite young by some native Africans, and was clinging to the abdomen of her mother when the latter was killed by them. Her teeth are regular and perfect; she has four incisors, and two canine, and six molars, in each jaw, and presents the exact appearance of a human face and head.

The length of time she has been in a domesticated state, and particularly the last five months, has served to develop the astonishing degree of sagacity, approaching almost to reason, with which her species are furnished by the great Creator of man and brute. It is no small source of amusement to us, and quite a relaxation from the constant routine of business and care, to take a peep at Jenny occasionally; see her go through her various exercises, all of which are most obediently performed at the bidding of her master, and mark her diverting powers of imitation. She is chained by the neck to a piece of wood driven in the ground, the end of which is about eight inches above the surface. A line just high enough to admit of her grasping it by a slight spring upward is fastened by one end to the back wall of the kitchen, and by the other to a fine orange tree which shades the spot. Jenny's movements on this tight rope are truly diverting. She not only suspends at ease by either hand or either foot,—for her feet are well adapted to all the purposes for which the hand is used—but walks in an erect position on the rope.

balancing herself with exact precision by the use of her long arms. When, in good humor—which, by the way, is not always the case, for she, too, gets into fits of passion, and requires the rod of correction—Jenny performs some exquisite feats of agility, swinging from side to side; supporting herself by one limb, then by another; lying down on the line, arms and legs suspended; making somersets; and in every possible manner showing the great activity and quickness of movement peculiar to her race.

Her attempts to open the lock by which her chain is secured, when her master designs to treat her with a romp among the fruit trees in the garden, and the privilege of picking a soursop, papaw, or orange, are remarkable. Jenny takes the key from the hand of the doctor, sits down on the log of wood, and very patiently tries to insert it into the hole of the padlock. After repeated failures, all most patiently endured, she succeeds—the key is inserted, but to turn it around so as to start the spring is too much for her, and she has to be indulged with some assistance.

Nothing escapes her among the persons in employ at the mission house; and every thing is imitated so exactly, that our risibles are severely taxed—as for instance, Jenny concludes she ought to do something toward the washer woman's department; and if she can only be indulged with a tub of water, and a piece of rag, she rubs, shakes, squeezes, and wrings, with all the intense application of a first rate laundress.

At her meals, too, this imitative faculty is equally observable. Jenny uses knife, and fork, and spoon; and if the latter be held awkwardly, her master demands it from her, orders her hand to be turned, which she obeys, and receives the handle of the spoon between her fingers and thumb with no inconsiderable apish grace. Observing the boy of the house cleaning the knives and forks by rubbing them on the board, Jenny concludes that her spoon ought to receive the same attention, and so gets a stone and commences a series of rubbing, by no means calculated to give a very fine polish. Observing the carpenters at work not long ago, she found a nail, obtained a piece of board, and with a small stone for a hammer, began to drive in the nail as fairly as any young apprentice to the trade.

But the most amusing is to see the effect of music on her nerves and passions. We sometimes indulge her with a visit in the mission house, take up an accordeon, and play her a tune; the excitement, the transport she is thrown into, and her various gestures and movements, are astonishing. She jumps up and down on all fours for a while; then springs on a chair, and has a caper; and sometimes mounts on the back of the chair, giving all the evidence of being perfectly charmed. Should Jenny ever visit the United States, we apprehend she will afford a fund of amusement for thousands of the curious.

[She was brought here by the Doctor, some time since, and was disposed of by him for a handsome sum.]

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
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NOTICES.

§3- All former debts for the Colonization Herald, and all remittances of moneys from the State of Pennsylvania, should be sent to Gen. Agent of Colonization Society, Corner of George and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

§3- This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Many of our readers are already aware that the Secretary of the Navy has determined to despatch forthwith, a sloop of war and a schooner to the coast of Africa, in execution of our laws, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the protection of our extending commerce in that quarter. The announcement of this determination has met every where, through the North as well as the South, unusual evidences of approbation and confidence. On the subject of the African slave trade and the connexion of our flag with it, there is but one sentiment in the whole land. Every worthy citizen, wherever found, unreservedly condemns it. They greatly err, who believe that the South give any countenance to this infamous traffic. Some of the strongest expressions of indignant disapprobation, break in upon us from that quarter.

This decisive step of the Department is more than warranted by the circumstances of the case. The unexampled extent of the traffic, the miseries which it inflicts, the spirit of our own laws on the subject, and the desecration of our National flag in its protection, all call loudly for energetic action. Nor is this call weakened by the fact that British cruisers, without any conventional authority, are extensively capturing and sending to our ports, vessels engaged in this traffic, under the prostituted protection of American papers. It belongs to us, and not the British, to protect the honor of our flag. The interference, though dictated by the highest sentiments of humanity, is little less than a National indignity. May we be spared the humiliation of recognising a Foreign Power as the conservator of our National honor.

But we need indulge in no such apprehension, while the spirit which now exhibits itself, sways the counsels of the Department.

The force which the Secretary has determined to despatch to the African coast, cannot fail to impose a wide and salutary check on the slave trade.—An intelligent gentleman, better acquainted, perhaps, than any other in the United States with the Western coast of Africa, has informed us that this trade, so far as our own flag is connected with it, may be in a great measure broken up by the system of action resolved on by the Department. The widespread and abused protection of the American flag, will be at once cut off; while the threatened penalties of confiscation, infamy and death, will overawe the reckless offender.

From Africa's Luminary.

GOTERAH—AFRICAN WARRIOR.

Our town was all in commotion on Monday last, in consequence of a visit from Goterah, a warrior attached to the Condo people, who, with eight of his men, visited this place to hold a palaver with Governor Buchanan. This notable personage, a member of the Boozee tribe, a cannibal in his very appearance, is a well built, muscular man, of good size, with prominent features, and an eye that bespeaks a love of war and bloodshed. He was dressed in a large loose gown, without sleeves or collar, of African manufacture, and a cap with a huge tail behind it, made of leopard skin, and decorated with cowrie shells sewed on in circles and various figures, and the hair of some wild animal. One of the men by whom he was accompanied marched behind the great war man with a drum of rather rude workmanship, which whenever the chief moved, he beat with two small sticks. It appears that the commissioner named in Governor Buchanan's letter, which will be found on our third page, and who had been sent by his excellency to investigate the cause of a war among the native tribes in our neighborhood, by means of which the property of one or more citizens of Liberia had been destroyed, had an interview with this said Goterah, and invited him to Monrovia to see Governor Buchanan, as he had been the chief leader of the party who had ransacked and burned the towns and destroyed the property. After a number of awkward gestures and manœuvres in the street before the government house, during which he crouched, roared, growled, and shook himself like a leopard, (which is the meaning of his name,) his curiosity was awakened at hearing several discharges from a piece of ordnance which the Governor had ordered to be fired. On hearing the report of the cannon, he repaired to the spot, and gazed apparently with much interest on the process of loading, firing, sponging out, &c. As soon as his excellency was ready to receive him, he and his party were escorted to the government house and admitted into the Governor's parlor, where, with a number of citizens, we accompanied the strangers and witnessed the following interesting palaver:

Governor B., through the medium of W. Lewis, Esq., who, being well acquainted with several native languages, acted as interpreter, stated that for a long time it was well known in America that King Boatswain, in his life time, was always a friend to the American people and to these colonies. Lieutenant Governor Williams then desired the interpreter to say that whatever word Goterah had in his heart to say to the Governor now to speak on. Goterah, who had his own interpreter, to whom he spoke in his own language, but who spoke to Mr. Lewis in the Vey tongue, replied that Boatswain's people were all friendly to the Americans. If any of them come here and

do bad, keep them—let it be known—send for him, and they should be punished; that the kings and head men of that country had put great power in his (Goterah's) hands, and whatever he says is done. If even any of the head men done wrong and they wanted him punished, and he (Goterah) said no, his word was obeyed. He makes war and carries it wherever he pleases. They all feel, however, tributary to the Governor of the American colonies, and when they have any palaver will resort to him and abide by his decision. If the Governor at any time wanted any fighting done, just send for him and he would do it for him. That one of the principal things he wanted to say was about his women, six of whom had gone over the river and were detained among the Queah people, were working for them, raising rice which they got no credit themselves, and that they would not give them up. That he did not mind his men and boys being out, going to Millsburgh, or coming down here, for one of his boys now lived with Dr. Taylor at Millsburgh, but his women was what he wanted. To this the Governor replied, that if these women were detained by any of his people in either of these colonies, he must not make war against them and fight them, but come to him and hold the palaver with him, that he would immediately give them up. But if they were detained in any tribe who were under his jurisdiction, then let him send two of his men, the Governor would send two of his, and let the four go and ascertain if the women were there kept away from them, and then talk and settle the palaver. He added that he wished them all to live in peace, have no more war, but settle all their palavers as Americans do, by talking, not fighting.

Goterah. Let me know where your possessions are, how far your country extends, over whom you have authority and jurisdiction. I will make no war, nor molest any within your territory; but beyond them I make war when and where I please. I am a very bad man; my fashion is to take and burn a town, kill and eat the people.

Gov. Buchanan. Are your women among our people, or among those over whom we have jurisdiction?

Goterah. I do not know, but I suppose they may be very near your people or your country. If so, and I make war against those who have got them, it will be said Goterah makes war against the Americans, and this I do not want said. King Boatswain before he died and his principal head men said, "Never make war against the Americans, they are our friends." (This he repeated twice.) If any of the Americans pass through our country, or any country over which we have any power, they shall not be molested—they shall be protected. If even you have any war and will send for me, I will come and fight for you. If you want me now to go and fight the Fish people I can never say no; I will go.

Gov. We never settle our palavers by fighting. We have laws, if our people do wrong we punish them, and we want you to learn our fashion. We want to send teachers among you to establish schools among your people, and teach your children American fashion.

Goterah. This is good. We like trade. We get a great deal of ivory. I have two large teeth with me which I brought down to trade for. We have plenty of elephants in our country, and have eight elephant hunters out. We like to trade with the Americans, not to make war with them. We get plenty of money from them in trade. This place and Boporah are the same, and yet they are not all the same, for I am hungry and my men, and have no where to get food but to look to you.

Gov. We will supply you and your men with all you want.

His excellency then gave orders to have them taken care of, and we left the government house. On Wednesday the grand palaver was held about the women and the property which had been destroyed, the substance of which will appear in our next.

From Africa's Luminary.

GOTERAH—GRAND PALAVER.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 19th ult., the *grand palaver*, alluded to in our last, was held in one of the offices attached to the government premises, and we had an opportunity of witnessing the proceedings. As the interpreters were poor, and a great many interruptions and repetitions occurred, it is almost impossible to present our readers with any thing more than the substance of the remarks which were made by the parties.

The first thing which his excellency, Governor Buchanan, inquired into was the ground of the claim which Goterah set up to two women who were present, having been sent for for the occasion, and who for years had been residing within the bounds of the colonial territory. On being requested to speak in defence of this claim, the great war-man began and went through quite an impassioned and somewhat eloquent speech, accompanied by some odd but not inappropriate jestures. He declared that *Nakoo*, one of the women, had been the wife of Colson, a recaptive African who had been killed in the war; that the said Colson had been in his debt and died without paying him. This was his *first* statement. But it appeared before the close of the palaver, when he found that he was not likely to obtain his end on that ground, that he changed his note, and said Colson had *sold* her to him. And both of these grounds of claim were proved to be mere subterfuges by Mr. White, a justice of the peace, from Millsburgh, who affirmed that when Goterah applied to him and demanded these women, who resided within the district of Millsburgh, he had uniformly stated that Colson had *given* her to him. Thus the fellow had prepared himself three different experiments to accomplish his purpose. The other woman, *Yah*, he claimed by inheritance. He declared her to be the property of his father, Namssooh. His father was dead, and all that had belonged to him now devolves to his son. Goterah, he said, was not a boy: when he moved he wanted followers—he must have a train behind him. It was said that he made war to take slaves to sell. This was not so—he sold none. He ate, and kept the others for his own use. These women he claimed as his own, and demanded them at the hands of the Governor.

During the most excited part of his address, we were much amused at a singular movement which we were informed was equivalent to an oath. He generally spoke sitting; but at the moment we allude to he sprang from his chair, laid hold of two bright spears with which he travelled, and which were leaning against the side of the room, placed them on the floor in a horizontal position, and close to each other, then stepped on them, made some most impassioned remarks, stepped back, took up the spears, and held one in his right hand in a menacing position, and seemingly in the very act of darting forward at some one. The following, we were told, was the nature of this kind of oath: "If I lie in these statements—if they are not the truth—may these, my own spears on which I now stand, and are now at my command, under my very feet, be made to punish the crime; may they be turned as I now hold them, against myself, and by some unknown hand be plunged into Goterah's heart." He now, much agitated, sat down.

Governor Buchanan now permitted the man who came forward as counsel for the women to reply. This is an interesting young man; he too is a recaptive. [By a recaptive in this sense we mean not an African taken on the high seas by a European or American cruiser and brought back to their country and set free, but we mean Africans about to be sent off in chains by slave-dealers, rescued by *colonists*, and protected by them and their laws and government.] Anthony (so named by the Lieutenant Governor, Mr.

Williams, in whose family he was reared) rose and told a plain, unvarnished tale. "Colson was my brother, an older brother. *Nakoo*, this woman, (pointing to one of the women,) was his wife. They lived in a Dey town called Zooih. We were both recaptives. We were taken in Ashmun's time. Colson was taken at Digby. I was taken when a small boy at Mammy's town. War was carried to Zooih while Colson lived there by the Goulah's, and he was killed. Goterah was one of the leaders in that war. He was Colson's friend he says; but he knows—there he is, (pointing at Goterah,) and cannot deny it—he knows that he commanded his brother Sissy to shoot my brother Colson. He shot him in the back of the head with a musket, and it was given out that Colson was shot by the enemy. He killed my brother to get his wife. He took her; but she ran away from him, came to Millsburgh, got permission to sit down in that neighborhood, and for five years has been protected there. Goterah cannot have her; my brother did not owe him—my brother did not leave his wife to him. *Yah*, that other woman, never was Goterah's slave—never belonged to his father; she too, with her husband, lived in Zooih. He was killed in that same war, and she was taken, tied, and would have been sold to Spaniards by that same Goterah. She ran away, went to Millsburgh, and has there been protected. Here is her present husband. Even me he wanted to catch and sell to Spaniards as a slave."

The women were now commanded by the Governor to speak for themselves. Poor creatures! there they had sat, and there they had been listening; and we felt perhaps as they did, that on this brief interview, this short hour, their liberty, nay, their existence depended. If given up by Governor Buchanan to Goterah what must they expect? To be sold to Spaniards, kept as slaves, and worked as beasts of burden, or killed and eaten by their cannibal master. It was a moment of thrilling anxiety to them.

Nakoo, with a very expressive countenance, but with much hesitation, confirmed all that Anthony had said. With half averted look, she several times declared that Goterah had no claim on her, that her husband did not owe Goterah, and that the latter's statements were not true.

Yah said little, but looked a great deal. She had never belonged to Goterah's father—had never been in their country—was a Pessah. After her husband's death she had got away from Goterah, and found protection in the colony, and did not want to be given up to Goterah.

His excellency heard all with untiring patience, and it required no inconsiderable quantum of this grace on this occasion, for the interpreters were poor, and had to be changed; and then they would speak often to the interruption and contradiction of each other. But the Governor listened to all that could be gathered, and then decided as follows:

To Goterah he caused the interpreter to say that he could not allow his claim to *Nakoo*—she was now an American woman—she had claimed the protection of the laws of this colony, and for five years had lived within its territory. These laws did not allow of using any human being as property to pay a debt. If Colson did owe him, still the widow could not be given to him to pay the debt. Neither could Colson have sold her or given her away; he was also an American—none of their laws allowed this. Goterah, therefore, could not have *Nakoo*; she should be considered as an American, and be free. *Yah*, the Governor also declared, should not be given to him either. He could not prove that *Yah* was ever the property of his father. She and others said she never had been—had not been in his country—was not of their tribe. She was now an American woman, claimed his protection, and should have it. Goterah should not have *Yah*.

The cannibal listened and heard all, and inquired two or three times whether he was to leave without his women; whether he was not to get them; if this was American fashion. But though he did not remonstrate, he looked as if he ruminated future revenge, and seemed pondering how to execute it.

The plundered property of Messrs. Cheeseman and Hunter was now called in question. The native man who had been seized and imprisoned in Monrovia had been given up at the request of this said Goterah, on a promise made by him that he would cause the Dey chiefs to refund the articles stolen at the time the town was destroyed. Governor Buchanan now requested Goterah to say whether he had fulfilled his contract. Messrs. Cheeseman and Hunter were present. They were sufferers, and none of their goods had been restored. Goterah replied that he would make the Dey chiefs pay immediately if the Governor would only allow him to carry war to their towns. Let him but say go and fight them and get back the property, and he would do it soon enough. To this he was replied that it was by no means the Governor's wish that he should make war and go and kill men for the sake of property, but he was asked whether he did not engage to the commissioners, Messrs. Lewis and Cyples, to see that this property was returned. When this question was answered we were all highly amused at the shrewdness and logic of the African.

"Why," said he in substance, "you want me to get back the property, yet I am not to use my own means and the only means I have, war and bloodshed, to recover it, but yet I am expected to do it, and this property which has been destroyed belonging to you, who ought to refund it? Tell me, who makes English men of war pay back for property they destroy when they break up a slave factory belonging to Spaniards on the coast? If Africans or Americans have goods there at the time, and in the war they are plundered, from whom is redress sought from the men of war?" And who does not see much reason in the warrior's remark? If an individual, to make money, puts a quantity of goods in a native town, and posts a tradesman there to sell cloth and tobacco, and guns and powder for ivory, for camwood, palm oil, and so forth, and so forth, and another tribe comes, makes war, burns that town, plunders every thing, and does not question whose *this* is, and to whom *that* belongs; and in consequence of this war the property of the individual is destroyed, who pays? Must the Governor go to an immense expense and declare war and go to fighting to recover a hundred dollars or two?

Governor Buchanan determined to defer the matter until he should summon the Dey chiefs to appear together at Monrovia, Goterah with them, and endeavor to obtain satisfaction, but by no means to make war to obtain it in such a case.

We learn since the palaver that Goterah has been threatening to attack Millsburgh, so that orders have been given by the Governor to have a guard kept at night, and a supply of arms and ammunition furnished. By his means, too, a young man of Monrovia was forcibly detained in a native town for a short time, but has recovered his liberty and returned home.

From the New York Observer.

REV. J. A. JAMES ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A few weeks since we published an extract of a letter from the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, England, on American slavery, with the intention of following it with some remarks. The remarks have been necessarily delayed till the present time, and we therefore repeat part of the extract.

"No minister, nor private Christian coming from the United States, how-

ever great his excellence may be in other respects—however valuable the cause might be which he is anxious to recommend, or whatever introductions and recommendations he may bring, can be authorized to expect, to do much good who is not prepared to declare himself the warm and steady friend of emancipation. I am quite aware that some of our people are not disposed to make such allowances, as without at all compromising the question, may be made, for those who till lately never thought of the criminality of this enormous sin, nor for the difficulties with which the subject is surrounded in your country; but still, when charity has stretched itself to the uttermost, many find it a most puzzling matter to reconcile revivals of religion with the opposition of the South, and the indifference of many in the North and East to the abolition of slavery. We are ready to admit that it is possible that some of the advocates of abolition may be indiscreet in their sayings and doings, and that they may have mixed up other matters with the question that may tend to prejudice it in the estimation of many. All this may be so, but still *there* is the evil—monstrous, horrible, and utterly indefensible, loading the country with crime and misery. We know very well the nature of your Federal Constitution, and that your General Government has no authority in this matter over the separate States any more than England has over France; still, there is the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, where the atrocities of slavery are carried on under the flag of the capitol and the eyes of Congress. There is the prejudice against color pervading the North and the East, as well as the South; there is the right of petitioning virtually surrendered, by allowing the voice of the people to be suppressed and discussion to be forbidden; there is the opportunity presented, but neglected, of choosing representatives friendly to emancipation; and above all, there is the power of the pulpit and the press, possessed, but not employed, as perhaps it might be, to bear testimony against this cruel outrage against the rights of humanity. It is not, however, my intention to enter deeply into this subject, but merely to refer to it in connexion with the influence of American example.

“It was but last evening, at a public meeting of the British Missionary Society of this town, I heard the matter alluded to by a powerful and eloquent speaker, in a strain of burning indignation that convulsed the audience, and almost made the place to shake with marks of disgust at the American slaveholders, and of approbation of the orator, who in such terms of withering accusation would arraign them before God and his country.”

While Mr. J. is quite aware that some Englishmen are not disposed to make proper allowances for American Christians, he does not seem to know that he himself must be regarded as very imperfectly acquainted with our history, and the real state of our feelings on the subject of slavery. If Mr. J. had read the history of Massachusetts he would feel that such rebuke as he administers in his letter is very much like the rebuke which young converts are prone to administer to old Christians. We suppose that the abhorrence of slavery in Massachusetts is deeper, purer, more inveterate, and less liable to change than in any part of the civilized world. It is now two centuries (we believe this very year) since the first slave ship touched upon her shores. The legislature of the colony, then only nine years old, were in session at the time, and the instant the news reached their ears they ordered a vessel to be fitted out at the public expense, re-shipped the slaves, sent them back to Africa, and passed a law making man-stealing thenceforth felony without benefit of clergy. The feeling which this statute indicates as existing then is the feeling now, and has been the feeling at every moment of the intervening period.

It is true that, in opposition to their solemn and repeated remonstrances,

the colonists were compelled for a time by mother Britain to suffer the importation of slaves; but the moment the colony threw off the British yoke slavery was abolished in Massachusetts—not by statute—no, the old Bay State would not disgrace herself by a *statute* to abolish slavery. She declared in the face of the universe that “all men are born free and equal,” and her courts have always decided, under this declaration, that no statute was necessary to abolish slavery in Massachusetts.

The example of the Bay State, we all know, was followed by abolition acts in the other New England States, and in the middle States. These States were half a century in advance of Britain in the emancipation cause.

But, it is said, the Constitution of the United States sanctions slavery, and Massachusetts was a party to the Constitution. It is not true that the United States' Constitution sanctions slavery. So far as slavery is concerned, the United States' Constitution is a treaty, in which Massachusetts and ten other anti-slave trade States bound Georgia and South Carolina to permit that traffic to be abolished in 1808, and in which such burdens were imposed upon slavery itself, that the statesmen of Massachusetts boasted in their convention that by that instrument they had given the monster the death blow. If they erred in their calculations, they erred only as British statesmen have erred in every treaty they have formed on the subject of slavery with France, Spain, and Portugal.

But “there is slavery in the District of Columbia, under the flag of the capitol and the eyes of Congress.” There it is, indeed, to the disgrace of our free republic. It is there, however, as all the world may know, in opposition to the recorded remonstrances of the great States of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania; it is there in opposition to the well known wishes of a vast majority of the people in the non-slave holding States; it is there in opposition to more voices raised against it in America than were ever raised in Britain against slavery, a thousand times as extensive, in British India; or against the worse than slavery pressgang system of the British navy, or the compulsory obeisance to idols which is required of soldiers in the British army. And how long would slavery have continued even in the British West Indies if one-half, or nearly one-half, of the members of the British Parliament had been West India planters? How long would slavery have continued in the District of Columbia if it could have been abolished by a majority of the representatives from the *non-slave holding States*? Would it have required a systematic array of all the philanthropy in the land, under the guidance of such talented men as Wilberforce and Buxton, through a period of ten or twenty years, to have brought forth at first an apprenticeship system and then an emancipation act. Let the emancipation acts passed in the New England and middle States more than fifty years ago answer. Let the vote in Congress on the Missouri question answer. Let the resolution on the subject of slavery of every public body in the non-slave holding States passed prior to the movements of modern abolitionists answer.

But there is the prejudice against color pervading the North and East as well as the South. True, but not to the extent represented by some of the abolitionists. In Massachusetts negroes are entitled by law to all the rights and privileges of white men; and some of them have filled offices under the States and other important stations in society with credit to themselves and the general respect of the community. Lemuel Haynes, during his long life, was treated with as much attention, wherever he went, as he could have been had he been a white man. The prejudice against colored people in *New England* is comparatively weak among the great body of the yeomanry: *It is chiefly a prejudice of the vulgar.* Dr. Belknap so described it in his

letter to Judge Tucker, of Virginia, written nearly fifty years ago, and, as far as our observation has extended, this is still its true character. It is, we suppose, the same feeling which is manifested in England and some other countries in Europe towards the Jews and Gypsies, with this difference, that in New England it is so checked by religious sentiments that it cannot be carried to the same extent of cruelty.

But the pulpit and the press do not speak out, as perhaps they might against slavery. True, we might call slaveholders indiscriminately men-stealers and pirates; and we do not do it. We might indulge only in anathemas against the South; we might utter our indignation against slavery in such thundering tones that the echo would come back to us from Britain in plaudits of our noble zeal for liberty; and we do not do it. Not because we think slavery a light evil; not because we do not wish to see the abominable thing speedily and utterly abolished. It is because we do most sincerely and earnestly wish to see it abolished, that we cannot join in irritating denunciations of the men who alone have the power to abolish it. It is because we know that the curse is deeply rooted and intertwined with every limb and fibre of southern institutions, that we have no faith in the scheme of those who expect to shake it down by their shoutings. We have studied the character of our southern brethren, and the history of their slavery, and our whole hope of abolition is in the high and generous feeling which we know exists there to an extent not surpassed in any part of the Anglo-Saxon world.

We all know that slavery was planted and nurtured in the South by Britain. The sagacious statesmen of "the old Dominion," nearly a century ago, saw the nature and tendency of the evil as we see it now. They remonstrated, they cried, they implored the mother country to desist. But Britain was a step-mother to her colonies. She stifled their cries, and poured in the poison till all the fountains of healthful influence were corrupted by it. When at length her cruel yoke was broken, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina joined the first league which was ever formed on this earth, for the suppression of the slave trade; and thousands of the noble citizens of those states, celebrated their own emancipation from the British yoke by the emancipation of their slaves. There are at this day in those three states more than 150,000 free blacks, who would command in the market, at the price of slaves, 75,000,000 dollars. This is the offering of those states to the anti-slavery altar. And what is there, elsewhere, in the world, that can be compared with it? Britain, with more than 20,000,000 people, and the resources of an empire extending from the rising to the setting of the sun, by her famous emancipation act, contributed 100,000,000 dollars. But emancipation by her planters was an emancipation forced upon them by a government at a distance, in which they were not represented, and over which they had no control. In Virginia and her sister states, emancipation was a voluntary and spontaneous offering of just and noble feeling; and when posterity award their honors to the anti-slavery men of the present age, they may praise Britain, and extol the old Bay State, but they will reserve the laurel for the sons of the Old Dominion. We believe that the spirit of ancient Virginia still lingers along her rivers and among her hills and mountains, and we cannot join, therefore, in the indiscriminate denunciation of her sons. When we join an anti-slavery society we shall want to choose a Virginian for our President, and we shall esteem it glory enough to serve in the cause under officers that we can select from our slave-holding States.

LETTER FROM HON. E. WHITTLESEY.

We intended, before this, to have favored our readers with this excellent letter, which was written in reply to an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Colonization Society of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Our readers need not be told that it is from one who ranks among the most firm and able friends of our cause—one whose fidelity, in the councils of our nation, to the great interest of the public, secured him the respect and confidence of all parties.

CANFIELD, JUNE 25th, 1839.

GENTLEMEN,—Your invitation to attend the Annual Meeting of the Ashtabula county Colonization Society, at Jefferson, on the 4th of July next, and to address the Society, was duly received.

Professional engagements require my attention next week, on the Court of Common Pleas in Cuyahoga County; and if it had been otherwise, I should have accepted an invitation given previous to yours, by the Colonization Society of Hartford, to address that Society.

I regret I am deprived by the session of the Court, from contributing my mite in advancing a cause, in which two Continents are so intimately interested. You are correct in saying, "the cause of Colonization is not dead," nor will it die, unless that *Power* which controls the destinies of Nations has decreed that our Union shall be dissolved, and that this happy people shall be involved in the horrors of intestine commotions and civil wars: nor unless it is further decreed, that moral and intellectual darkness shall permanently abide on the African Continent. African Colonization has at no time been more prosperous than it is at present, notwithstanding the energies and perseverance of its enemies. The opposition it meets with, should stimulate its friends and supporters, to renewed exertions in sustaining and in carrying forward a work that has accomplished so much good, and that has so much in reserve for the slaves in this country; and for reclaiming, civilizing, and christianizing the degraded Africans, in their own country.

Among other grounds for encouragement may be mentioned, the increased devotion to the objects of the Society in the Southern States.—This is seen in the formation of State Societies, and in the support given to them; and in the instances of emancipating Slaves for Colonization; and in bequests given to transport manumitted slaves to Africa; and in sustaining them with whatever is necessary, for their new and free condition. President Monroe, before his death, assured Elliott Crasson, a devoted Philanthropist, and a most jealous friend to African Colonization, "that if adequate funds were possessed by the Colonization Society, he could procure ten thousand slaves by voluntary emancipation, in his native State alone."

How much more satisfactory must it be to the Patriot; to the friend of the slave; to the Christian; and to the moralist; to be the means of restoring a slave to freedom by his own, and by the voluntary consent of his master; with the knowledge, that he is to be transported to the land of his fathers, of his kindred, and of his blood, there to be placed on a footing of perfect equality, in a Republic formed by his own race—than can be derived from discharging the office of a secret emissary; prowling among the negro huts of a Southern planter, under the cover of darkness—seeking for objects to make discontented,—violating one of the domestic relations,—laying and prosecuting plans for secret escapes—conducting poor deluded human beings through the country, at that period devoted by man-stealers and horse thieves, to the prosecution of works that shun the light—and eventually landing them

the cold and inhospitable shore of Canada, without a house to shelter them, or food to sustain them. If report be true, there are those who are engaged in conducting negroes, secretly and covertly, through this part of the State, from the Ohio river to the Lakes, to be transported to Canada. In the day time, they are shut up in cellars or in barns, and in the night they are crammed into waggons, with as little space as is allowed by slavers engaged in Foreign man-stealing.

A regiment, it is said, has been already formed in Canada, of runaway slaves, and those engaged in enticing them to leave their masters, or in giving them safe convoy through the State, are recruiting officers, for filling the ranks of Queen Victoria's Army, to wage a border war, when the peaceable relations of the two Governments shall be disturbed.

To the ordinary expenses of the Society is to be added the purchase of a vessel as proposed by Samuel Wilkeson, of Buffalo, (who has most disinterestedly and benevolently devoted himself to the cause of African Colonization,) to run regularly between Liberia and the United States. The vessel was purchased on a credit, and to be paid for during the present summer, by instalments. The friends of African Colonization have been called on to raise contributions on the coming Fourth of July, in aid of paying the debt mentioned.

A new scheme of forming an income for the National Society, by the subscription of ten dollars a year by twenty thousand subscribers for ten years, has been proposed, and if any gentlemen at your meeting shall contribute in the mode mentioned, you may add my name to the list. This amount divided, and paid half yearly, will hardly be felt by any one, and the consolation of knowing that the money will be expended towards removing from this country a great public evil, and for blessing Africa with science, civilization and christianity, will richly reward any one who may practically sanction the scheme.

Much benefit would follow from distributing Colonization papers among the members of the Society. The African Repository is now furnished at \$2.00: and the Maryland Colonization Journal, published at Baltimore is only *fifty cents* a year. The quantity of matter published in these papers; of course varies; but no one will esteem his money misapplied who subscribes for either of them. The facts published in each of them are interesting and valuable.

With expressing my best wishes towards the great cause in which you are engaged, and my kind feelings for each of you, I subscribe myself

Most sincerely and respectfully yours, E. WHITTLESLEY.

To D. M. Spencer, H. Nettleton, H. R. Eastman, Horace Luce, T. C. Dewey and Matthew Hubbard, Esqs.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

There is one point of view in which the influence of the American Colonization Society, upon the suppression of the slave trade has been overlooked, or at least not duly appreciated. We refer to its influence upon our national legislation, and to its co-operation with our national government, under laws of which it was instrumental in securing the passage.

The law of the United States, passed in 1807, for the suppression of the slave trade, made no provision for the disposition of the slaves introduced into this country contrary to its provisions, but left them to be disposed of by the legislatures of the states into which they might be brought. The state of Virginia had previously passed a law for the suppression of the slave

trade, and declared slaves introduced into that state contrary to its provisions, *free*. The states of Georgia and Louisiana passed laws directing negroes imported into those states in contravention of the slave trade act to be sold as slaves, and the proceeds to be paid into the state Treasury, and the sale of a considerable number of Africans took place under those laws.

The state of Georgia, however, passed a law recognizing the existence of the American Colonization Society, and offering to deliver into their hands such Africans as might be introduced into that state in contravention of the laws against the slave trade, provided the Society would restore them to their native land without expense to the state. And in 1818 Bishop Meade of Virginia, who was the first agent of the American Colonization Society, proceeded to the state of Georgia, and received from the proper officers of the state a number of recaptured Africans, who had been advertised to be sold on a certain day, under the provisions of the above named law. When Congress convened in 1818 a memorial was presented from the board of managers of the Colonization Society, setting forth the facts above stated, and praying for such legal enactment upon the subject as might secure to the Africans illegally introduced into the United States the enjoyment of their freedom and their rights.

In conformity with the request of the Colonization Society an act was passed at the same session, to wit, on the 3d of March, 1819, entitled "an act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," declaring Africans introduced into any part of the United States contrary to said acts, to be at the disposal of the President of the United States, under the guardianship of our laws, and providing for their restoration to their native land, and, where practicable to their homes. Also providing for the appointment of agents on the coast of Africa, to receive and protect them on their arrival there, and to place them in a situation to obtain a comfortable subsistence for themselves.

Mr. Monroe, who was then President, in carrying into effect the above named law, wisely sought to secure the co-operation of the Colonization Society in the restoration of the *recaptured* Africans to their homes, and to secure the protection and other advantages that would accrue to the agents of the government, from a residence in the colony which the Colonization Society contemplated founding on the coast of Africa. The society, perceiving that a co-operation with the government in their benevolent intentions toward' the recaptured Africans would be mutually advantageous to the society and the government, readily consented to the proposition of President Monroe to make the colony of Liberia the place of residence of the government agents, and the place for the reception and location of such recaptured Africans as could not be sent to their homes.

The first Africans who were sent out under this arrangement to Liberia were from the state of Georgia, and the place where they were settled is called New Georgia. It is now the most thriving agricultural settlement in Liberia. Others were sent out by the United States at different times from Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, amounting in the whole to several hundreds. The last considerable number that were sent to Liberia by the United States, under the above named arrangement, were sent from New Orleans in 1835. They are here brought into notice because of an important principle of law involved in their capture and restoration to liberty and to their *homes*—(for most of them were of mature age—had families in Africa, and upon their arrival at Monrovia, some of them found their friends and kindred there, and proceeded with them to their proper homes.) The Spanish schooner *Fenix*, in which they were imported from Africa, was taken by a United States vessel of war, off the coast of Cuba, on the charge of piracy, and carried into New Orleans for adjudication.

Upon their arrival at New Orleans the Africans were demanded by the Spanish claimants as their property, on the ground that they were improperly brought into the United States. But the Court decided that the Africans should be protected in their rights by the laws of this country, no matter how they came within its jurisdiction; and that inasmuch as the slave trade was contrary to the laws of Spain, the Spanish claimants had no property in them, and they were therefore under the guardianship of the United States, to be restored to Africa under the supplementary law of 1819, for the suppression of the slave trade.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

"AN INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE AFRICAN RACE IN THE UNITED STATES."—"By an American."—This book is characterised by its independence of thought, its honesty of inquiry, its fertility of suggestion, its freedom from sectional prejudice. The advocate of a system of involuntary servitude will find in it sentiments to which he can by no means subscribe, while the Abolitionist will find many more to which he will take strong exception; but both may ponder with profit to themselves, and possible advantage to others, the facts it discloses, the lessons it conveys. No one thoroughly imbued with its spirit, will rush to extremes, either in the blind expedients of proposed amelioration, or the rash measures of vindictive redress.

We quote, at this time, a few pages—without adopting all the sentiments they convey—affecting the return of the African to the land of his fathers.

But there is a better prospect for the slave in the land of his fathers. Tropical Africa appears to be the home destined by the Creator for the negro, and has been the residence of his race, from time immemorial. There is room enough even in the vicinity of the coast of Upper Guinea for all the black population of the Union; as but a very small part of its luxuriant soil has been brought under cultivation. There the negro can stand erect in his manhood, and, in the face of his brother, behold only an equal. No master has power to task him, or make him feel continually a consciousness of bitter degradation. He may there assert the rights and dignity of a freeman, and cultivate the faculties which God has given him. If he has enterprize, there is a sufficient field for its exercise in the unknown regions of his father-land. If he has learned any thing valuable, in his state of vassalage, he can there turn it to his own advantage. If he is capable of exciting an influence upon Africa in favor of Colonization and Christianity, she needs it all. His religion, his character, his intellect, are here thrown into the shade, by his white superiors; there they may be exerted for his own benefit, and the improvement of his benighted countrymen. Here, in the most favorable circumstances, he obtains but a partial reward for his labor—he is surrounded by an influence which neutralizes his utmost exertions—there, he has to compete only with equals, and may obtain a reward bounded only by the limits of his industry, his enterprize, and skill. His employments here are the same which will be in request there. Here he cultivates the earth, and another enjoys the harvest. There he may survey his cotton or cane-field with a conscious pride of feeling that the fruits of his toil are all his own. The products of his country will find a ready market, and he may even come in competition with his old master in producing the

staple articles of commerce. Even now the coffee of Liberia is in demand through the Union. Her cotton, sugar, and rice are of the best quality; and there is no question but she may cultivate all the productions of the tropics, including the teas, the spices, the dyeing vegetables, and the drugs of India. Of the finest fruits she has a profusion almost without cultivation; equal to any other section of the globe.

But, it will be answered, the climate of tropical Africa is unhealthy for emigrants. This is undoubtedly true. It is a well known fact that emigrants from a northern to a southern climate, or from an old settled to a new country, must go through a process of acclimation, in which more or less die. This is abundantly evident, from the progress of population in our own country. But from impressions on my own mind, without reference to tabular statements, I am decidedly of opinion that the colored emigrants to Liberia have enjoyed greater immunity from fatal diseases than emigrants from one part of our own country to another. The mortality among them has been incomparably less than among the first settlers of Plymouth or Jamestown: and I doubt not a less proportion of American emigrants die in Liberia, than of slaves who are carried from the northern slave states to the southern, or of white emigrants from the eastern states to the western country. Those who doubt the correctness of this statement are invited to furnish the facts, and give, in tabular form, the data from which a comparison may be made. It is, if I mistake not, generally admitted that Liberia is a very healthy country for the natives, and as much so at least as tropical climates generally to foreign residents of temperate habits. A large majority of the whites who have gone there, and resided more than a year in the service of the Colonization Society, have survived, although many of them were from the northern states of this country. A number of these were in this country during the last year, and their evidence on the subject is entirely worthy of credit. But so important a point as healthfulness of the climate should be duly weighed in connexion with the removal of a numerous population; and whoever, on either side, should make wanton misstatements on this subject to favor the designs of a party, can be looked upon in no other light than a trifler with human existence.

Does not America owe it to Africa, to send back her children, and their descendants. We have used them as servants for nearly two centuries, and have made them no equivalent. If they have become wiser, it has been accidental, not a positive gift. They have engrafted some of our worst vices on their own. Our forefathers were among the first who engaged in the horrible traffic of slaves, and were thus guilty, in a great measure, of exciting those murderous wars, which have torn and scourged that unhappy country for ages. We may pay the debt in part by returning those over which we have control; by placing them in happier circumstances, and making the settlements a barrier to the coast trade in slaves. And as the whole nation is guilty in this matter, and as the whole, also, has been profited by the toil of the slave, his redemption and welfare becomes an object of national importance. Not until the nation becomes interested in the subject, will the work be accomplished. It is too vast, too burdensome, to be effected by an individual, a society, or a state. And the resources of the country are equal to the mighty enterprize. Has not God been our benefactor to put into our hands the means of paying this enormous debt. He has given us peace (with very slight intermissions) from the commencement of our national existence, and multiplied our riches without measure. The whole period of fifty years, has been one scarcely interrupted scene of onward, onward increase and prosperity, heretofore unknown in the annals of the world. Our population has quadrupled, our means increased a hundred

fold. I cannot review this scene of progressive welfare without a conviction that God intends a great offering shall be made, to remove from our midst an entire people, by whose burdens this great accumulation has in part, been produced. We stand in relation to the Africans, as the Egyptians stood to Israel; and as sure as the latter were liberated, so surely must these be released. It is needless to go into the evidences of this coming event. They are distinctly perceptible to every Christian, and philanthropist, and patriot. The great question is, shall we come forward as a people, and make the time and mode of their discharge a great thank offering, becoming the magnanimity of a nation which is above the fear of an outward foe; or shall we grasp the possession, as the lion grasps the lamb, until the decree for emancipation shall be executed *after* suffering all the pleagives of Egypt. And the real philanthropist is equally confident of the ultimate redemption of the slave, and the necessity of sending him home to Africa. He must needs go back, not only for his own welfare, but for enlightening his countrymen. The day is dawning, in which Ethiopia is to be civilized and Christianized.

And although this undertaking appears so vast, and apparently unattainable, its difficulties will gradually disappear when the work is commenced in earnest. When this shall be done, there will be less want of means than of willingness to apply them. The resources of the nation are annually accumulating far beyond what would be required for this object, by the most ardent and active interest in its accomplishment. We have presented the singular spectacle of a nation, receiving more revenue than it knew what to do with; and with prudence and integrity in the national councils, such a period is before us again. The very operation of our present national system and laws, will produce such a result continually, while we have wisdom to keep in peace with the nations. Either of two items of the national revenue, that from the customs or the publiclands, would be sufficient to effect this great work in a progressive manner. Will this application, so equal, so little burdensome, so just, and for the accomplishment of so important an object, be denied? And will not the nation demand that the navy be enlisted in and devoted to this great work? The ships of war, which are now decaying in the harbors, and the gallant men who are rusticated on shore for want of employment on the ocean, should be engaged in this business, greatly to reduce the expense, and to benefit the service. By the agency of this single power, as many might be transported (at the least expense) as could be advantageously settled in Africa for some years to come. And it would be a spectacle worthy of our infant but energetic Union, to see the ocean covered with American vessels, as transports and convoys, carrying back to their father-land, that portion of our population which is extensively regarded by some of the most enlightened nations as a dark spot upon our national character. The songs of a nation redeemed, swelling over the ocean, would be re-echoed with great joy, by all human intelligence. Such a spectacle would show to the admiration of the world, that the boasted motto of our statesmen and ambassadors—"equal and exact justice to all men"—is not an unmeaning or false declaration, and would elevate us in the estimation of the wise and good, more than the gaining of a hundred battles, or the exhibition of Roman valor.

By engaging in this enterprize on a scale suited to its magnitude, treaties would be entered into with native tribes, and cessions of territory required, by which we should check and assist to extinguish the merciless slave-trade; a work in which our government has but slightly co-operated, from motives of national policy, on which I need not animadvert. With the reputation and the resources of the nation to sustain it, this undertaking should not be

carried on in a parsimonious manner. The negro should not be sent empty away. The destitute should be provided with homes, and every family a lot in proportion to its numbers, that they might in reality sit under their own vine and fig tree.

The accomplishment of this enterprise, or even its vigorous commencement, would form an era in the history of Africa, and its influence could not be otherwise than salutary. These ransomed servants would carry the Bible and the Christian ministry along with them, and churches and schools would be established in all their borders. It would be a land of Goshen, not like that of old; but the light in their dwellings would shine afar, and illuminate the gross darkness of that mighty continent. The news of their coming would be spread abroad, and barbarian kings from the vast interior would send messengers to hold "palaver" with the Christian foreigners. Their example might teach these rude nations, that the arts of peace were preferable to the horrors of war. With wise governors and counsellors to mould the infant state; with a sufficient number of workmen in the useful arts; with the blessings of Christianity and civilization; it would possess advantages, which few incipient colonies ever enjoyed. By its industry, and enterprise, in developing its agricultural resources, this infant nation would repay in a few generations all the burdens imposed by its establishment in its contributions to American commerce.

To those who shrink from the contemplation of this project—the purchase and transportation of the slaves—in view of the expense, let me suggest a reflection for my countrymen on the objects for which enormous sums of money are now expended by the nation. I will instance only one, the Florida war. It is painful to reflect upon the insatiability of a false national honor. The sum which has been expended, estimated at \$20,000,000, in combating a handful of Indians without subduing them, would purchase a territory in Africa large enough for all the black population in the Union, and build them houses to live in; or a thousandth part of it would have secured the friendship of these savages, instead of making them inveterate enemies.

But the national honor was said to be in jeopardy; and to sustain this, the people have as yet quietly submitted to this enormous expense. But if national renown has any connexion with the prodigal expenditure of money, we shall have a niche in the temple of glory. Future history will secure us the undying fame of putting forth the energies of a mighty nation against fifteen hundred rude barbarians, and killing them at an expense of fifty thousand dollars per head. Fifty odd millions more will extinguish the tribe, unless, as in mercantile affairs, the capitation value should be increased as the number is lessened. But even if the recent project of building a wall of living men across the peninsula, to repress their incursions, should succeed, and no more millions be demanded at present—the glory of the past is at least secure, and we may be assured that posterity *will do us justice*. I regret to mar the joy of this prospective fame, by suggesting that the price of killing one Indian would have given a new and happier life to a hundred negroes. But Indians and negroes are very different men, and national honor and national benevolence are at present far from being convertible terms.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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NOTICES.

§3- All former debts for the Colonization Herald, and all remittances of moneys from the State of Pennsylvania, should be sent to Gen. Agent of Colonization Society, corner of George and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

§3- This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.

“COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION CONTRASTED.”

This is the title of a pamphlet, just published by Mr. Hooker, of Philadelphia. The author, from motives of modesty, has withheld his name; but whoever the writer may be, he carries a pen of singular point and power. He has condensed into a few pages the materials which many would have extended through a volume. Every fact and suggestion, not bearing directly on the subject, has been excised. No theories or speculations are indulged in; it is a mass of testimony, “all compact.” Let any one, free his mind of prejudice, peruse this pamphlet, and then make his election between Colonization and Abolition; we fear not the result. And yet, there is no spirit of unfairness, railing, or vituperation, in this pamphlet; it is the work of an honest man, one who loves truth for its own sake, and seeks to win for it the regard of others. We hope this pamphlet will find its way to every fireside in the land.

Aside from the claims of the Colonization Society, in its removal of some of the obstacles which impede emancipation, and its silent influence over the minds of the more considerate and humane, its connexion with the colonies of Liberia, with the suppression of the slave trade, and the best hopes of Africa, challenge for it the highest efforts of piety and benevolence. It is through these colonies that light has dawned on Africa; it is through them that our Religion and the higher sentiments of humanity are to make themselves felt; it is through them that we are to make the hearts and shape the habits of the savage myriads who people that continent. But rase these colonies, or abandon them to their present weakness and peril, and the only hope for Africa

is extinguished: ages of night and crime may follow. It is for us and for this generation to say, whether this land, on which ages of wrong have poured their devastating strength, shall be rescued from her sorrows, or fall back again into all the unreclaimed terrors of her wo. It is the hope of achieving this vast benevolent purpose, that makes us exult over every accession to our strength, and inspires us with resolution amid the countless obstacles with which our zeal must contend. And it is this hope, also, with the conscious philanthropy from which it springs, that fills us with amazement at the hostility of those who are professedly proclaiming "liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound."

From Colonization and Abolition Contrasted.

SUCCESS OF OUR AFRICAN COLONIES.

The following brief sketch of the first settlements of our own country, will show how much more prosperous have been the colonies of Liberia: Nearly one-half of the first Plymouth emigrants died in the course of four months, and at the end of ten years they had only 300. The first three attempts to plant a colony in Virginia failed; and in six months ninety of the 100 settlers who landed at Jamestown, perished. Subsequently, in an equal period, they were reduced from 500 to 60; and after 9,000 people had been sent thither, only 1800 survived. In the colony of North Carolina, twenty-six years after its first settlement, there were only 787 taxable inhabitants. At Iberville, Louisiana, of 2,500 colonists landed in thirteen years, only 400 survived. At New Orleans, they perished by hundreds. And yet, what a nation, what an empire, has arisen from these small beginnings!

In 1825 the population of Liberia, the fifth year of its history, was 400 souls. In 1833, there had been 3,123 immigrants, including 400 recaptured Africans; and the population was 2,916. In 1838, the immigrations, also including all the recaptured Africans to that date, had been somewhat less than 4,500; the actual population exceeded 5,000. We believe there is no other instance of Colonization recorded in history, where the first settlers suffered so little of fatal casualty. There are now four Colonial Jurisdictions, under a new Federal Government organized in 1839; twelve flourishing towns, Monrovia, the metropolis of the commonwealth, having a population of 1500; there are four churches at Monrovia, two at New Georgia, two at Caldwell, two at Millsburgh, two at Edina, three at Bassa Cove, two at Marshall, two at Cape Palmas, and one other—in all twenty; forty clergymen distributed among them, and several missionaries among the pagans within and without the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, with their religious and educational establishments; the children and youth are generally well provided with schools; there are several public libraries, of 1200 to 1500 vols.; a public press and two newspapers; a regularly constituted and well ordered government; a competent military; and an increasing trade with Europe and America;—in short, a good degree of civilization and prosperity. "The militia," Governor Buchanan represents as "well organized, efficient, and enthusiastic;" and "the volunteer corps," he says, "would lose nothing by comparison with the city guards of Philadelphia." The morals of the people are spoken of by the Governor as better than in any equal portion of the United States. "More than one-fifth of the population are communicants in their respective churches, and exemplary Christians"—a greater *proportion*, we presume, than can be found in any other part of Christen-

dom. "As might be expected, where so large a portion of the people are pious, the general tone of society is religious. Nowhere is the Sabbath more strictly observed, or the places of worship better attended."

From January 7, 1826, to June 15, 1826, the net profits on wood and ivory alone, passing through the hands of the settlers, were \$30,786. In 1829 we find the exports of African products to amount to \$60,000. In 1831, 46 vessels, 21 of which were American, visited the colony, and the exports were \$88,911. During the year ending May 1, 1832, 59 vessels had visited the port of Monrovia, and the exports of the same period were \$125,549. Imports \$80,000. Since this last date, seven years ago, we understand, the trade has greatly increased. The revenue from imports at Monrovia, in 1836, was \$3,500. From twelve to fifteen vessels, of small tonnage, are owned by the colonists, and engaged in a coasting trade, though they have no flag to protect them.

The people of Liberia, in a circular letter addressed to their free colored brethren of this country, after having declared in detail the reasons of their satisfaction with their new condition, and described their advantages, privileges, and hope, add, "Judge then, of the feelings with which we hear the motives and doings of the Colonization Society traduced; and that too, by men too ignorant to know what the society has accomplished; too weak to look through its plans and intentions; or too dishonest to acknowledge either."

One would think that the Abolitionists of this country should be ashamed, rebuked as they are by this independent and free people, in a tone of lofty and virtuous indignation, for their wicked opposition to such a cause. To be looked down upon from such a quarter, with feelings of pity and emotions of sorrow, and to be pronounced by such authority "too ignorant to know, too weak to discern, or too dishonest to acknowledge" the truth, ought to make any white man among us, to whom the charge applies, blush at the view of his own position, think meanly of himself, and repent.

From the Native American.

We take pleasure in publishing the following appeal, especially as far as it relates to the slaves set free, by the will of the late Mr. Hunton, of Virginia. He has left a worthy family of children, in very moderate circumstances, who, no doubt could, by their influence, have prevented the slaves left by their father, from electing to go to Liberia. Although these slaves were worth more than \$20,000, no obstacles have been placed in their way, or in the way of the executors; and we trust the sympathy of the benevolent will be extended to them, and that the husband, who is a slave and can be freed for a small sum, will be enabled to accompany his wife.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *Washington*, Nov. 23,-1839.

The General Agent of the American Colonization Society would appeal to the benevolent friends of the colored race in behalf of a family of thirty-four people who have offered themselves as emigrants for Liberia. They were recently liberated by the will of Mr. Hunton, of Virginia. The Society must receive them on the 20th December next, or they revert to their original condition of slavery. They are totally destitute. Beside the expense of removing them to Norfolk, where they will be embarked, they must be provided with suitable clothing and with mattresses, blankets, &c. They ought also to be supplied with the necessary cooking utensils and farming implements. These with their passage and provision will cost at least \$2500.

One of the above 34 has a husband owned by a gentleman, who offers to sell him to the American Colonization Society for \$150. The Executive Committee has no power to use the funds of the Society for such purposes. May we not hope that some benevolent friend of the colored man will advance the sum necessary to liberate this slave, that he may accompany his wife to a land of freedom? Could a like sum be invested in a way productive of more happiness?

Although the applications from emigrants to go to Liberia are much more numerous than was expected, still the Executive Committee, but for the unusual scarcity of money, would have been able to procure the means to meet this emergency.

In addition to the 34 mentioned, there are now 14 on their way from Tyler County, Va., liberated by Wm. Johnson. In freeing these slaves he parted with the greatest portion of his property. One of these freed slaves has a husband who formerly belonged to a neighbor. Unwilling to part them, Mr. Johnson, although poor, purchased the man for \$500, the payment of which has deprived him of the ability to give such outfit to his people as he intended, and as their comfort requires. To do this, the Society has to appeal to the public charity, and believes their appeal will not be in vain.

S. WILKESON,
General Agent Am. Col. Society.

AMERICAN COMMERCE, AND ABUSE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG, ON THE COAST OF WESTERN AFRICA.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1839.

The recently announced resolution of the Navy Department to send suitable vessels to the African coast to protect our commerce and to prevent the further desecration of our flag, seems to give universal satisfaction. Southern as well as Northern newspapers applaud this measure. Abhorrence of the African slave trade is national, not sectional, and the wretch who hoists the American flag on his slaver, and protects his guilty head under the stars and stripes of our consecrated banner, inflicts a deep wound on the honor of our country, and deserves the severest chastisement.

It is to be regretted that the vessels about to proceed on this service, could not appear on that coast without having been announced. They would capture more slave vessels in a month than have been taken in a year by the twenty British ships of war on that station. It is painfully true, that almost every slaver on the coast has resorted to the use of the American flag and papers, in order to protect himself from capture by the British. But if these slavers should be taken by surprise by an American vessel, they would be good prizes, and their officers would incur the penalty of piracy. The producing of their forged or fraudulent papers, their certificates of the Captain's citizenship, &c., instead of clearing them as in case of seizure by the British, would secure their conviction.

Dr. H., an intelligent merchant, well acquainted with Western Africa, who, three days ago, returned from a trading voyage on that coast, gives it as his opinion that two fast sailing American armed vessels, acting in concert with the British, might put an end to the slave trade from the Gambia to the equinoctial line. This hellish traffic once suppressed, the attention of the natives would soon be turned from war and the slave trade, to agriculture and the manufacture of palm oil. The native African is not slow to discern his interest, or to change his pursuits. Let inducements be offered, and he

applies his labor to new objects of industry with as much facility as a Yankee. This will appear from the following well attested anecdote.

"In 1820, Capt. Spence, an Englishman, who traded in ivory, gold, and woods on the African coast, believing that the manufactory of palm oil might be increased by the natives, so as to become an article of commerce, left an empty cask to be filled with oil by the time he should make another voyage to the place, but the natives, who had never thought of obtaining more than a supply for their own limited wants, hooted at the idea of collecting so large a quantity, and did not even attempt it. Capt. Spence found his barrel empty on his return, persevered in offering inducements to the natives, until instead of being unable to obtain a single barrel, he has for some years kept four ships employed in the palm oil trade, and obtains two hundred puncheons annually from the place where he first set up his empty cask."

The natives now furnish this article in such quantities, that in April last, eight thousand tons of British shipping was loading with palm oil in the river Bonny.

The course pursued by Americans in relation to Africa, and the African trade, is unworthy of American enterprise and character. We have yielded to the British the great trade of Western Africa, which gives profitable employment to hundreds of her ships, and have ourselves become the ship builders and brokers of the slave traders. Baltimore furnishes the ship yard, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, the capital to carry on a large part of this cursed traffic.

But let an American squadron be stationed on the African coast, and very soon we shall have disclosures which will make some gentlemen, who now appear on 'Change, hide from the scorn and indignation with which they will be regarded by honest men. Six months after this, it will not be a very desirable thing to furnish slave vessels and slave capital. The vigilance of our officers will expose the guilt of many who are not now suspected. Trials in the Prize Court at Sierra Leone, have identified some of our merchants with this trade, who may yet see their names announced.

It is believed that the attention of the Government will not be limited to the coast of Africa, but directed also to the West Indies, where this trade is openly encouraged by the authorities of Spain, and carried on under the American flag, as on the coasts of Africa. In July last, one hundred and forty children, between eight and twelve years old, were sold and landed from a vessel at Ponce in the Island of Porto Rico, and entered at the custom-house as bags of salt, and \$32 for each was given as a bribe to the custom-house officer.

Little pains is taken to conceal the slave trade between Cuba and Texas. With our squadron in the West Indies this traffic can be broken up, and we have reason to believe, that it will not much longer be carried on with impunity.

Yours, &c.

S. WILKESON.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

COLONIZATION.

To the Editors of the Christian Intelligencer :

GENTLEMEN :—The interesting subject of African Colonization has been brought before the citizens of Albany in a series of addresses, by Elliot Cresson, Esquire. He commenced on Sabbath evening, in the Middle Dutch Church, and presented, to an overflowing house, the Religious and necessary aspect of this enterprise. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, he discussed the political, commercial, and philanthropic relations of the

scheme. On the afternoon of Tuesday and Wednesday, he occupied the attention of the ladies particularly, on the subject of African education. I shall not attempt to give you even a synopsis of the views which were laid before our community, but this I must say, that I do not know an individual (and I have not been slack in inquiry) who heard Mr. C. with an unprejudiced mind, who was not surprised, delighted and impressed, with the variety of new and deeply interesting relations in which the subject was presented. Nay, more, I saw a near relation of a distinguished Abolitionist approve Mr. C.; and I heard him declare, that he had never so much as heard of many of the facts now brought to his ears, and express a desire to possess the documents by which they were sustained. I also saw another gentleman in the same relation to that sect, make a handsome donation to Colonization. I regret that Mr. C., who prosecutes his arduous labors in the cause, entirely at his own private expense, obtained subscriptions and donations amounting to no more than between 2 and 3000 dollars: but I am happy in being able to state, from attending Mr. C. in many interviews with distinguished citizens, that the smallness of the contributions did not arise from want of favor to the cause, but from the very unusual pressure on the money market, and from promises of aid to other objects previously made. I anticipate great good will result from Mr. C.'s visit to our city. The public mind has been disabused of many erroneous impressions, and enlightened in many interesting particulars: and I fondly hope, that this illumination will, in due time, produce its legitimate results,—zeal in the cause, liberal contributions for its promotion. I hope that, when the “present distress” is past, there will be found several, in our patrician city, who will enrol themselves with the venerable president of the State Society, and give \$250 to this cause for five successive years, or who will at least inscribe their names on the “African Legion of Honor,”—on which, it is proposed to obtain the names of a hundred philanthropists at \$100 per annum for ten successive years.

While writing on this interesting subject, permit me to remind my ministerial brethren of a recommendation by the General Synod, that a collection should be taken up for the benefit of the Colonization cause, about the fourth of July, in our churches. In a circular, issued by the Executive Committee of the New York State Colonization Society, it was requested that these collections in the State of New York, might be transmitted to its treasurer. Not half a dozen of the Churches in the State have given us any evidence of obedience to this recommendation of Synod, or the compliance with the request of the Committee. More impressed than ever with the importance of the cause, allow me to beg the Churches and the ministerial brethren to transmit their collections, without delay, to A. D. Patchin, Esq., Albany; or, if the collection has not been made, to attend to it as soon as convenient. A large number of slaves, offered to this Society, tremble, lest, while ability is denied the Society to remove them from the house of bondage, the period of the offer may pass by, and their chains may be rivetted forever.

J. N. WYCKOFF, *Cor. Sec. N. Y. State Col. Soc.*

From Colonization and Abolition Contrasted.

WHAT HAS COLONIZATION DONE?—It has laid the foundation of an empire in the Commonwealth of Liberia. *There it is*—on the coast of Africa, a little north of the Equator, in the central regions of African barbarism, and of the slave trade. *There* are four Colonies and twelve Christian settlements, dotting a coast of about 300 miles, extending their domain, by fair negotiation, back into the interior and along the Atlantic shore, the whole incorporated into a Federal Republic, after the model of our own, with like *institutions, civil, literary, and religious, and composed of Africans and de-*

scendants of Africans, most of whom were emancipated from bondage in this country for the purpose, some of whom were recaptured from slave ships, and a small part of whom are adopted natives that have come in to join them. *There* is Christian civilization and the government of law; *there* is a civil jurisprudence and polity; *there* are courts and magistrates, judges and lawyers; *there* are numerous Christian churches, well supplied with ministers of the Gospel; *there* are schools, public libraries, and a respectable system of public education; *there* is a public press and two journals, one weekly, and one semi-monthly; *there* are rising towns and villages; *there* are the useful trades and mechanic arts, a productive agriculture and increasing commerce; in their harbors are to be found ships trading with Europe and America, and the exports are increasing from year to year; and all this the creation of somewhat less than twenty years—an achievement of which there is no parallel in history. Not one of the first settlements of our own country, at the north or south, ever accomplished so much in so short a time—not one of them that did not suffer more in its early history by sickness, and famine, and war, and other disasters incident to Colonization. In a word, they constitute the germ of a rising and prosperous, and peradventure, of a mighty empire. And though last, yet not least, they have done more for the suppression of the slave trade than Great Britain with her Spanish Treaty, and all the world put together. They have done *much* in this cause—they began the right way—while all else that has been done, by all the world, is literally worse than nothing. And *these* deeds are the product—the work of the American Colonization Society.

From Colonization and Abolition Contrasted.

MR. BUXTON'S DISCOVERY.

It seems likely that public attention both in Great Britain and in the United States, is about to be directed more than ever to the importance of introducing civilization around the entire coast and in the heart of Africa, as far as practicable, and as fast as possible, as the only means of accomplishing the abolition of the slave trade. It is a favorable and hopeful event, that Thomas Fowell Buxton, the Wilberforce of the age, has become wise on this subject. He seems to have established incontrovertibly, in his late work on the *Slave Trade*, that the whole system hitherto pursued for its suppression, is radically and fundamentally at fault for the attainment of the end; and that it has only increased the amount, and immeasurably aggravated the horrors of the traffic.

The argument may be expressed as follows:—Mr. Buxton assumes the axiom of the Custom-house, that no trade can be suppressed by authority, where the profits exceed 30 per cent., and shows that the profits of the slave trade are more than *five times* that amount, after deducting all the risks, losses, and forfeitures occasioned by the action of law against it. Consequently, the risks will be encountered, the market supplied; and the means adopted for the evasion of the law, and of public vessels engaged for the suppression of the trade, lead to the most astounding inhumanities and sacrifice of human life. The profits are abundant, if the lives of *one-half* of the victims crammed on board these vessels are saved! And the sacrifice is often greater than this!* Moreover, it appears, that there is no good faith among the au-

* *The Result of Mr. Buxton's investigations respecting the Slave Trade.* Fifty years ago the Christian (!) slave trade was 80,000, annually; now 200,000! Mohammedan slave trade, 50,000 annually. The aggregate loss of life, in the Christian trade, in the successive stages of seizure, march, detention, middle passage, after landing, and sea-

thorities acting under the powers engaged for the suppression of this traffic, nor among the powers themselves, as a general rule, so far as this matter is concerned; so that the violators of the law are protected in the deed, and are accustomed to purchase immunity for their crimes of those very authorities whose business it is to bring them to punishment! No nation, Great Britain excepted, is faithful to this engagement.

And, strange as it may seem, this trade is rendered more active, and the demand for slaves increased, not only by the operation of the law for its suppression, but by the Emancipation Act for the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies! It was by slave traders foreseen, and the anticipated fact practically acted upon, that the failure of the emancipated negroes of the British West Indies to work, would induce a failure of the staple exports of those islands; consequently, that the deficit in this quarter must be supplied from slave labour in other quarters; and, consequently, that a great increase of slaves from Africa would be required above former demands! And thus the British Emancipation Act itself has greatly augmented the slave trade!

Mr. Buxton declares the opinion, that the union of all nations, in good faith, even if it could be obtained, for the suppression of this trade, on the present system, would be unavailing, and only increase the evil. He says:—

“It has been proved by documents which cannot be controverted, that for every cargo of slaves shipped towards the end of the last century, two cargoes, or twice the number in one cargo, wedged together in a mass of living corruption, are now borne on the waves of the Atlantic; and that the cruelties and horrors of the traffic have been increased and aggravated *by the very efforts we have made for its abolition*. Each individual has more to endure; aggravated suffering reaches multiplied numbers. At the time I am writing, there are at least *twenty thousand human beings* on the Atlantic, exposed to every variety of wretchedness which belongs to the middle passage... I am driven to the sorrowful conviction, that the year from September, 1837, to September, 1838, is distinguished beyond all preceding years for the extent of the trade, for the intensity of its miseries, and for the unusual havoc it makes of human life.”

It is remarkable, that this increased activity of the trade should occur on the eve of the emancipation in the British West Indies. In coincidence with this fact, the London Quarterly Review for March, 1839, has the following declaration: “The slave emancipation act has given an extraordinary impulse to the slave trade, and weakened the hopes of seeing it crushed; and should the production of sugar in the West Indies give way, the mischief must be far greater; and our emancipation will rank, next to Las Casas’ origination of the slave trade, as the greatest calamity ever inflicted on humanity. It may fail suddenly; at best, its success is problematical.” It happens, unfortunately, that the production of sugar in the British West Indies is “giving way” rapidly.

But to Mr. Buxton: “Our present system has not failed by mischance, from want of energy, or from want of expenditure;* *but the system itself*

soning, is 145 per cent., or 1450 for every 1000 available for use in the end: and 100 per cent. loss of life, by the same causes, in the Mohammedan trade; consequently the annual victims of Christian slave trade, are 375,000; of the Mohammedan, 100,000. Total loss to Africa 475,000 annually: or 23,750,000 in half a century at the same rate!!! (It is reasonable to suppose, that Africa has already lost, in the last 200 years, 30,000,000 of her population in this way!)

A slave ship, named *JEHOVAH*, (!!!) made three voyages between Brazil and Angola in 18 months of 1836-7, and landed 700 slaves the first voyage; 600 the second; and 520 the third—in all, 1820!!!

(The single town of Liverpool (England) realized in this traffic, before its abolition in that empire, a nett profit of more than \$100,000,000!—*History of Liverpool*.)

* They have expended \$50,000,000 in this effort.

is erroneous, and must necessarily be attended with disappointment. We will suppose all nations shall have acceded to the Spanish treaty, and that treaty shall have been rendered more effective; that they shall have linked to it the article of piracy; that the whole shall have been clenched by the cordial concurrence of the authorities at home, and of the populace in the colonies; with all this, we shall be once more defeated and baffled by a contraband trade. The power which will overcome our efforts, *is the extraordinary profits of the slave trader.* But we shall *never* get the consent of the powers to the Spanish treaty. This confederacy must be *universally* binding, or it is of no avail. It will avail us little, that ninety-nine doors are closed, if one remains open. To that single outlet, the whole slave trade of Africa will rush."

Mr. Buxton again supposes that all nations *shall* have decreed the slave trade piracy; it would still be necessary to make that piracy punishable with *death*—a measure, he thinks, to strong too be hoped for. And even in that case, the severity of the law would only be the occasion of its being suffered to sleep by common consent, and aggravate the evil of its dormant terrors, as is the case with the law as it now exists, and in a thousand-fold excess. Thus half a century more might be wasted in fruitless treaty, and in that time more than *eleven millions* of Africans carried into hopeless captivity, at the present annual rate of the traffic, and an equal number of lives destroyed; and, after all, we should be no nearer the end in view, than at this moment.—*Ibid.*

MR. BUXTON'S REMEDY.

"Our system hitherto has been to obtain the co-operation of European powers, [he resigns all hope of gaining that of the United States!] while we have paid very little attention to what be might done *in Africa herself* for the suppression of the slave trade. To me it appears, that the *converse* of this policy would have offered greater probabilities of success; that while no reasonable expectations can be entertained of overturning this gigantic evil through the agency and with the concurrence of the civilized world, there is a well founded hope, *amounting to almost a certainty*, that this object may be attained through the medium, and by the concurrence of Africa herself."

Mr. Buxton goes on to show, by numerous and the best authorities, and by an overwhelming accumulation of facts—which we have no room to quote—that Africa is the most inviting field in the world, with which to form commercial relations and intercourse. "Africa and Great Britain," he says, "stand in this relation to each other: *Each possesses what the other requires; and each requires what the other possesses.*" He brings to view the exuberance of her soil and the exhaustless wealth of her mineral treasures; the spontaneous, rich, bounteous productions, and the everlasting verdure, of her tropical regions; her fifteen thousand miles of seaboard, all accessible; her numerous and noble rivers, which nature has formed for the commercial uses of civilized intercourse; the fondness of the natives for traffic; and how easily they might be made to see the greater profit of man as a labourer, than as an article of trade; that the latter is a positive and irreparable loss, apart from the crime, and the former a gain of inestimable value. In a word, Mr. Buxton proposes to make Africa the school of her own education, and the field of her own victory over the nations that have so long oppressed her, by imposing upon her, through the channels of lawful commercial transactions and the facilities they afford, the blessings of civilization and the morality of Christianity. "I firmly believe," says he, "that Africa has *within herself* the means and endowments which might enable her to shake off and to emerge from her load of misery, to the bene-

fit of the whole civilized world, and to the unspeakable improvement of her own now barbarous population. It is earnestly to be desired, that all Christian powers should unite in one great confederacy for the purpose of calling into action the dormant energies of so great a people.† A legitimate commerce with Africa *would put down the slave trade*, by demonstrating the superior value of man as a labourer on the soil, to man as an object of merchandise. Great Britain and other countries have an interest in the question only inferior to Africa itself; and if we cannot be persuaded to suppress the slave trade *for the fear of God, or in pity to man, it ought to be done for the lucre of gain.*"

Here, then, is an Abolitionist that has come to his senses, and at last discovered that it is in vain only to *preach* to such a world as this that the slave trade is wrong; and that the *interests* of mankind must be considered in any plan to suppress so great, wide-spread, and complicated an evil. Sixty years the Wilberforce school had been labouring in this cause on the ground of *sentiment*, and had thought to awe the offenders by the terrors of authority. Now, one of that school himself the chieftain, elect and undisputed, by a single blow upsets the labour of more than half a century, and pronounces them mischievous and ruinous; that they have never done any good; that they have done only evil!

It is not too much to say, that this is a *great* discovery, and one of practical, momentous consequence; and it evinces equally a rare honesty and a signal sagacity; for it was a conflict with the whole drift of his former sentiments, and a conversion, the announcement of which must necessarily astound the world of his former adherents, and might peradventure, dislodge him forever from that eminent position which he occupied at the head of British and American Abolitionists. Having once broken loose from the mazes in which he had been perplexed—or, more properly, perhaps, having attained to the *maturity* of his honest research—and stepped forth into light, and under a clear heaven, he sees by intuition the only practicable remedy, confesses to the principles, and plants his foot at once on the ground of the American Colonization Society!—*Ibid.*

† 100,000,000

TWENTY REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF LIBERIA.

1. The African is there placed in a new and most favorable position—the very position which calls forth the energies of man, makes him respect himself, and causes him to be respected.
2. The enterprize has the favor, and will realize the aid of the civilized world—especially of the people of the United States.
3. It has the benefit of the greatest wisdom and most eminent virtue of this country to guide its counsels and to sustain its interests.
4. Common and universal education is made its leading object.
5. They are a very moral and religious people.
6. The political and civil polity of Liberia is securely established, in successful operation, and modelled after the best of English and American law.
7. The design of this enterprise is to develope *African* character, and to give full scope to its action, independent of the rivalry of the European race.
8. This great and single aim will be prosecuted, as we trust, with increased vigor, by the patrons of this cause in the United States.
9. It will be seen, therefore, that the fatal impediment to the improvement and elevation of the African race, which European superiority has so long

interposed in the juxtaposition of the two races, is for once, and at last, out of the way, in this interesting experiment.

10. Their past success and present prospects are sufficiently auspicious to augur a successful and triumphant result.

11. The commonwealth of Liberia imbodyes all and the very elements essential to its success. They are a people living and working for themselves and their posterity, with a sense of the importance of their privileges, and the value of their hopes.

12. The very smallness of their beginning, and the difficulties they have encountered, instead of being a discouragement, are an earnest and the security of their ultimate success.

13. The success of this undertaking, under *American* counsels and patronage, is indispensable to our domestic tranquillity and future prosperity, as a nation.

14. Africa, after all, is one of the richest and best countries in the world, and Liberia may now be regarded as the eye and key of the continent, on the West.

15. The natives *cannot* oppose, and the civilized world *will* not.

16. They are secure of the increase of their numbers and of the extension of their jurisdiction, indefinitely, by emigration from the United States, and by the incorporation of native tribes.

17. The United States and Great Britain will be rival competitors for their commerce, and are likely to be so as patrons and guardians.

18. Religion and philanthropy are both combined in their behalf.

19. The Christian world will feel the debt they owe to Africa, for the wrongs they have done her, long enough, at least, to attain this great end.

20. The civilization of Africa is indispensable to important political and commercial interests of the civilized world.—*Ibid.*

THE COST OF SUGAR.—Dr. Madden, the traveller, now one of the mixed commission at Havana, under the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, and at present in this country on behalf of the Africans of the *Amistad*, stated while in this city, one or two observable facts touching the production in Cuba of this necessary of life. He states from his own personal observation that during the season of cultivation, about eight months in the year, the slaves are worked *twenty* hours out of the 24. They are constantly seen dropping asleep over their work, and as often roused by the whip of the driver. No women, or not more than one or two to a plantation, are allowed on the inland estates. It is needless to dwell on this abominable feature in the economy of the system. The men are, of course, soon worked to death, and as the natural increase falls far short of the demand, their places must be supplied from Africa. This plan is defended as the most economical and profitable. That it is so is proved by the fact that one slave in Cuba produces three or four times the amount of sugar raised by one in Jamaica, before the emancipation. These atrocities are chiefly confined to the interior plantations. The domestic slaves of the better sort of Spaniards are treated with great humanity, and the laws of the island are much more humane in their provisions than is generally supposed; but their operation is chiefly felt by the slave population of the towns—that of the inland estates is in general beyond their reach.

In this humane and profitable business in Cuba, are engaged multitudes of Americans, many New-England men, and to our shame be it spoken, at least a few Bostonians. The loss of life on an estate owned by one of the latter, when it was in preparation for sugar cultivation, was stated by a phy-

sician who resided upon it in his medical capacity, to have been *forty per cent.* Perhaps these facts, together with the circumstances that the African slave trade is carried on to a great extent by northern capital, northern men and northern bottoms, and is defended and connived at by our national representative at Havana, may help curious inquirers to an answer to the question which sometimes perplexes them, "What has the North to do with slavery?"—*Boston Recorder.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Extract from a letter, dated

HAVANA, Oct. 31, 1839.

It is unlikely that any sharp vessel would be fitted out from hence for any other trade to Africa than that of slaves; as \$30 to \$50 per month are paid for sailors. Any one residing here must know of every vessel's sailing. Even our consul cannot be ignorant how the traffic is carried on. Although the arrivals and clearances of all vessels from and for Africa are not put down in the books at the Exchange, like all others, (and I am informed that they are not named in our Custom house books at all,) we have two daily papers printed, which give all entrances and clearances except the vessels for and from Africa. These papers go abroad, and no one ever sees any sailings or arrivals noticed from Africa. The only vessels that sail hence in lawful trade for Africa are common full rigged vessels, loaded with goods for the factories on the coast. These are generally chartered for the voyage out, (bona fide charters,) and of course leave their cargoes and return in ballast.

I have thought of many ways that the American Government might put a stop to the use of their flag in the traffic of slaves. It would be a great thing in the cause of humanity if a law was made prohibiting the sale of American bottoms to any foreign power or prince. They might give their consul here discretionary power, authorizing him to examine vessels cleared for Africa or sailing for any port under suspicious circumstances, and he might at any rate refuse to sign their papers. His refusal would not detain them in port, but it would obviate the slur cast upon our nation when such vessels should be taken by British cruisers. Congress ought to do something in this affair, for if the honor of the nation is worth nothing; if that flag, ever victorious since the year of '76, is to be sullied by the most infernal traffic; and if our nation have the means and force to preserve it sacred, it had better be torn from its mast and trampled under foot. An American captain, a friend of mine, lately from Onin, on the coast of Africa, informs me that while lying there in company with four other vessels, a British schooner of war appeared in the offing with the American flag flying. The American vessels on seeing her hoisted theirs, when the schooner on nearing them run up the English flag, tearing the American one into strips, and leaving it hanging under that of the British. He boarded the American vessels, but as they all had cargoes on board and were full built vessels, they were not molested. This captain informed me that the American flag was the most used on the coast.

Formerly Portuguese colors and papers could be bought here for \$120, but the Portuguese consul is not allowed to give new papers now to any one. Vessels under the Spanish flag with slaving implements on board are liable to be taken and burnt by British cruisers on their voyage to the coast of Africa, even if no slaves are found on board,—the Emperor of Russia will not allow his flag to be used; some flag and papers must be had, and the venality of the Yankees is used.

Our city register gives the names of 108 merchants and firms doing foreign business here, 46 of which are known to the writer as engaged in the slave trade. In addition to this are many who are only holders of slaves, and many who are not in the register. On the arriving of sharp vessels here, the first question asked is, "Will you give me the register and colors until the vessel arrives at the coast of Africa?" The answer is always yes, adding, "and assist you all in my power for the furtherance of your views;" and this alike from the poor merchant who makes barely a living, and him whose commission account is \$250,000 per annum; none refuse. In fact there is a great competition here in business, and many of our American abolitionists send all their business to those who are engaged either directly or indirectly in importing thousands of Africans every year.

I do not say that our consul has had any hand in the slave trade, but if not, he has been remiss in the premises if he has not reported to his Government the abuse of the American flag, as he could not have been ignorant of its use.

There are generally 20 to 30 vessels lying on the opposite side of the harbor, either fitting or waiting cargo for the African slave trade. I have never seen less than 15 at a time during this my last visit here, now about one year.

In the African trade the vessels have much greater privileges than any other; they are allowed to load and unload at all hours, and can haul to take in gunpowder at any time, can sail in the night—and many other partialities are extended to them.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I send you for publication the annexed article, written by Professor Gibbs, of Yale College. This gentleman has devoted considerable time to the captured Africans, and obtained much information valuable to the cause of science. Other gentlemen, connected with the College, have been unremitting in their labors, as have several clergymen and a physician at New Haven. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Griswold and Learned, have performed the principal part of the labor of instruction, having between them faithfully spent five hours a day at the jail, taken from the best portion of their time. They deserve the thanks of every friend of the Africans for the extent of the self-denial they have practised at this most interesting period of their studies. The Africans continue to be interested in the instruction they are receiving, and sometimes complain that school does not commence earlier. The instructors would be glad to have it so, but they are not permitted to commence school till 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M.

"The stories respecting Cinquez," says a gentleman at New Haven, "seem now to be pretty much laid at rest. I am more and more struck with the downright barbarity of attempting to turn public odium against such peaceable, unoffending, affectionate men as the Africans are proving themselves to be. I hope that before long they will be placed in more favorable circumstances for their intellectual and moral improvement."

ON THE NATIVE COUNTRY OF THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.—The Africans of the *Amistad* speak a language not noticed by philologists, much less reduced to writing, or grammatized. They came from towns and villages not visited by European travellers, of course not known to geographers and not marked on our maps. Their kings and magistrates are utterly unknown to us. Their rivers and mountains, although the same from the most ancient times, have names in their mouths of which we have never heard. Add to this, their inadequate idea of dates and distances, the ignorance of the inter-

preters themselves of geography and of all the geographical names with which we are familiar, and it will be seen at once that the question concerning the native district of these Africans is one of considerable difficulty.

It is the practice of scientific travellers to give to each nation or tribe the name by which they designate themselves. In conformity with this principle, we shall call these Africans *Mendis*, and their country the *Mendi* country.

After much pains-taking, I have, by the aid of the interpreters, Ferry, Covey, and Pratt, succeeded in settling three points, which, taken together, determine with sufficient precision the location of the Mendi country.

1. Some of the waters of the Mendi country come from the country of Gissi. For this we have (1.) the testimony of John Ferry, who is a native of Gissi, that the Gissi country is bounded on the south by the Mendi country, and that the river Ma-ku-na flows from the Gissi into the Mendi country. (2.) The testimony of the interpreters Covey and Pratt, that the river Ma-wa-a comes from Gissi, where it is called the Ma-ku-na, into the Mendi country, where it joins the Mo-a. (3.) The testimony of Ba-u, one of the prisoners, that the Mo-a runs from Gissi into the Mendi country. (4.) The testimony of Ndzhagnaw-ni, that the Ke-ya runs from Gissi into the Mendi country, and joins the Moa, and that the Moa itself comes from Gissi. (5.) The testimony of Shu-le, that the river Wu-wa runs from Gissi into the Mendi country.

2. One of the principal rivers of the Mendi country runs into the Vai country. For this we have (1.) the testimony of the interpreters Covey and Pratt, that the river Mo-a runs from the Mendi into the Vai country. (2.) The testimony of Ba-u to the same fact. (3.) The testimony of Ndzhagnaw-ni to the same fact.


3. Another of the principal rivers of the Mendi country runs into the Bullom country. For this we have (1.) the testimony of the interpreters Covey and Pratt, that the river Se-wa runs from Mendi into the Bullom country. (2.) The testimony of Kimbo and Shuma that there is a river called Se-wa in the Mendi country.

The countries of Bullom and Vai, or Vey, lie between Sierra Leone and Liberia, and are well known. It follows from the preceding statement, although we are unable to identify the rivers Mo-a and Se-wa, that the country of Gissi is situated on the sources of the waters of Bullom and Vai, and that the Mendi country lies between Gissi on the north, and Bullom and Vai on the south.

At a public meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, held in the Musical Fund Hall, on Monday evening, the 11th inst., after addresses from the Rev. R. R. Gurley and Dr. Bethune, the following resolutions offered by Dr. Bethune, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the noble and decided measures of Governor Buchanan against the Slave Trade and for the advancement and prosperity of the settlements of Liberia, entitle him to the gratitude and respect of all the friends of God and man, and that similar thanks and respect are due to the citizens of Liberia who have earnestly and successfully co-operated with him in efforts for the suppression of this most atrocious commerce.

Resolved, That to sustain Governor Buchanan in his generous acts and purposes to suppress this detestable and cruel traffic in slaves, and to strengthen our settlement in Liberia, it is expedient to raise forthwith in this city, \$5000—and that a subscription be now opened in furtherance of this object.

 We understand that one object to be effected by the sum proposed to be raised, is to send a small vessel, to be placed at the disposal of Governor Buchanan.—*Philad. North American*.

From the Vermont Mercury.

COLONIZATION INTEREST AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR: Being at Hanover, N. H. a few days ago, I was invited by a friend to accompany him to the meeting house, where the friends of African Colonization were then to hold a meeting for the purpose of choosing officers of a Colonization Society.

A constitution had been drawn, and, as I was told, subscribed by about one hundred and twenty five students of college, and by upwards of sixty of the village community. On looking over the list of signatures, I found the names of many of the most worthy and able men of that place—of members of the College faculty, as well as of private citizens—of such men as do honor to any cause in which they are engaged, and are at once a guaranty that such cause is honorable. Among them were the names of the venerable Professor Adams and of Rev. Dr. Shurtliff.

It must be peculiarly gratifying to many of the friends and patrons of that Institution, who have been fearing that party abolitionism was permanently triumphant in it, as well as peculiarly encouraging to the friends of Colonization generally, to know that the preponderance of the influence of that Institution, so far from being *hostile* to this cause, is now decidedly *favorable* to it; for under all the advantages of organized concert of action, and the constant use of every available means, for several years past, by the friends of abolition in advancing its interest, their society falls far short in numbers and in weight of character and talent, of the new Colonization Society, though established under the disadvantages of no organization or concert of interest and action among the friends of Colonization, till since the visit of Mr. Cresson to that place some two weeks ago. The Society was organized by choosing Hon. Mills Olcott, President—several vice Presidents were selected from among the faculty of the College and citizens of the village; and other appropriate officers were appointed.

From a want of organization and concert among the friends of Colonization, during the time that the abolitionists have been thoroughly organized and full of zeal, the public have been led to suppose, and with good reason, that abolitionism "had leavened the whole lump." But now that a good spirit embodies itself and speaks forth in its own voice, the whole matter presents a new and grateful aspect. As has been, and is, the case with that institution and village, such probably is, and may be, the case with the chief portion of our New England community. Let the friends of Colonization, *write* and *act* providently and gradually, as becomes them, and they will pour oil upon the angry surges which the spirit of abolition has been raising throughout our country; and go on toward the successful accomplishment of the objects which they propose. J.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, OCT. 15.

M. De Tocqueville, in the name of a committee of the Chamber of Deputies, has reported on the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. The report concludes by recommending that measure as follows:—

"Your committee has been unanimously of opinion that the time has arrived for the final abolition of slavery in our colonies; and has examined as to the best means of effecting the object. One plan is to emancipate the slaves by slow degrees—the other to emancipate them all at once and absolutely.

"Your committee, after mature inquiry and consideration, are unanimously of opinion that the simultaneous emancipation presents fewer inconven-

ces and less peril than the gradual plan; and this also seems to be the opinion of the colonies.

"Your committee therefore conclude that,

"In the session of 1841 a bill should be brought in for the general and simultaneous abolition of slavery in the French colonies.

"That the slave holders should receive an indemnification, for which the state shall be reimbursed by a tax on the wages of the liberated slaves.

"That the bill should establish regulations for insuring the labor of the liberated slaves, and for enlightening and preparing them for free labor."

ANECDOTE OF AN AFRICAN PREACHER.—There lived in his immediate vicinity a respectable man, who had become interested on the subject of religion, and who had begun with some earnestness to search the scriptures. He had read but a few chapters, when he became greatly perplexed with some of those passages which an inspired apostle has declared to be "hard to be understood." In this state of mind he repaired to our preacher for instruction and help, and found him at noon, on a sultry day in summer, laboriously engaged hoeing his corn. As the man approached, the preacher with patriarchal simplicity leant upon the handle of his hoe, and listened to his story. "Uncle Jack," said he, "I have discovered lately that I am a great sinner, and I commenced reading the Bible, that I may learn what I must do to be saved. But I have met with a passage here," holding up his Bible, "which I know not what to do with. It is this: 'God will have mercy upon whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth.' What does this mean? A short pause intervened, and the old African replied as follows: "Master, if I have been rightly informed, it has not been but a day or two since you began to read the Bible, and, if I remember rightly, that passage you have mentioned is away yonder in Romans. Long before you get to that, at the very beginning of the gospel it is said, 'Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.' Now, have you done that? The truth is, you have read entirely too fast. You must begin again, and take things as God has been pleased to place them. When you have done all that you are told to do in Matthew, come and talk about Romans."

Having thus answered, the old preacher resumed his work, and left the man to his own reflections. Who does not admire the simplicity and good sense which characterized this reply? Could the most learned polemic more effectually have met and disposed of such a difficulty? The gentleman particularly interested in this incident, gave me an account of it with his own lips. He still lives, and will in all probability see this statement of it.

Most readily will he testify to its strict accuracy; and most joyfully will he now say, as he said to me then, "It convinced me most fully of the mistake into which I had fallen. I took the old man's advice; I soon saw its propriety and wisdom, and hope to bless God for ever sending me to him."

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